

INDIA

AN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF SCHEDULED CASTES



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Anthropological Survey of India

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The Illustrated Atlas of Scheduled Castes of India has depicted a comprehensive picture of the Scheduled Caste Communities, particularly the weaker sections of the people of India. As per the Census of India, 1991, the Scheduled Castes' population constitutes about 16 per cent of the total population of India and 478 communities have been notified under the Scheduled Castes of India. The distribution of population of the caste communities is shown rankwise on population strength in each state/union territory up to district level and the data used for showing the distribution pattern of the Scheduled Castes are recorded from the Census, 1991.

The atlas has evolved 31 plates which comprise two maps of India, six regional, twenty four state maps and three maps of union territories. Only one state, viz. Nagaland and two union territories, viz. Andaman & Nicobar; and Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands are excluded, because Scheduled Caste communities are not recorded there.

The appendix has included a list of Scheduled Caste communities and their statewise distribution. The atlas has also been enriched by a comprehensive table on distribution and percentage of Scheduled Caste population of each state/union territory, from 1961 to 1991. Apart from those there are tables showing state/district level ranking on Scheduled Caste population of India, 1991.



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- Based upon the Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
- The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line.
- The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
- The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but are yet to be verified.
- The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master copy certified by the Survey of India.

The state boundaries between Uttaranchal & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by Government concerned.

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Foreword

The present book entitled, "**India : An Illustrated Atlas of Scheduled Castes**" gives a rare distinction to the Anthropological Survey of India, since it is an maiden endeavour to project the weaker sections belonging to Scheduled Castes of India through maps and photographs. The survey as a premier research centre of Social Science has published a number of books and memoirs on human surface in respects of its bio-cultural attributes. But presently the Survey has taken keen interest to prepare some thematic maps and atlas on the Scheduled Tribes and Castes. As a result two maps – i) India : Scheduled Tribes and ii) India : Scheduled Castes showing distribution of Communities upto the district level are the important productions of the survey.

The preparation of "**India : An Illustrated Atlas of the Tribal World**" is also another important production, which has given a new dimension to the projection of tribal cultures in relation to their immediate physical environment. This atlas depicted a comprehensive picture on the distribution of 418 tribal communities in India.

The preparation of "**India : An Illustrated Atlas of Scheduled Castes**" is the first attempt of the survey in the country that 478 Scheduled Castes Communities are shown distributed upto the district level of each state and union territory as per 1991 Census record.

The most interesting feature of the atlas is the arrangement of plates under six regions, such as North-East, Eastern, Northern, Western, Central and Southern regions which have been illustrated nicely in the regional profile of Scheduled Castes illuminating the nature of regional variation in distribution under different ecological zones. Out of two maps of India, one plate has projected five major scheduled castes in each state/union territory as per rank on population size and first ranked castes of each state and union territory are highlighted in different colours so as to make the readers understand and visualise at a glance. The second plate of India has depicted the growth and variation of scheduled caste population since 1961 to 1991. Besides, the atlas will help the reader to know the numerically dominant castes of each state and union territory from the state plates and in each plate the communities are shown rankwise on population size as per the Census record of 1991.

However, the atlas has accommodated 31 plates with a huge quantity of data in a systematic way maintaining the cartographic techniques with colourful background and the major castes have been illustrated with a brief ethnographic accounts and colourful portraits. I hope, the atlas will facilitate a reader, researcher or planner to have a quick estimate of the total population of any Scheduled Caste Community spread over the country.

Dr. V. R. Rao

Director-in-Charge

Preface

The project proposal for the preparation of the atlas of Scheduled Castes was first accepted by Dr. R. K. Bhattacharya, former Director, Anthropological Survey of India, just after completion of "India : An Illustrated Atlas of Tribal World". The proposal was approved and executed by Shri Deepak Tyagi and Dr. J. K. Sarkar, former Director-in-Charges of Anthropological Survey of India. I am really grateful to them for their constant encouragement and guidance.

It may be mentioned that the data used for showing the distribution pattern of the Scheduled Castes in the states, union territories as well as in the districts are recorded from 1991 Census. The list of communities is prepared according to the Census record of 1991, which shows the list of 499 communities. The twenty one (21) communities are either clubbed or merged with their respective synonyms. As a result a list of 478 communities is given with statewise distribution in the appendix. The appendix has accommodated a huge quantity of data showing distribution pattern of Scheduled Castes population in each state and union territory upto the district level. The Plate No. 1 of the atlas shows the distribution of numerically dominant communities, which hold the first position in their respective states and union territories. As such 16 communities are highlighted in different colours. The Chamar as the highest populous community among the Scheduled Castes are shown in Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan. The Adi Dravida and the Adi Karnataka are mainly concentrated in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka respectively, the Pulayan are found in Kerala. The Mahar and the Mahiyavanshi are largely settled in Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. The Balmiki hold the highest concentration in Haryana and Delhi. The Madigas are maximum in Andhra Pradesh. The Namasudra and the Kaibartta are in large number among the Scheduled Caste communities in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. The Pans are concentrated in Orissa holding the first position. The major concentration of Rajbanshi is found in West Bengal and the

Kamis are settled with maximum population in Sikkim only. The Kolis hold the first rank in Himachal Pradesh and the Mazhabis in Punjab.

I on behalf of my co-authors and team members express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. V. R. Rao, the present Director-in-Charge of the Anthropological Survey of India for his constant co-operation, support and encouragement, otherwise this publication has not been made possible in stipulated time.

We are thankful to the Surveyor General and the Director, Survey of India, Map Publication for certification of maps of this atlas. The members of the Human Ecology Section namely, Dr. Sudhanshu Gangopadhyay, Shri Swapan Saha and Late Swapan Dutta were always besides us in extending all possible help and co-operation as and when required in this regard. We are thankful to the photographers of our regional centres who provided the valuable photographs for this book.

We express our gratitude to Shri Pijush Mukherjee, Publication Officer of the Survey who has extended his selfless co-operation in printing and publication of this atlas. Thanks are also due to S/Shri Anup Giri and Gautam Bose for their co-operation and help in the selection of photographs. We are also grateful to all the Heads of Regional Offices of the Survey who extended their co-operation in sending photographs required for illustration of the atlas and also thankful to the photographers of our Regional Centres for the same.

We take the opportunity to express our gratitude to M/s Caps Micrographics, specially to Shri Chandan Dasgupta, Director of the organisation and Shri Rabin Mukherjee, for their constant co-operation and suggestion in printing this atlas.

It is really our maiden attempt in preparing this illustrated atlas in the field of social science specially in order to study one of the weaker sections of the people of India. We as authors shall be grateful to the readers who call our attention to errors or serious omissions.

Hrishikesh Mandal
Project Co-ordinator

Introduction

According to the Article 341 Constitution of India empowers the President of India to specify the castes, races and tribes; to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to a particular state or Union Territory. The first general Census of India was taken in the year, 1881. The second general Census of India was taken in 1891. In 1891 Census an attempt was made by the Census Commissioner to classify the population on the basis of caste, race and grade. The third general Census of India was taken in 1901 and in this Census the concept of touchable and untouchable castes was not clear. In the Census of 1921 the Census Commissioner, J. T. Marton separated a list of the Castes as “depressed classes” from the main stream of the Hindus. In 1931 Census, Hutton, as Commissioner of Census, identified some criteria for classification of depressed class and prepared a list of depressed classes who had been suffering from serious social and political handicap on account of their degraded position in the Hindu Society. Accordingly the Indian Franchise Committee had passed an order to the Provincial Government of the State to prepare a list of depressed classes under the banner of “Scheduled Castes” and the order in this regard was issued in 1936 (Chatterjee, 1966, Vol. III). According to 1941 Census, the Scheduled Caste population was 13.49 per cent of the total population of India followed by 14.40 per cent in 1951, 14.67 per cent in 1961, 14.60 per cent in 1971, 15.75 per cent in 1981 and 16.33 per cent in 1991 with the total Scheduled Caste population of 138,223,227.

It has been observed that there was a regular decadal growth in Scheduled Caste population since 1941 to 1991. But the distribution of Caste population is not even in all the states and union territories. The data used for showing the distribution pattern of the Scheduled Castes in the states/ union territories as well as in the districts are recorded from 1991 Census.

The atlas has evolved 31 plates which comprise two maps of India, six regional, twentyfour state maps and three maps of union territories. Only one state viz. Nagaland and two Union Territories, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and Lakshadweep and Minicoy are excluded because Scheduled Caste communities are not recorded there.

Arrangement of the plates have been done on the basis of regional sequence. Thus, India as a part of Sub-continent has been classified under the following regions, such as (1) North-East region, (2) Eastern Region, (3) Northern Region, (4) Central Region, (5) Western Region and (6) Southern Region. These regions are categorised on the basis of some common cultural traits which would identify them as the inhabitant of the particular region.

Every region has been depicted through a regional map along with the respective state/ union territory maps. Each plate of state/ union territory maps projects the districtwise distribution pattern of the Scheduled Caste communities and also shows the numerically dominant castes in the respective states or union territories. These dominant castes are arranged rankwise on their population size.

According to 1991 Census the largest concentration of the Scheduled Castes is found in Northern Region (21.71 per cent), followed by Eastern (20.57

per cent), Southern (16.07 per cent), Central (14.42 per cent), Western (12.34 per cent) and North-East Region (6.84 per cent) respectively.

As per 1991 Census record the Scheduled Castes population of the states as compared to the percentage of the total Scheduled Castes population in India (138,223,277), it is found that Uttar Pradesh possesses the highest rank (21.18 per cent) followed by West Bengal (11.63 per cent), Bihar (9.10 per cent), Tamil Nadu (7.75 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (7.66 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (6.96 per cent), Maharashtra (6.34 per cent), Rajasthan (5.50 per cent), Karnataka (5.33 per cent), Punjab (4.15 per cent), Orissa (3.71 per cent), etc. The concentration of Scheduled Caste population is found negligible in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli.

Whereas the state level picture of the Scheduled Caste population in relation to the total population of the respective states shows that Punjab holds the highest position (28.31 per cent) in the northern region followed by West Bengal (23.62 per cent) in the Eastern Region; Tamil Nadu (19.18 per cent) in the Southern Region, Tripura (16.36 per cent) in the North-East Region, Madhya Pradesh (14.55 per cent) in the Central Region and Gujarat (7.41 per cent) in the Western Region.

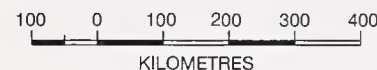
Among the Scheduled Castes communities, the Chamars possess the highest position in the Northern (2,06,91,662), Central (60,99,383), Eastern (48,19,897) and also in the Western Region (30,21,273). In Southern Region the Adi Dravidas hold the first rank with the total population of 61,68,627 and in the North-East Region Namasudras rank first with the total population of 6,76,509. But the highest concentration of the Namasudras is found in West Bengal (25,81,549).

According to 1991 Census record, the Chamars hold the first position at national level with the total population of 3,47,29,355 followed by the Adi Dravidas (61,68,627), Madigas (52,15,277), Pasi (50,22,033), Mala (40,02,300), Dhobi (36,35,924), Dusad/ Dosadh/ Dhari (32,41,371), Rajbanshi (28,39,481), Adi Karnataka (25,46,863), etc.

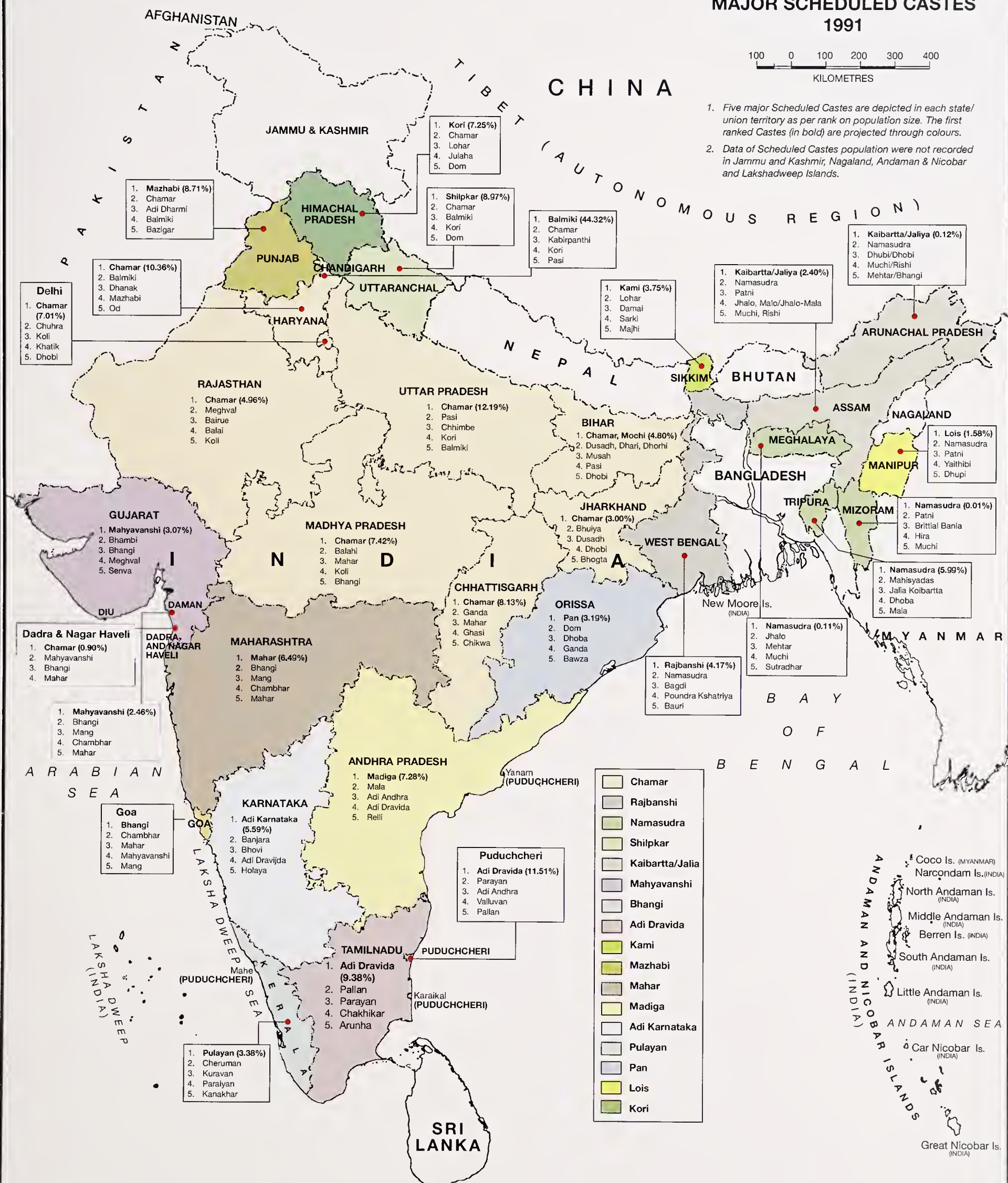
It is observed that the Adi Karnatakas and Adi Dravidas are mainly concentrated in Karnataka (25,13,790) and Tamil Nadu (52,39,405) respectively. The Mala and the Madigas are mostly found in Andhra Pradesh (39,62,941 and 48,39,315 respectively), Rajbanshi and Namasudra are largely settled in West Bengal with the total population of 28,39,481 and 25,81,549 respectively. The total literate Scheduled Castes in India was 4,15,62,427 persons which constitute 30.07 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population in India according to 1991 Census and 36.08 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population are returned as main workers. According to the regional variation in respect of literacy North-East Region ranks first (43.80 per cent) followed by the Central Region (36.40 per cent), Southern Region (35.65 per cent), Western Region (29.23 per cent), Eastern Region (26.52 per cent) and the Northern Region (25.38 per cent) respectively.

INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1991

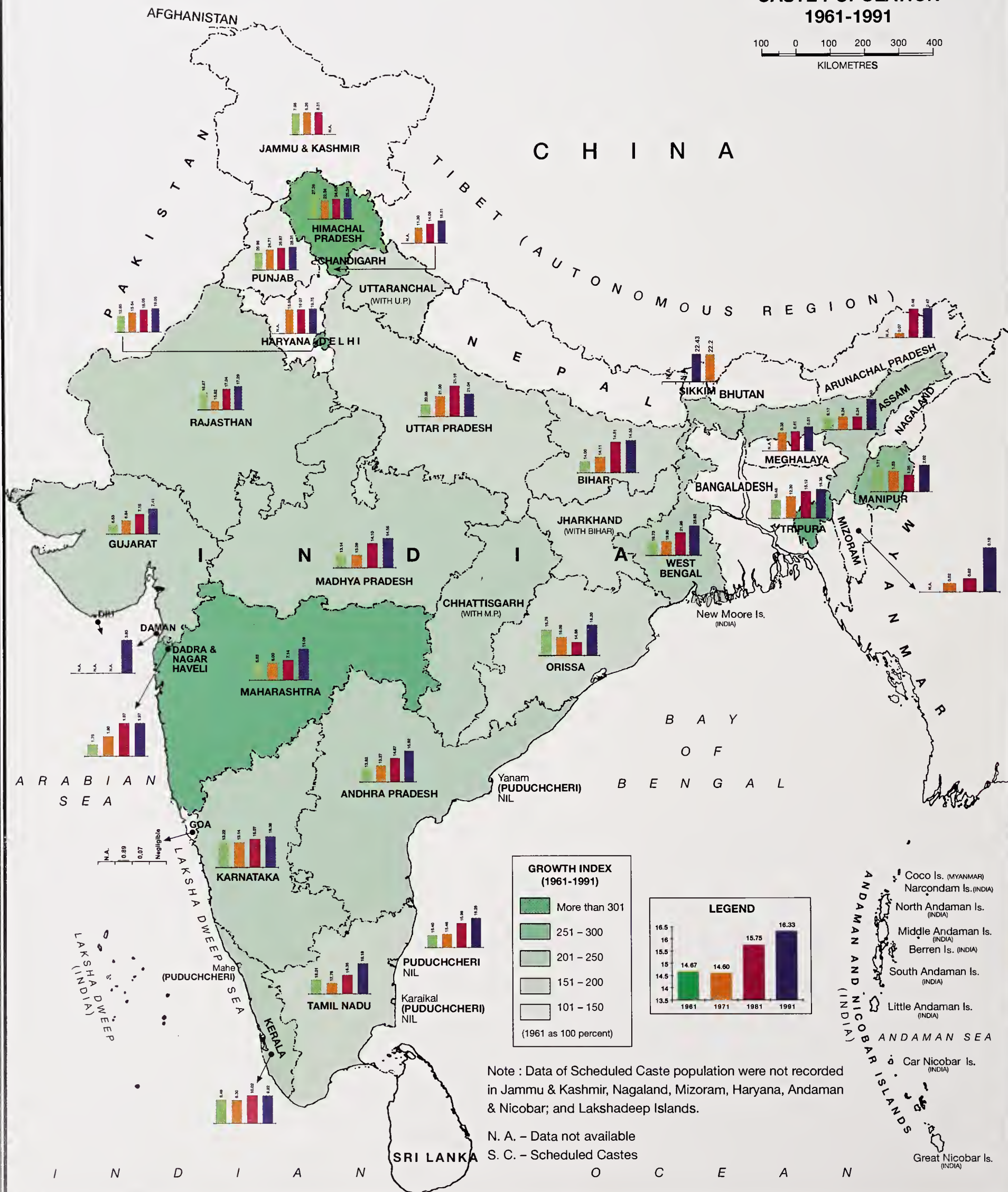
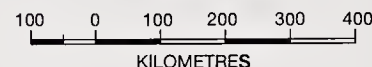


- Five major Scheduled Castes are depicted in each state/union territory as per rank on population size. The first ranked Castes (in bold) are projected through colours.
- Data of Scheduled Castes population were not recorded in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.



INDIA

GROWTH & VARIATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION 1961-1991



Note : Data of Scheduled Caste population were not recorded in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Mizoram, Haryana, Andaman & Nicobar; and Lakshadweep Islands.

N. A. - Data not available
S. C. - Scheduled Castes

REGIONAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

North-East Region :

According to 1991 Census, population of the Scheduled Castes of the North-East Region comprising the states of Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Preadesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur and Sikkim stands at 21,85,532 which constitute 1.66 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of India and 6.84 per cent of the total population of the region. The largest concentration of the Scheduled Castes in this region is found in Assam with the population of 16,59,412 which is 75.93 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the North-East Region. The smallest concentration of the Scheduled Castes of this region is found in the tribal states of Mizoram (691 i.e. 0.3 per cent) following Arunachal Pradesh (0.19 per cent), Meghalaya (0.42 per cent), Sikkim (1.10 per cent), Manipur (1.70 per cent) and Tripura (20.64 per cent) as per the 1991 Census.

The Namasudras (6.76,509) are the numerically dominant community in this region followed by the Jalia Kaibartas (6,11,304), Patnis (1,44,073), Dhoba/Dhupi/Dhobi (1,00,271), Mahisyadas (90,331), Chamar/Muchi (79674), Jhalo Malo (70,804), Bhuimali (59,184), Sutradhars (53,728), etc. The Kans (25) are the smallest community in the region as per the census record of 1991. The Kans are mainly concentrated in the West Tripura district (21).

The Namasudras are regionally distributed in the states of Tripura (165,251), Meghalaya (1973) and Mizoram (75). In Arunachal Pradesh the Kaibartta/Jaliya Kaibartta rank first with the population of 1084 and in Manipur and Sikkim the Lois (29,037) and the Kamis (15,235) are the dominant communities.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
1.	Assam	7.40	29.36	66.23	33.77	43.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	44.12	21.70	78.30	46.20
3.	Mizoram	0.10	77.86	8.00	92.00	71.49
4.	Meghalaya	0.51	33.82	29.07	70.93	35.46
5.	Manipur	2.02	34.90	76.94	23.06	46.80
6.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Sikkim	5.93	37.70	64.64	35.76	41.16
8.	Tripura	16.36	27.09	63.04	36.96	45.54
North-East Region		6.84	43.80	65.42	34.58	43.80

The Scheduled Caste communities have a wide range of traditional occupations which are disappearing rapidly. For example, theKandas of Tripura used to supply flowers to the royal palace. The Patnis of this region are traditionally ferry men. But recently many of them are involved in other services. According to 1991 Census 42.82 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of this region are returned as workers, whereas total working population of the Scheduled Castes of India is 39.24 per cent. They are mainly engaged in the primary sector specially in cultivation. In Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura more than 60 per cent of the total population are engaged in cultivation and agricultural activities. In Arunachal Pradesh cultivators possess 15.10 per cent of the total workers and in Mizoram cultivators are only 4.65 per cent. About 92 per cent of workers in Mizoram are involved in secondary occupation. It may be due to high literacy rate.

According to 1991 Census the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes in the region is 43.80 per cent. Percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes at state level shows that Mizoram holds the highest rank (71.49 per cent) and Meghalaya in the lowest (35.46 per cent).

Eastern Region :

Bihar Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal are the four states shown under the Eastern Region with a total Scheduled Castes of 33,781,625 which constitute 24.44 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in India and 20.57 per cent of the total population of the region. The highest concentration of the Scheduled Castes in the Eastern Region is in West Bengal (16,080,611) which denotes 11.68 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of India. West Bengal possesses

REGIONAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

23.62 per cent population of the state under the Scheduled Castes. But in Bihar and Orissa the population under the Scheduled Castes is comparatively low varying from 15 to 16 per cent to the total population of the respective states and in Jharkhand it goes down to 11.85 per cent.

In this region there are about 136 Scheduled Caste Communities and out of those communities the Chamars/Charmakar/Muchi/Ruidas are numerically the largest dominant community with the total population of 48,19,897 followed by the Dosadh/Dusadh/Dhari/Dharthi (30,72,415), Rajbanshi (28,39,481), Namasudra (26,92,794), Bagdi/Duley (23,54,609), Poundra Kshatriya (19,85,243), Musshar (17,10,939), Dhoba/Dhobi (15,57,508), Bauri (15,01,644) and Bhuriya (11,09,472) etc. Numerically Andhelias of Orissa (82) are the smallest Scheduled Caste group in the region. In West Bengal the Rajbanshis (28,39,481) are the dominant group followed by the Namasudras (25,81,549), Bagdi/Duley (23,54,609) and Poundra Kshatriya (19,85,243). In Orissa the Pans (10,10,523) are the largest populous community followed by the Doms (5,48,075), Dhobi (5,30,309) and the Gandas (4,93,015).

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
1.	West Bengal	23.62	32.40	72.39	27.61	34.27
2.	Orissa	16.20	34.76	78.89	21.11	30.19
3.	Bihar	15.47	35.78	91.54	8.46	14.25
4.	Jharkhand	11.85	32.34	82.31	17.69	18.45
	Eastern Region	20.57	35.12	80.28	19.72	26.52

According to the Census 1991, 33.12 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of this region are returned as workers. But individually at state level in Bihar, it is 35.07 per cent followed by Orissa (34.76 per cent) and West Bengal (32.40 per cent). In Bihar nearly 90 per cent of the workers are engaged in cultivation and agricultural activities, but in Orissa and West Bengal dependency on agricultural activities among the Scheduled Castes is less. It may be due to high literacy rate. The caste people are more inclined to be engaged in petty business; and government and non-government services.

In the Eastern Region the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes is 26.52 according to 1991 Census. But in West Bengal and Orissa the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes is 34.27 per cent and 30.19 per cent respectively; whereas in Bihar (including Jharkhand) rate of literacy is only 15.12 per cent.

Northern Region :

The northern region comprises Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh with a total Scheduled Caste population of 41,481,025, which constitutes 30.01 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes of India and 21.71 per cent of the total population of the region. In this region Punjab holds the first position in respect of population strength of the Scheduled Castes (28.31 per cent), followed by Himachal Pradesh (25.34 per cent), Uttar Pradesh including Uttaranchal (21.05 per cent), Haryana (19.75 per cent), Delhi (19.05 per cent) and Chandigarh (16.51 per cent) respectively. The Chamars/Jatia Chamars/Regghar/Raigar/Chanwar Chamars/Ramdasi/Ravidas (2,06,91,662) followed by the Pasi/Tarmali (43,52,344), Balmiki/Dhogri/Churah/Bhangi/Churha (27,31,366), Keri/Koli (22,30,901), Mazhabi (18,77,766), Chhimbe/Dhobi (18,19,846), Adi Dharmi (6,32,898), Dhanak or Dhanuk (8,81,638), Khatik (7,92,415), Shilpkar (6,71,356) are the first ten communities of the region. The state maps of the Northern Region highlight the state level ranking of the Scheduled Caste communities.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	34.96	75.28	24.72	43.73
2.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	21.05	32.40	82.26	17.74	21.08
3.	Delhi	19.05	29.05	3.06	96.94	45.71

REGIONAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
4.	Chandigarh	16.51	32.18	3.80	96.20	44.60
5.	Punjab	28.31	29.66	65.46	34.54	33.36
6.	Haryana	19.75	28.64	64.80	35.20	30.79
	Northern Region	21.71	31.66	75.25	24.75	25.38

The above table depicts that 31.66 per cent of Scheduled Caste population of the Northern Region are main workers. It is lower than the national average (36.08 per cent). About 75.25 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of this region depend on occupations under the primary sector and about 24.75 per cent are involved in secondary sectors and other services. Dependency of the Caste population on the primary sector is largely conspicuous in Uttar Pradesh (82.26 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (75.28 per cent), Punjab (65.46 per cent) and Haryana (64.80 per cent) due to better scope for agriculture, whereas in Delhi (96.94 per cent) and Chandigarh (96.20 per cent) they are mainly dependent on occupations under secondary sector and other services. It is due to impact and expansion of urbanization.

About 25.38 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of the region are literate which is, infact, lower than the national average (30.07 per cent). Besides Uttar Pradesh (21.08 per cent), all the states of the region viz., Delhi (45.71 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (43.93 per cent), Punjab (33.36 per cent), Haryana (30.79 per cent) and union territory of Chandigarh (44.60 per cent) achieve higher percentage of literacy than India as a whole. The above table has also projected a correlation between the lowest literacy rate and the highest dependency on occupations under the primary sector.

Western Region :

The Western region consists of the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Goa and the union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. As per 1991 Census the total Scheduled Caste population of the region is 10,699,163, which is 7.73 per cent of the total population of India. Within this region the largest concentration of the Scheduled Castes is found in Rajasthan (76,07,820) whereas the smallest concentration is recorded in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (2,730). The other two states, viz., Gujarat, Goa and union territory of Daman and Diu have 7.71, 2.08 and 3.83 per cent of population respectively under the Scheduled Castes. The Chamar/Bhambhi/Jatia/Mochi/Raidas/Raigar/Asodi/Asadaru numerically rank first (30,21,273) followed by Megh/Meghval/Meghwal/Manghvar (15,28,555), Mahyavanshi/Dhed/Dhedh/Vankar/Maru Vanmkar (12,71,808), Bairwa, Berwa (6,21,111), Bhangi/Mehter/Olgana/Malkana (6,77,770), Balai (5,14,908), Thori Nayak (4,71,411), Koli/Kori (3,38,504), Khatik (2,71,380), Baori (2,42,607) etc. The Mukri holds the lowest position with 298 people, who are only concentrated in Gujarat of this region. They are also known as Ganji. They belong to a small community with a total population of about eight thousand in India, mainly found in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
1.	Rajasthan	17.29	32.21	73.96	26.04	20.57
2.	Gujarat	7.41	32.68	55.87	44.13	50.49
3.	Goa	2.08	35.41	22.36	77.64	49.75
4.	Daman & Diu	3.83	23.16	11.10	88.90	65.41
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.97	35.97	48.57	51.43	65.49
	Western Region	12.34	32.35	68.60	31.40	29.23

The above table shows that 32.35 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of the region have been returned as main workers, which are below the national average i.e. 36.08 per cent. The table also highlights that 68.60 per cent of the workers belong to the primary sector, whereas 31.40 per cent of workers are under the secondary sector and other services. In Rajasthan about 73.96 per cent of the workers are dependent on occupations mainly under the primary sector.

REGIONAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

But dependency on agriculture and agricultural activities has been decreased in Gujarat (55.87), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (48.57), Goa (22.36), Daman and Diu (11.10). It may be due to impact of industrialisation as well as expansion of urban centres.

The table has also revealed that in the Western Region the rate of literacy among the Scheduled Castes is only 29.23 per cent of the total population which are below the national average (30.07 per cent). But in the union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu more than 65 per cent of the Scheduled Castes are literate. In Goa it is nearly 50 per cent, but in Rajasthan it is only 20.57 per cent.

Central Region :

The Central Region comprises the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh). According to 1991 Census the total population of the Scheduled Castes in this region is 18,384,518, which constitute 14.42 per cent of the total population of the region. Madhya Pradesh alone constitutes 19.82 per cent and in Maharashtra 11.09 per cent of the total population belong to the Scheduled Castes. Numerically the Chamars are recorded as the highest number of population (60,99,383) in the region. They are also referred to as Mochi, which belongs to a large community of the Cobblers. The Chamars are involved in tanning and dressing of hides, whereas the Mochi make shoes and other leather goods. In Madhya Pradesh they are still engaged in their traditional occupation of making footwear and allied repair works of leather goods. Presently, only a few are engaged in removing carrion and selling bones and hides. They are also known as Raigar. The name was derived from their traditional occupation of tanning and colouring leather. After Chamar the Mahar (59,13,083) is the second large community followed by the Mang (16,54,190), Koli (4,83,987), Bangi (4,43,305), Baser (2,50,849), Gonda (2,34,807), Bagri (1,98,262), Kumhar (1,54,390), Khangar Mirdha (1,25,320) etc. The Muskhan are the small community with a total population of 708 only in this region. Muskhan seems to be a corrupt form of Mushar which was derived from musa (flesh) and hera (seeker). They are expert in making leaf cups and leaf plate. They are mostly landless community.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
1.	Madhya Pradesh	19.82	38.84	76.56	23.44	27.72
2.	Maharashtra	11.09	39.61	64.07	35.93	45.93
	Central Region	14.42	39.21	70.55	29.45	36.40

The above table denotes that 39.21 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of this region have been returned as main workers, which are higher than the national average (36.08 per cent). About 70.55 per cent and 29.45 per cent of the main workers of the Scheduled Castes of the region are involved in occupations under the primary and secondary sectors respectively. In Madhya Pradesh about 76.56 per cent of the main workers are involved in agriculture and agricultural activities; and only 23.44 per cent of them remain engaged in occupations under secondary sector and other services. In Maharashtra 64.07 per cent and 35.93 per cent of the main workers are involved in primary and secondary sectors respectively. Higher percentage of workers involving in occupations under secondary sector and other services denotes the development and expansion of industrial centres in the state. Moreover, in Maharashtra the rate of literacy is higher than that of Madhya Pradesh.

Southern Region :

The Southern Region includes five states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry or Puduchheri. According to 1991 Census the total Scheduled Caste population of the Southern Region is 31,691,411 which constitutes 22.93 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes of India, whereas the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in relation to the total population of this region is 16.07. In this region Tamil Nadu possesses the first position (7.75 per cent) and Pondicherry is the lowest (0.10 per cent) in relation to the total Scheduled Caste population of India. The highest concentration of the Scheduled Castes in relation to the total population of this region is found in Tamil Nadu (19.18 per cent) followed by Karnataka (16.38 per cent), Pondicherry (16.25 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (15.93 per cent) and Kerala (9.92 per cent) respectively. Among the first ten Scheduled Castes communities of the Southern Region Adi Dravida (6,168,627) holds the first position, followed by the Madigas (5,208,418), Mala (3,994,091), Adi Karnataka (2,546,863), Pallan (1,971,148), Paralyan/Paravan/Sambavar (1,589,585), Pulayan/Cheramar (992,210), Adi Andhra (8,27,790), Banjara/Lambani (823,505) and Chakkilyan (809,106). But as per state level ranking, the state maps of this region show the different picture.

REGIONAL PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

It is interesting to note that the Relli and Arundhutiya are found only in Andhra Pradesh, the Banjara, Bhovi, Bhombi and the Koramas exist only in Karnataka, and the Devendrakupathan is the community of Tamil Nadu only.

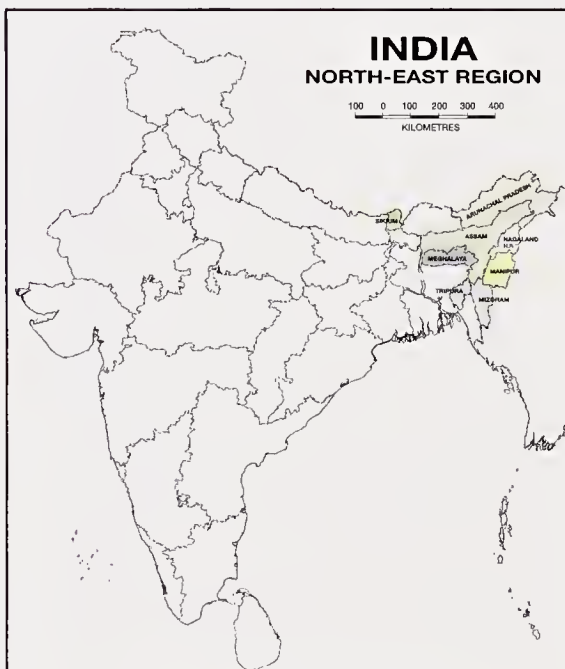
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory of Region	Percentage of S. C. population to total population of the State	Percentage of Main workers to total S. C. population of the State	Percentage of Workers		Percentage of Literacy
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector & other services	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	48.83	86.52	13.48	25.89
2.	Karnataka	16.38	41.34	78.83	21.17	30.70
3.	Kerala	9.92	36.82	69.63	30.37	69.38
4.	Tamil Nadu	19.18	45.87	81.58	18.42	39.47
5.	Pondicherry/Puduchheri	16.25	39.34	72.37	27.63	47.12
	Southern Region	16.07	44.95	81.86	18.14	35.65

It is observed from the table that 44.95 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population of the Southern Region have been returned as main workers. The figure is higher than the national average (36.08 per cent). About 81.86 per cent and 18.14 per cent of the main workers of the Scheduled Caste population of this region are involved in occupations under primary sector, secondary sectors and other services respectively.

As per 1991 Census 36.82 per cent of the Scheduled Castes of Kerala are returned as main workers and out of them 69.63 per cent are involved in occupations under the primary sector, which shows that only 30.37 per cent are deployed in occupations under secondary sector and other services. It may be the result of high literacy rate in Kerala.

The table reveals that 35.65 percent of the Scheduled Castes are literate in this region. It is higher than the national average (30.07 per cent). Kerala shows the highest percentage of literacy (69.38 per cent) followed by Pondicherry (47.12 per cent), Tamil Nadu (39.47 per cent), Karnataka (30.70 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (25.89 per cent) respectively.

NORTH-EAST REGION



N.R.* : Scheduled Caste population not recorded in Nagaland

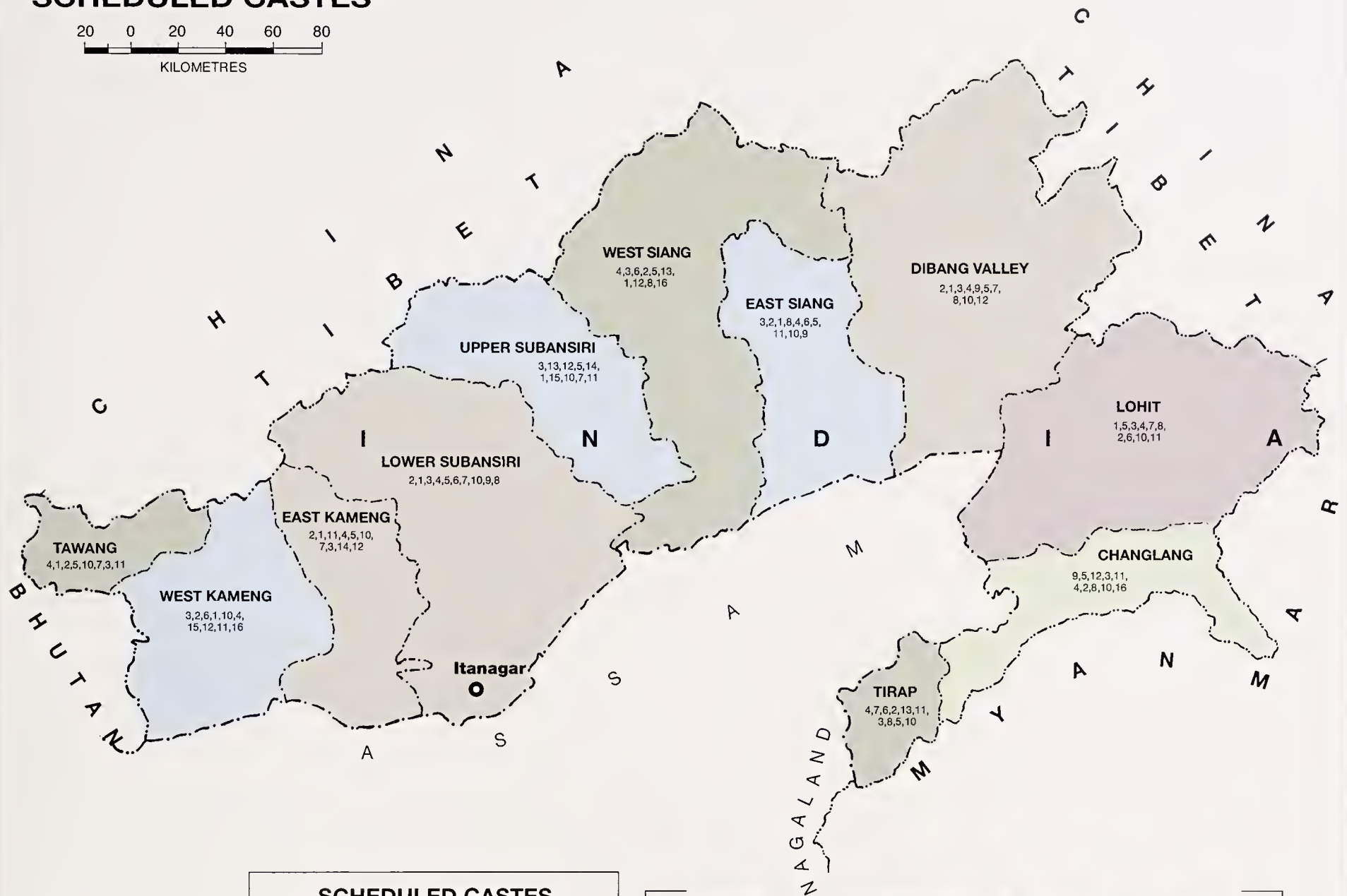
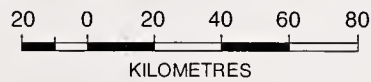
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

PLATE NO. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF
SCHEDULED CASTES

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. KAIBARTTA OR JALIYA
2. NAMASUDRA
3. DHUPI OR DHOBI
4. MUCHI OR RISHI
5. MEHTAR OR BHANGI
6. SUTRADHAR
7. BRITTIAL - BANIA OR BANIA
8. JHALO, MALO OR JHALO - MALO
9. PATNI
10. BANSPHOR
11. BHUINMALI OR MALI
12. MAHARA
13. JALKEOT
14. DUGLA OR DHOLI
15. LALBEGI
16. HIRA

DOMINANT CASTE (of respective district)

- KAIBARTTA
- NAMASUDRA
- DHUPI OR DHOBI
- MUCHI OR RISHI
- PATNI

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.



Kaibartta woman making pots



Patni woman

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Kaibartta	37.44	46.93	0.98	3.19	0.00	1.23	8.11	5.41	4.42	0.98	28.75	47.01
2.	Namasudra	38.33	18.11	1.65	6.17	0.00	0.00	7.82	20.58	11.52	2.47	31.69	46.85
3.	Dhupi or Dhobi	49.65	1.88	0.47	0.94	0.00	0.00	2.35	12.68	6.10	7.04	68.54	43.36
4.	Muchi or Rishi	52.72	0.52	0.52	1.55	0.00	0.00	20.62	13.40	6.70	1.55	55.15	44.02
5.	Mehtar or Bhangi	35.48	1.14	0.00	4.55	4.55	0.00	2.27	5.68	4.55	0.00	77.27	37.50

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Total population	: 8,64,558 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 4,052 (M : 2,491, F : 1,561)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 0.47 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 16
Five major communities	: Kaibartta, Namasudra, Dhupi, Muchi, Mehtar



Kaibartta (Jalia) throwing net



Kaibartta settlement

In Arunachal Pradesh there are 16 Scheduled Caste Communities having 4,052 population in the Census, 1991 which was 2,919 persons in 1981. Percentage of variation of Scheduled Caste population between 1981 and 1991 is 38.81 per cent. Out of them the Kaibartta or Jaliya hold the highest position according to population strength (1084), followed by Namasudra (633), Dhobi (430), Muchi or Rishi (347) and Mehtar or Bhangi (253).

The Kaibarttas are to be found in all the districts of this state, but their major concentration is discernible in the districts of Lohit (824), Lower Subansiri (71), Dibang Valley (69) and West Kameng (24). Namasudras are mainly found in Dibang Valley (214), Lower Subansiri (212), Dhobis are concentrated in the districts of Lohit (84), East Siang (79), Dibang Valley (68), etc. Muchi are mainly located in the districts of Lohit (66), West Siang (64), Dibang Valley (48), East Siang (31), etc. Mehtar or Bhangi of Lohit (95) and Lower Subansiri (33) may be referred.



Kaibartta man making cane chair

Although the Namasudra, Dhupi, Muchi and the Mehtar are the major castes in Arunachal Pradesh, but numerically they are not significant in this state. They are described in Assam and other states of North-East region, where they are numerically predominant.

Major Castes :

Kaibartta : In Arunachal Pradesh the Kaibartta are known as Jaliya. It has been reported that Kaibarttas are of two subcastes viz., Chasi Kaibartta and Jele Kaibartta. The Chasi Kaibarttas are mainly cultivators and partially land owning community,

whereas the Jele Kaibarttas are usually involved in fishing. Besides Arunachal Pradesh they are found in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and West Bengal. The Census, 1991 records 37.44 per cent of the Kaibarttas of Arunachal Pradesh as main workers. Of whom, 46.93 per cent are engaged as cultivators, only 0.98 per cent as agricultural labourers and 3.19 per cent of workers are engaged in fishing. A good number of workers are attached with various other jobs (about 28.75 per cent). The Census, 1991 reports 47.01 per cent of the Kaibarttas in Arunachal Pradesh as literate.

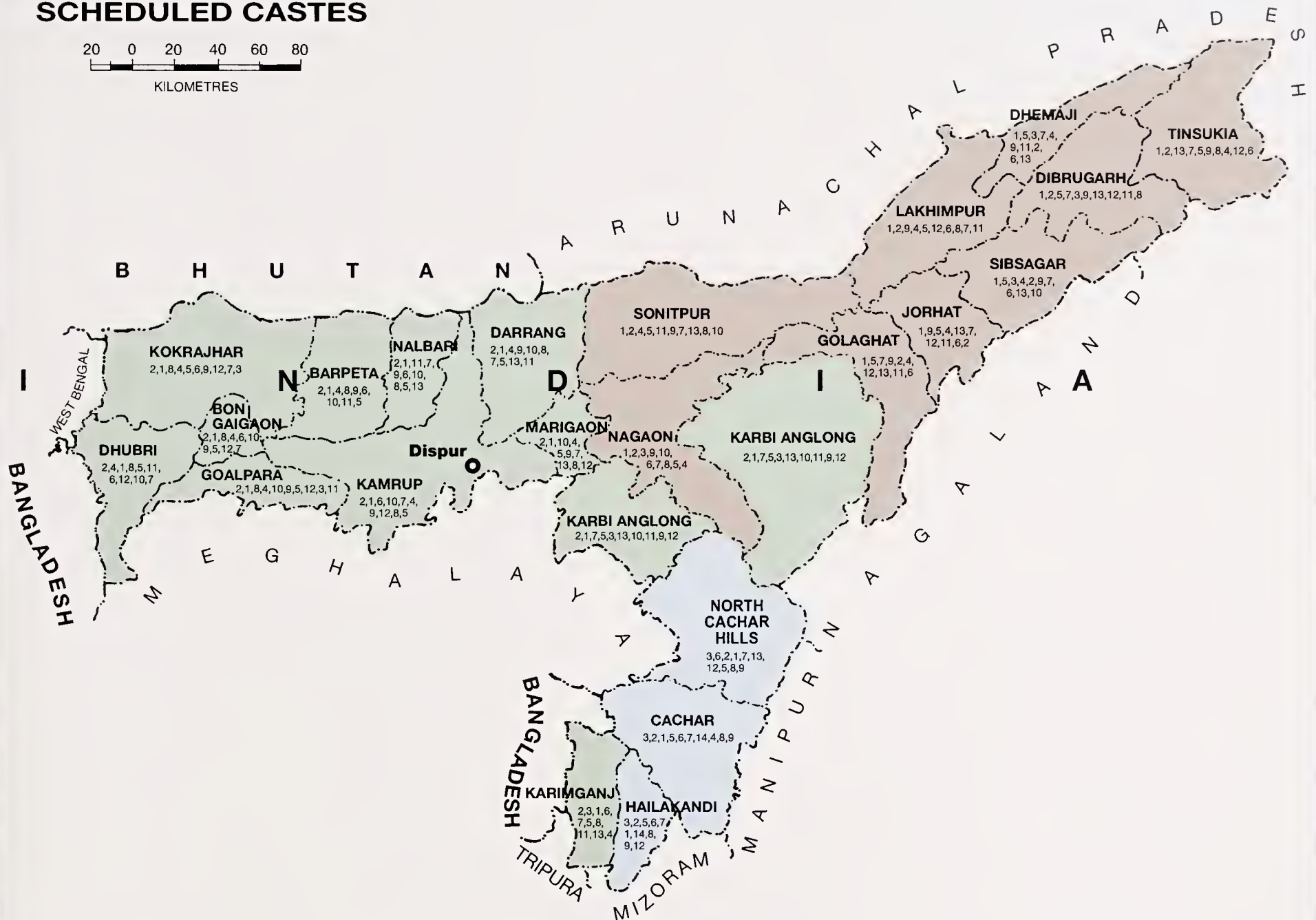
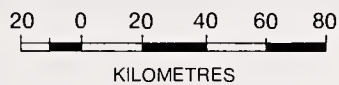
Dhupi/Dhoba : Dhupi, Dhopa, Dhoba or Rajak are synonyms of Dhobi. They are all traditionally washermen by occupation. It is a dialectical variation in different states. In West Bengal they are known as Dhopa, Dhobi or Rajak and in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura and also in some states of North-East region they are mostly recognised as Dhoba or Dhupi. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan specially in Hindi speaking states they are popularly known as Dhobi.

In Arunachal Pradesh they are sparsely distributed as shown in the map. Their traditional and primary occupation is washing of clothes. The Census, 1991 records 49.65 per cent of the Dhupi population as major workers. Of them, only 1.88 per cent are cultivators, 0.47 per cent as agriculture labourers and 68.54 per cent of workers are involved in other services. As per 1991 census, 43.36 per cent of Dhupi population of this state are literate.

ASSAM

PLATE NO. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



SCHEDULED CASTES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

1. KAIBARTTA OR JALIYA
2. NAMASUDRA
3. PATNI
4. JHALO, MALO OR JHALO-MALO
5. MUCHI, RISHI
6. BHUINMALI, MALI
7. DHUPI, DHOB
8. SUTRADHAR
9. BRITTIAL - BANIA, BANIA
10. HIRA
11. JALKEOT
12. BANSPHOR
13. MEHTAR, BHANGI
14. DUGLA, DHOLI
15. MAHARA
16. LALBEGI

DOMINANT CASTE (of respective district)

- KAIBARTTA OR JALIYA
- NAMASUDRA
- PATNI

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.



Sutradhar



A family of Sutradhar



Sutradhar woman

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Kaibartta	29.37	53.50	11.21	4.30	0.57	1.17	2.98	1.58	11.68	3.12	9.92	47.68
2.	Namasudra	28.78	56.13	13.86	3.17	0.12	2.30	5.58	2.61	7.81	1.83	6.61	37.10
3.	Patni	28.02	45.90	21.49	2.07	0.19	1.18	4.35	2.49	6.29	4.41	11.63	54.29
4.	Jhalo	29.65	30.40	9.78	15.00	0.17	2.03	3.53	1.72	28.03	2.44	6.89	29.59
5.	Muchi	35.03	28.26	20.01	21.61	0.27	2.94	10.60	2.11	4.24	3.38	6.59	26.29

ASSAM

Total population	: 2,24,14,322 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 16,59,412
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 7.40 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 16
Five major communities	: Kaibartta, Namasudra, Patni, Jhalo, Muchi



A Kaibartta couple



Basphor woman cleaning courtyard

The Census of Assam, 1991 has recorded 16,59,412 population of Scheduled Castes belonging to 16 communities. They constitute 7.40 per cent of the total population of the state and in 1981 it was 9,12,639. Among the communities the Kaibartta or Jalia hold the highest position according to the population strength (5,37,138) followed by Namasudra (5,05,384), Patni (1,36,661), Jhalo or Malo (68,829), Muchi or Rishi (67,187), etc. The Kaibarttas are distributed significantly in the districts of Nagaon (78,644), Jorhat (55,513), Sonitpur (39,231), Lakhimpur (38,488), Golaghat (36,507), etc. The Namasudras are predominant in Nagaon (68,891), Kamrup (54,565), Marigaon (44,688), Bongaigaon (44,433), Karimganj (38,101) districts, etc. The Patnis are mainly settled in the districts of Cachar (69,507), Hailakandi (25,549), Karimganj (24,854), Nagaon (7,064), etc. The Jhalo, Malos are largely found in the districts of Dhubri (10,072), Barpeta (9,537), Sonitpur (8,231),



A Mali family



Sutradhar woman worshipping

Darrang (6,580), Bongaigaon (4,372), etc. The Muchi or Rishis are mainly distributed in the districts of Cachar (17,394), Karimganj (8,837), Hailakandi (4,998), Dhubri (3,632), Golaghat (3,528), Sonitpur (3,483), etc.

Major Castes :

Kaibartta or Jaliya : The word, Kaibartta is derived from ka meaning water and varta meaning livelihood (Singh, 1993). According to Risley they are a large fishing and cultivating caste of West Bengal. In Assam they are mostly settled along the Brahmaputra river and also in the valley. They use Bengali and Assamese as their mother tongue and also use Bengali and Assamese as their scripts in their respective states. Fishing is their traditional as well as primary occupation. According to the Census 1991, 29.37 per cent of the Kaibarttas are recorded as main workers. Out of them, 53.50 per cent are cultivators, 11.21 per cent are agricultural labourers. 4.30 per cent in fishing and 11.68 per cent are in trade and commerce. 47.68 per cent of the Kaibarttas of Assam are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991. They mostly belong to the Vaisnavite sect.

ASSAM

Namasudra : They are mostly an immigrant community from Bangladesh and are largely concentrated in the border districts of West Bengal and Bangladesh. The community name might have been derived from Namasa or Lomasa Muni (Singh, 1995). They are mostly cultivators, but in Assam they are mainly engaged in fishing along with cultivation as their traditional occupation. The Bengali language and script are used by them. Apart from Assam they are distributed in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura of the north-east region, and in West Bengal and Orissa of the eastern region. Their distribution in Assam is already mentioned.

Presently they are upwardly mobile and dynamic in occupation and also social status among the caste population in the country. About 29 per cent population of the Namasudras are main workers (Census, 1991), out of them, 56.13 per cent are cultivators and 13.86 per cent are agricultural labourers. As per the Census, 1991 about 37 per cent population of the Namasudras are literate.

Jhalo, Malo : They are migrant community from West Bengal and mostly found in the districts of Dhubri, Barpeta and Sonitpur. In Assam they are also known as Jhalo and Malodas. They know both Bengali and Assamese and use Assamese script. They use Das, Malodas and Burman as their surnames. Fishing is their traditional occupation. Presently, they are engaged in other services and petty business also. 29.65 per cent of population of the Jhalo, Malo are recorded as main workers in the Census, 1991. Out of them 30.40 per cent workers of the Jhalo, Malo are cultivators and 9.78 per cent are agricultural labourers. Engagement of 15 per cent of workers in fishing, etc. and 28.03 per cent in trade and commerce denotes involvement in their traditional occupation of fishing and selling of fish. They are Hindus. According to the Census, 1991 their literacy rate is lower (29.59 per cent) than the state literacy (43.33 per cent) of the Scheduled Caste population.

Muchi or Rishidas : In Assam and Tripura, Muchi or Rishidas are the synonym of the Chamar. They are migrant community. They are mainly landless. In the past, their primary occupations were tanning leather, shoe-



Two boys of Jaliya Kaibartta carrying fishing net

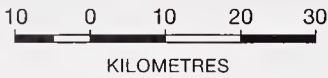
Patni : They are mostly concentrated in the Barak Valley of Assam. They are also predominant community in West Bengal and popularly known as *ferry men* who ferry passenger across a river. They are mostly landless. They speak Bengali and Assamese and use Bengali and Assamese script in their respective states. The Census, 1991 records 28.02 per cent population of the Patni community as main workers. Majority of them are engaged in agricultural activities (45.90 per cent as cultivators and 21.49 per cent as agricultural labourers). They profess Hinduism. 54.29 per cent population of the Patnis are recorded as literate persons in the Census, 1991.

making and repairing and repairing of musical instruments, etc. According to the Census, 1991, 35.03 per cent of the Muchis of Assam are returned as main workers. Out of whom, 28.26 per cent are cultivators, and 20.01 per cent are agricultural labourers. 21.61 per cent workers of the Muchis are mostly engaged in tea garden, whereas involvement of 10.60 per cent of workers in other than household industries is the indicative of their traditional occupation. They are Hindus by religion. 26.29 per cent population of the Muchis of Assam are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991.

MANIPUR

PLATE NO. 5

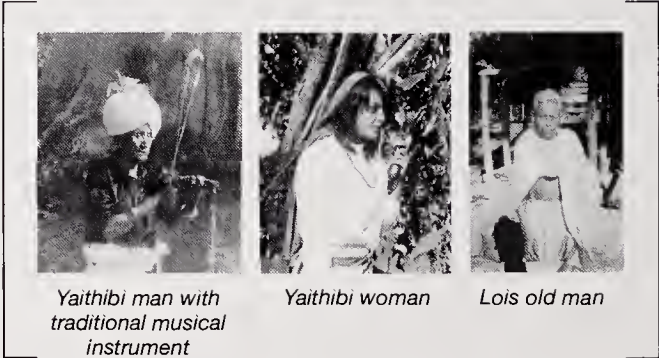
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



DOMINANT CASTE

LOIS

- SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. LOIS | 5. DHUPI, DHOBI |
| 2. NAMASUDRA | 6. MUCHI, RAVIDAS |
| 3. PATNI | 7. SUTRADHAR |
| 4. YAITHIBI | |



Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Lois	33.44	66.77	13.13	0.69	0.01	4.86	1.54	0.64	1.45	0.99	12.92	48.17
2.	Namasudra	40.71	53.23	24.15	2.31	0.00	7.46	0.69	0.00	2.62	0.62	8.92	30.47
3.	Patni	31.21	52.76	28.11	0.46	0.00	0.92	1.15	0.81	6.68	0.58	8.53	49.12
4.	Yaithibi	56.40	79.07	2.09	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.97	0.97	0.32	0.81	14.49	43.14
5.	Dhupi, Dhobi	25.30	22.22	3.17	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	3.17	17.46	0.00	49.21	44.58

MANIPUR

Total population	:	18,37,149 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	37,105 (M : 18,806, F : 18,299)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	0.02 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	7
Five major communities	:	Lois, Namasudra, Patni, Yaithibi, Dhupi



Yaithibi couple



A group of Lois girls

Manipur has accommodated seven caste communities with a total population of 37,105, of them, 641 persons remain as unclassified as per 1991 Census. The Lois are predominant community on population strength (29,037) followed by Namasudras (3,193), Patnis (2,781), Yaithibis (1,101) and Dhupi (249). Major concentration of the Lois is found in the districts of Imphal (16,785), and Thoubal (9,353) and the main settlements of the Namasudras and the Patnis are located only in Imphal district of the state (2638 and 2750 respectively). The Yaithibis are concentrated in the Thoubal district (989), and the Dhupis are mainly found in Imphal (211). Since the Lois and the Yaithibis are found only in Manipur, they are only highlighted in this state.



Lois at loom

Major Castes :

Loi/Lois : The Lois are known as the Chakpa, largely found in rural areas. They speak in Chakpa dialect of the Meitei language which belongs to the Kuki-Chin group of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They use the Bengali script. Singh and Loi are used as their surnames. Traditionally, they are cultivators. Agriculture is their main source of livelihood. Some of them are engaged in preparation of distilled liquor, and producing silk warm and also making earthen ware. According to the census, 1991, 33.44 per cent of Lois population are considered as main workers and out of them 66.77 per cent and 13.13 per cent of workers are

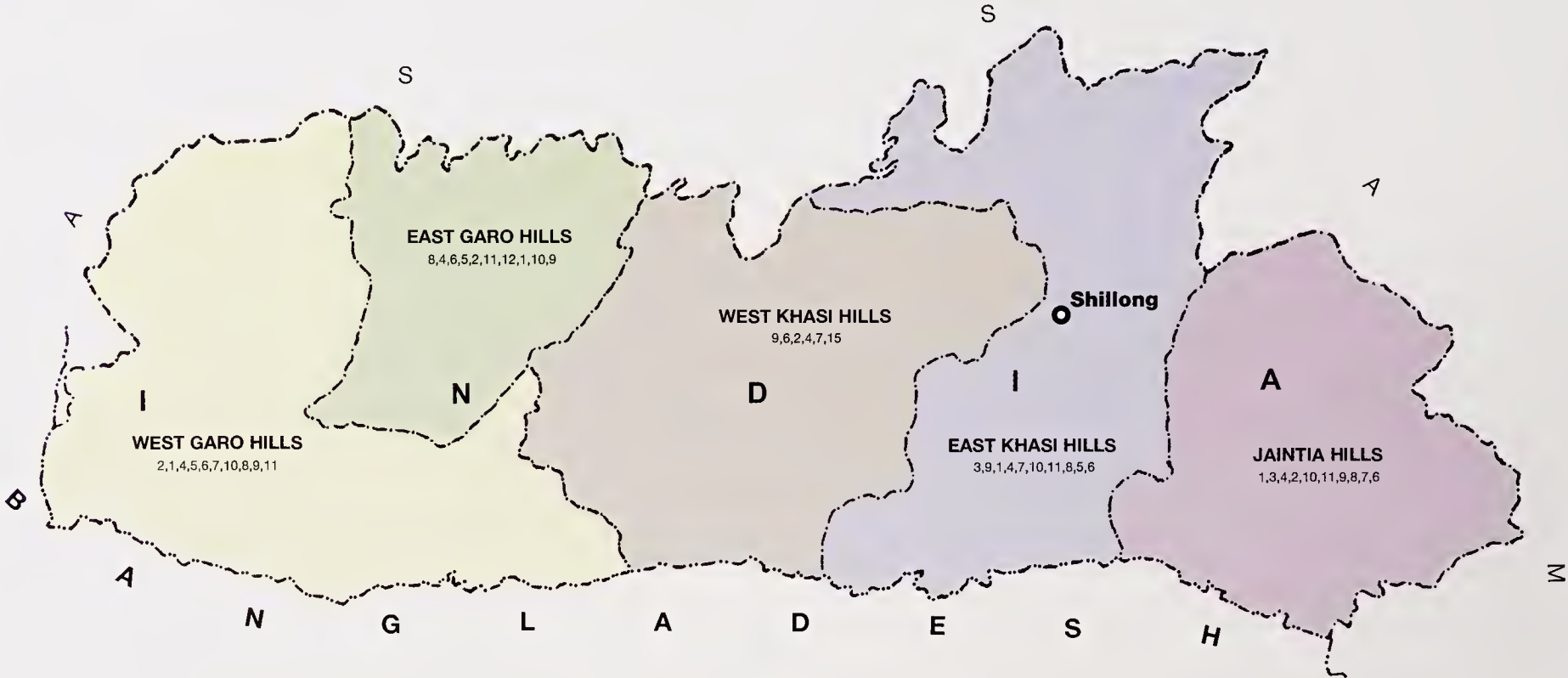
engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. 4.86 per cent and 1.54 per cent of workers are engaged in household industries and other than household industries, whereas 12.92 per cent of their workers are involved in other services. As per 1981 Census their literacy rate was 30.83 per cent which are increased to 48.17 per cent in 1991.

Yaithibi : In this state they are referred to as Thoubal Khunou (Singh, 1993). It is said that their name was derived from the name of their habitat, Thoubal where they are mostly concentrated. They speak in Meitei which belongs to the Kuki-Chin group of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They use Singh as their surname. Agriculture is their main source of income. The Census, 1991, recorded 56.40 per cent of the Yaithibi population as main workers, of whom, 79.07 per cent are cultivators, 2.09 per cent are agricultural labourers and 14.49 per cent of their workers are engaged in other services. Their literacy rate was only 21.16 per cent in 1981 census and in 1991 the rate of literacy has increased to 43.14 per cent.

MEGHALAYA

PLATE NO. 6

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON
POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

1. NAMASUDRA
2. JHALO, MALO
3. MEHTAR, BHANGI
4. MUCHI, RISHI
5. SUTRADHAR
6. BANSPHOR
7. BHUINMALI, MALI
8. BRITTIAL BANIA, BANIA
9. DHUPI, DHOBI
10. KAIBARTTA, JALIYA
11. PATNI
12. DUGLA, DHOLI
13. HIRA
14. MAHARA
15. JALKEOT
16. LALBEGI

DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

- NAMASUDRA
- JHALO, MALO
- MEHTAR, BHANGI
- BRITTIAL BANIA, BANIA
- DHUPI, DHOBI



Namasudra



Kaibartta, Jalia

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Namasudra	30.16	1.34	5.38	21.34	0.34	0.84	6.55	3.87	37.31	2.86	20.17	31.68
2.	Jhalo	27.41	20.12	27.54	19.73	0.00	3.71	1.76	1.17	13.87	0.20	11.91	30.41
3.	Mehtar, Bhangi	29.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.26	4.86	4.09	89.26	33.16
4.	Muchi, Rishi	34.19	4.88	16.85	0.44	0.00	0.67	24.17	0.89	26.16	7.98	17.96	19.71
5.	Sutradhar	30.16	6.32	4.21	0.00	0.00	2.11	34.74	5.26	16.84	2.11	28.42	54.92

MEGHALAYA

Total population	: 17,74,778 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 9,072 (M : 4,981, F : 4,091)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 0.46 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 16
Five major communities	: Namasudra, Jhalo, Mehtar, Muchi, Sutradhar



A group of Mali community



A group of Jalkeot catching fish

The total Scheduled Caste population of Meghalaya is 9072 as per the census of 1991 who are distributed among sixteen communities, but 913 persons out of them remain as unclassified. In the Census, 1981, 5,492 persons were returned as Scheduled Castes. Percentage of variation of this population between 1981 and 1991 is 65.19 per cent. Among the sixteen communities the Namasudras (1973) are predominant followed by Jhalo-Malo (1868). Mehtar, Bhangi (1342), Muchi, Rishi (1319) and Sutradhar (315). The Namasudras, Jhalo-Malos and the Muchis are mainly found in the district of West Garo Hills with the population of 1,440,1803 and 1,136 respectively. The Mehtar, Bhangis are concentrated only in the district of East Khasi Hills (1,285). The Namasudra, Jhalo, Mehtar and Muchi have been discussed in other states. The Sutradhar have been taken under consideration for discussion, as they are significant communities in the North East region. The Lalbegi and Jalkeot are very scattered in this state with small population (12 and 13 persons respectively). But they have been illustrated in this state because of anthropological significance. Namasudra, Jhalo, Mehtar and Muchi are already highlighted in other states of the North East region.



Entrance of a hamlet of Namasudras

Major Castes :

Sutradhar : As per the Census, 1981 the total population of the Sutradhar was 270 and in 1991 their number was recorded as 315. Sutradhar or 'Chhutar' are the carpenter caste of Bengal. Sutradhar means thread holder derived from the Sanskrit word 'Sutra'. They claim that they are the descendant of Viswakarma. In the North-East region they are mainly concentrated in

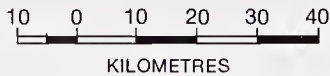
Assam. Besides carpentry (traditional occupation) agriculture is their secondary occupation. Among the main workers (30.16 per cent), only 10.53 per cent of workers are engaged in agricultural activities. As per 1991 census, their literacy rate is quite high (54.92 per cent). They are mostly Hindus.

Jalkeot : As per 1991 Census the total population of the Jalkeots in Meghalaya is only 13 who are spread out in most of the districts of the state with a very small population. They are traditionally fishermen. The Keots have two sub-divisions, viz., (1) Jalkeot and Halkeot. 'Hal' means plough, so the word Halkeot carries the meaning of ploughman. They are traditionally cultivators by occupation. The Jalkeot are also found in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram with a small number of population. But in Assam they are settled in large number (30,663, Census, 1991). They use Das, Hazarika, Saikia as surnames.

According to the Census, 1991, about 46.15 per cent of the Jalkeot are recorded as main workers. Only 16.67 per cent of the workers are cultivators and 83.33 per cent are engaged in other services. About 46.15 per cent of the Jalkeot are recorded as literate (Census, 1991).

Lalbegi : They are found only in the districts of East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills of this state. The total population of the Lalbegi is 12 only (Census, 1991). They are also distributed as Scheduled Castes in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. They speak in Hindi and Bengali. About 67 per cent population of the Lalbegi are main workers, out of them, 25 per cent are cultivators, 37.50 per cent are agricultural labourers and 25 per cent are engaged in other services. About 92 per cent of the Lalbegi of Meghalaya are literate (Census, 1991).

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



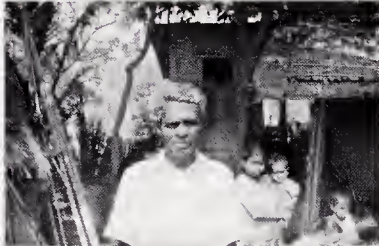
- SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991**
- 1. NAMASUDRA
 - 2. PATNI
 - 3. BRITTIAL BANIA, BANIA
 - 4. HIRA
 - 5. MUCHI, RISHI
 - 6. MAHARA
 - 7. DHUPI, DHOBI
 - 8. DUGLA, DHOLI
 - 9. SUTRADHAR
 - 10. KAIBARTTA, JALIYA
 - 11. BANSPHOR
 - 12. JALKEOT
 - 13. MEHTAR, BHANGI
 - 14. BHUINMALI, MALI
 - 15. LALBEGI

DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

- NAMASUDRA
- PATNI
- MAHARA



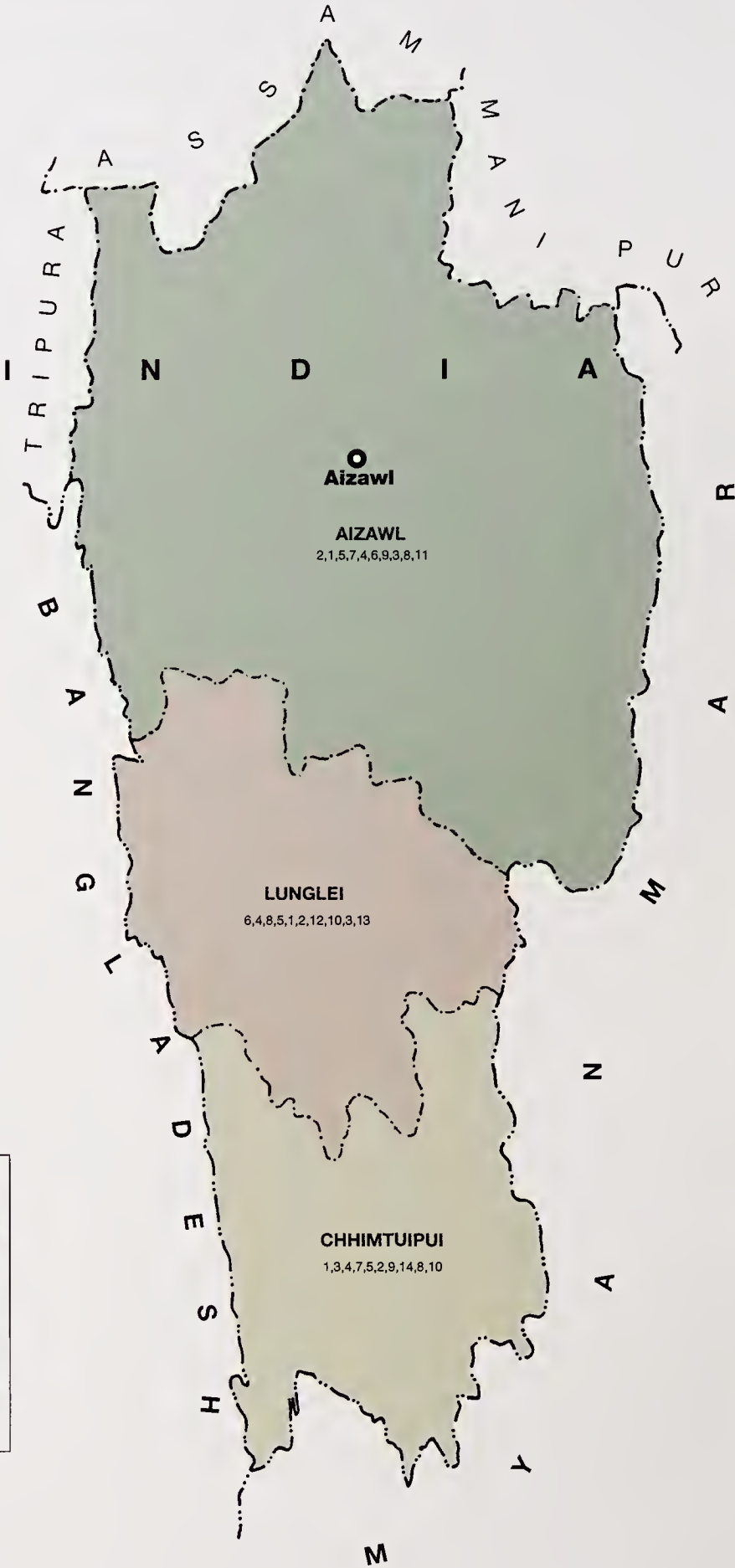
Hira



Namasudra family



Mahara woman



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Namasudra	62.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.77	17.02	0.00	70.21	90.67
2.	Patni	62.32	4.65	20.93	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.28	4.65	0.00	51.16	56.52
3.	Brittial Bania	92.00	21.74	4.35	0.00	0.00	30.43	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	26.09	98.00
4.	Hira	82.98	10.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	0.00	64.10	91.49
5.	Muchi, Rishi	100.00	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.53	0.00	0.00	86.84	100.00

MIZORAM

Total population	: 6,89,756 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 691 (M : 597, F : 94)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 0.10 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 15
Five major communities	: Namasudra, Patni, Brittial Bania, Hira, Muchi



Patni women



A group of Namasudras

According to 1991 Census the total population of Scheduled Castes is 435 under fifteen communities and 256 Caste populations have not been classified. It was observed that only 135 persons were recorded as Scheduled Castes as per Census, 1981. Among the communities, the Namasudras hold the first position with the total population of 75 only followed by Patni (69), Brittal, Bania or Bania (50), Hira (47), Muchi/Rishi (38), etc. The Namasudras in this state are distributed in the districts of Chhimtuipui (36), Aizawl (28), and Lunglei (11). The Patnis are mainly concentrated in the Aizawl district (46) and the Banias are in the districts of Chhimtuipui (35). The Hiras are scatteredly settled in all the districts of the state, viz., Chhimtuiput (21), Lunglei (15) and Aizawl (11). The Muchi or Rishis are evenly distributed in this state varying from 11 to 14 persons of the community. The Namasudra, Patni, and the Muchi have been discussed in other



A Mahara family in caning

states of the North-East region. The Brittial Bania and the Hira are taken into consideration for discussion in the state.

Major Castes :

Brittial Bania : They belong to Bania community as gold and silversmith. They are mainly concentrated in Assam with a total population of 49,367, as per 1991 Census.

Their craftsmanship on silver and gold is renowned. The poor families are working as daily-wage labourers or engaged in rickshaw or cart-pulling. A very few are found in white collar jobs. It is observed that 92.00 per cent of population of Brittial Bania community are recorded as main workers in the Census, 1991. Out of them, 21.74 per cent of workers are cultivators, only 4.35 per cent of workers are agricultural labourers and 30.43 per cent are involved in household industries. This involvement indicates that the community prefers to be engaged in their traditional occupation. A high rate of literacy i.e. 98 per cent, which is most significant has been recorded in 1991 Census.

Hira : The Hiras are mostly found in Assam (49,336, as per 1991 Census). They are divided into two subgroups viz., Hira Barman and Hira Das, Sharma, Hira, etc. are usually used by them as surnames. Pot-making is their traditional occupation. The Census, 1991 records 82.98 per cent population of the Hira community as main workers. Majority of them i.e. 64.10 per cent are involved in different services, 15.38 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce and rest are involved in agricultural activities (10.26 per cent). Literacy percentage is also very high among this community i.e. 91.49 per cent. They are also found in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya as small community.

SIKKIM

PLATE NO. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

- 1. KAMI, LOHAR
- 2. DAMAI
- 3. SARKI
- 4. MAJHI

DOMINANT CASTES

KAMI, LOHAR



Damai



A Damai couple



Mother & Child of Damai

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Kami	39.02	55.53	9.05	2.61	0.10	4.66	8.02	8.04	2.12	2.93	6.95	38.27
2.	Damai	34.38	46.54	8.68	2.53	0.16	1.63	9.98	9.94	2.00	3.95	14.59	47.14
3.	Sarki	40.68	60.31	10.15	1.54	0.00	2.46	6.15	13.23	1.54	1.54	3.08	36.92
4.	Majhi	41.50	27.05	5.74	6.56	3.28	0.00	30.33	7.38	4.92	3.28	11.48	34.01

SIKKIM

Total population	:	4,06,457 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	24,084 (M : 12,424, F : 11,660)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	5.77 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	4
Four major communities	:	Kami, Damai, Sarki, Majhi



Kami woman



Mother and child of Kami

In Sikkim there are four communities viz., Kami, Damai, Sarki and Majhi under the Scheduled Castes with a total population of 24,084 as per 1991 Census which was 18,281 in 1981. Percentage of variation of Scheduled Caste population between 1981 and 1991 is 31.74 per cent as recorded. The Kamis and Damais are dominant communities of the state and are distributed across the state holding the highest (15,235) and the second highest position (7,138) respectively on population strength in all the districts of Sikkim, but are mainly concentrated in East District (8,008 and 3,678 respectively). The Sarkis and Majhis are also settled in all the districts of the state with a small population (799 and 294 respectively).



Majhi

Major Castes :

Kami : The Kamis are known as Kami Nepali, because they migrated from Nepal and also known as Biswakarma, Lohar and Sunar. They claim that they are the descendant of the mythical architect, Viswakarma. Nepali is their mother tongue and use Devanagari script. They are divided into two occupational group viz., Lohar and Sonar.

According to the Census, 1991 their total population in Sikkim is 15,235. Traditionally making of iron and gold products and selling them was their major sources of income. At present some of them are terrace cultivators and

a few of them are returned as construction workers and some are engaged at other services.

In the Census 1991, 39.02 per cent of the Kamis are recorded as main workers, of them, 55.53 per cent of workers are cultivators and 9.05 per cent are agricultural labourers. Engagement of 12.68 per cent of workers in manufacturing, processing, etc. shows attachment to their traditional occupations. Their literacy rate was 27.23 per cent as per 1981 census and increased to 38.27 per cent in the Census, 1991. Besides Sikkim they are found in the Jalpaiguri and Darjiling districts of West Bengal.

Damai : The Damais are migrant community from Nepal and settled in Sikkim and also in the hills of Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri districts of West Bengal. The total population of Damais in this state is 7,138 (Census, 1991). They are very popular as Dorjee or Karigarh. They prefer to live in high altitude. Nepali is their mother tongue and use Devanagari script.

SIKKIM

Tailoring is their traditional occupation. Some of them are musicians. Presently, they are engaged in cultivation as agricultural labourer and in petty business and services. As per Census 1991, 34.38 per cent of the Damai are returned as main workers, 46.54 per cent of their workers are recorded as cultivators and 8.68 per cent as agricultural labourers. 11.61 per cent of workers are engaged in household industries and other than household industries indicating their inclination towards their traditional occupation. As per 1981 Census their literacy rate was recorded 30.97 per cent. It becomes 47.14 per cent in the Census 1991. In Sikkim they have putative kinship relationship with Lepcha, Bhutia, Sarki and Majhi.

are engaged as cultivators, 5.74 per cent as agricultural labourers and 30.33 per cent in manufacturing and processing industries. Their formal education is very poor. Only 23.58 per cent were literate as recorded in the Census, 1981. This becomes 34.01 per cent in 1991 Census.

Sarki : The Sarkis are also Nepali and settled in Sikkim. They are originally a cobbler caste of Nepal (Risley, 1891), and known as Chamar in Sikkim. In West Bengal they are found in the districts of Siliguri, Kalimpong, Kurseong and Darjiling. Their total population in this state is 799 who are largely concentrated in East District (318) and West District (248) as per 1991 Census. Though Nepali is their mother tongue, but they know Bengali.



A settlement of Kami community

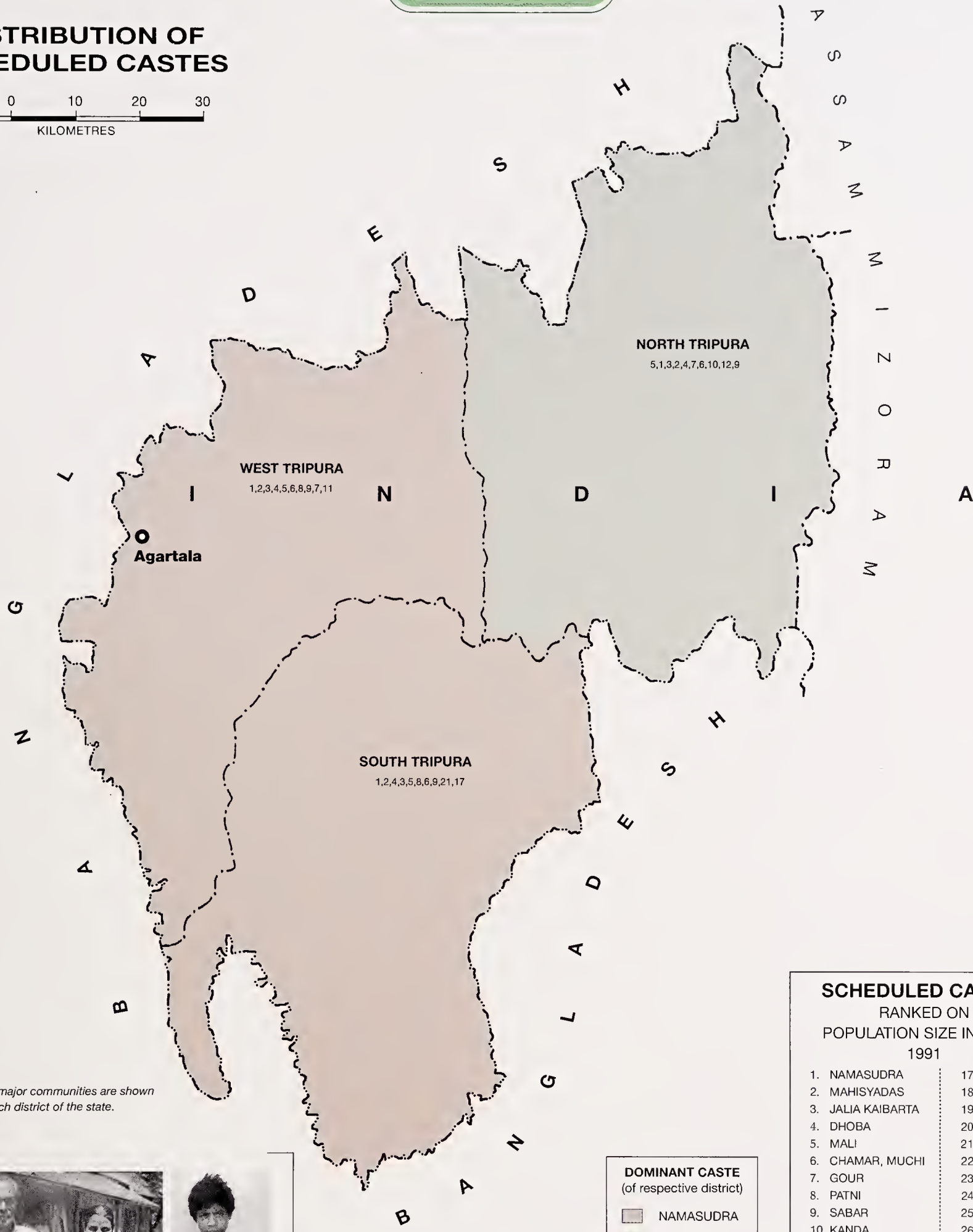
Majhi : The Majhis are also a migrant community from Nepal. Majhi is probably derived from the word, Manjhi meaning boatman or ferryman. In Sikkim their total population is only 294 who are mostly concentrated in South District (164) and East District (118). Nepali is their mother tongue and use the Devanagari script. Besides their traditional occupation as a ferryman, they are engaged in cultivation as terrace cultivators. Their services are also recorded as wood-workers, milk-sellers and in different industries as well as in some other petty business. The Census, 1991 records 41.50 per cent of the Majhis as main workers, out of them, 27.05 per cent

They use both Devanagari and Bengali scripts. Shoe-making is their traditional occupation following wage-labourers as subsidiary occupation. A few of them are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing etc. According to the Census, 1991, 40.68 per cent of the Sarkis are recorded as main workers. Of them, 60.31 per cent are cultivators and 10.15 per cent are agricultural labourers. Only 8.61 per cent of the total workers is found in manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc. as their traditional occupation. 27.32 per cent population of the Sarkis were recorded as literate in the Census, 1981, which increases to 36.92 per cent in the Census, 1991.

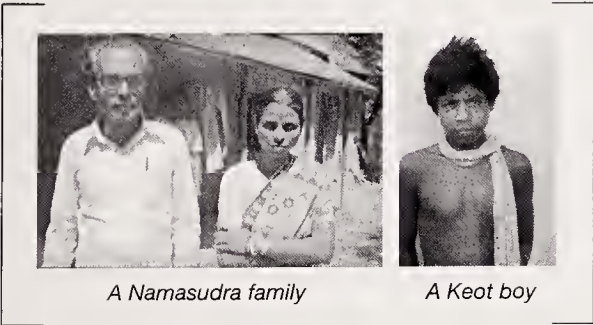
TRIPURA

PLATE NO. 9

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.



SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. NAMASUDRA

2. MAHISYADAS

3. JALIA KAIBARTA

4. DHOBA

5. MALI

6. CHAMAR, MUCHI

7. GOUR

8. PATNI

9. SABAR

10. KANDA

11. MEHTOR

12. GUR

13. KHARIA

14. KOL

15. KOCH

16. KOIR
17. BHUIMALI

18. KEOT

19. BAGDI

20. KAHAR

21. KORA

22. GHASI

23. BHUNAR

24. DANDASI

25. DUM

26. KALINDI

27. DHENUAR

28. KANUGH

29. MUSAHAR

30. KHADIT

31. KOTAL

32. KAN

DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

NAMASUDRA

MALI

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

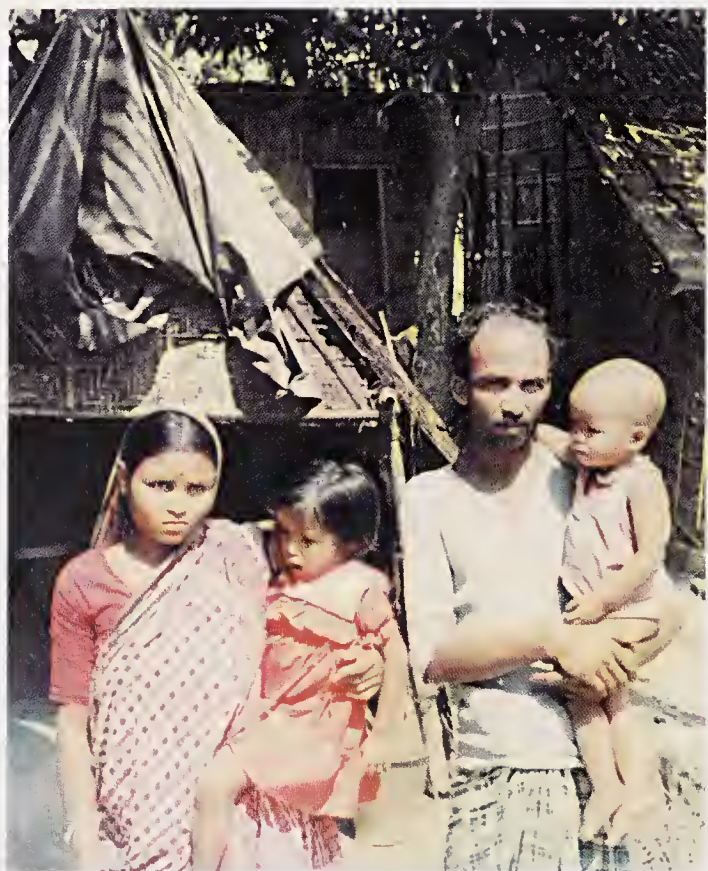
Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Namasudra	26.92	31.57	31.58	1.32	0.20	3.77	5.37	2.00	6.30	4.01	13.87	40.98
2.	Mahisyadas	26.57	36.92	27.79	1.25	0.21	0.96	2.77	1.45	7.88	3.12	17.65	53.96
3.	Jalia Kaibartta	25.43	33.03	20.39	4.15	0.15	1.00	3.07	1.73	18.74	2.73	15.00	46.38
4.	Dhoba	26.07	29.96	32.45	1.11	0.14	1.18	2.77	2.17	6.02	3.14	21.06	53.18
5.	Mali	34.62	22.22	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	33.33	53.85

TRIPURA

Total population	: 27,57,205 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 4,51,116 (M : 2,31,516, F : 2,19,600)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 16.36 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 32
Five major communities	: Namasudra, Mahisyadas, Jalia Kaibartta, Dhoba, Mali

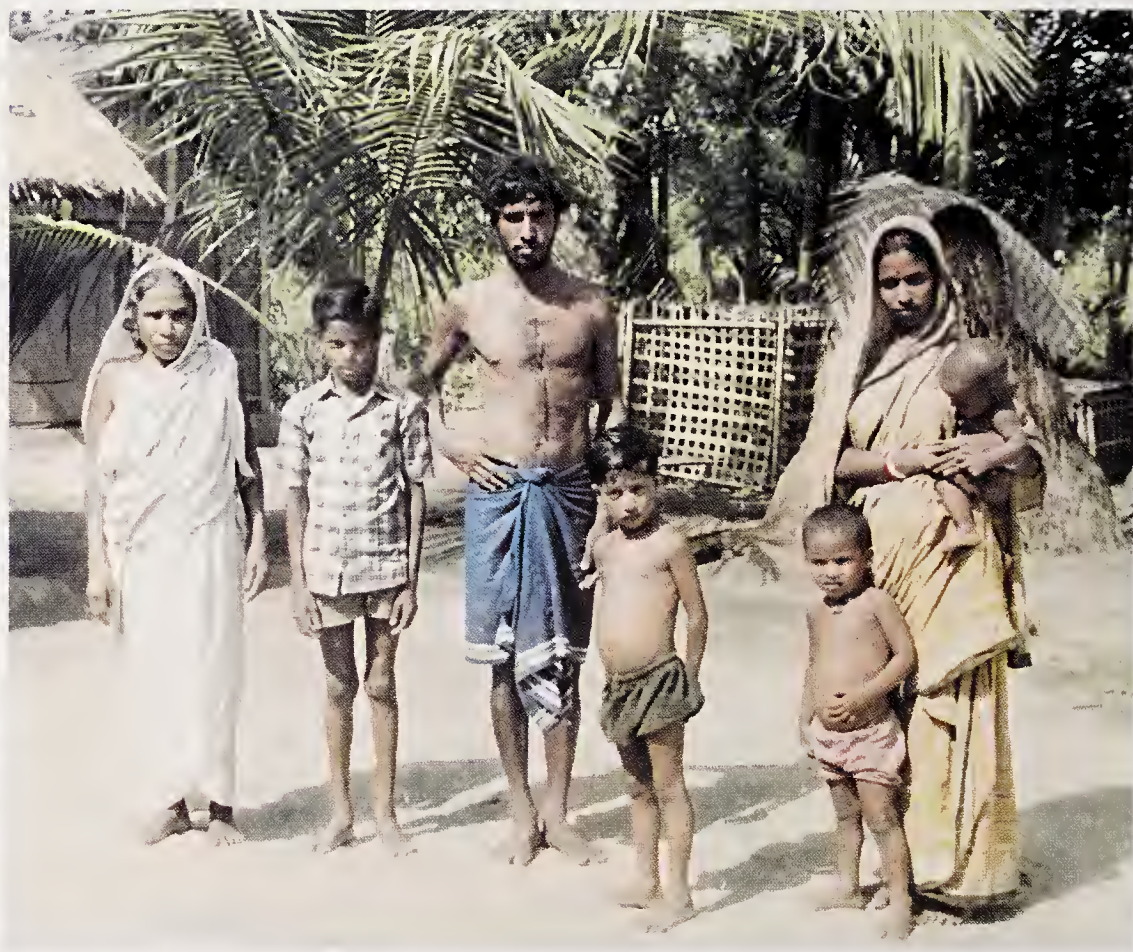


Kaibortta woman



Kaibartta family

According to 1991 Census there are 32 Scheduled Caste communities identified in this state with their total population of 451,116 which was 3,10,383 persons in 1981 Census. About 45.34 per cent increase has been observed between 1981 and 1991 Census period. Among the communities the Namasudras rank first with a total population of 1,65,251 who are mainly settled in the districts of West Tripura (1,03,391). The Mahisyadas hold the second position with a total population of 90,331 followed by Jalia Kaibartta (72,872), Dhoba (45,341) and Mali (40,510). The Mahisyadas are mainly found in the districts of West Tripura (42,314) and South Tripura (36,966), Major concentration of the Jalia Kaibartta and Dhoba is discernible in the West Tripura district (40,029 and 21,268 respectively).



A group of Mahisyadas community

The Kotal and Kan are small community with a total population of 26 and 25 respectively who are distributed almost in all the districts of the state. The Namasudra and the Dhoba have already been discussed in other states. The Mahisyadas, Jalia Kaibartta and the Mali are discussed here. The Kotals have also been illustrated here for its uniqueness.

Major Castes :

Mahisyadas : The Mahisyadas is a dominating fishing community in Tripura and distributed across the state. Presently, they are engaged in agriculture, livestock, poultry and services.

TRIPURA

They speak and write in Bengali. They use Mahisyadas as their common surname, but presently Das, Sarkar, Bhowmik are also used by them as their surname. The Census, 1991 records 26.57 per cent population of this community as main workers, out of whom, 36.92 per cent are cultivators, 27.79 per cent are agricultural labourers and 17.65 per cent of workers are engaged in "other services". Their literacy rate was 41.99 per cent in 1981, Census and this becomes 53.96 per cent in the Census, 1991. It is higher than the state literacy rate (45.54 per cent).

Malis : The Malis in this state are mainly concentrated in North Tripura (24,094), West Tripura (12,356), and South Tripura (4,060). In Tripura they are known as Malakar who are employed in making garlands and providing flowers for the services of the Hindu temples. The Bengali is used by them as medium of communication. Malakar is used as surname, but presently some of them use Malakardas as surnames.

Kotalis : The Kotal in the state cannot be considered as a main community, but anthropologically they are important. As a small community in Tripura



Jalia Kaibartta catching fish with net

Jalia Kaibarttas : The Jalia Kaibartta are mainly found in the districts of West Tripura (40,029), North Tripura (17,823), and South Tripura (15,020). Their position in the state rank third according to their population strength. They are conversant in regional language. Fishing is their traditional occupation. According to the record of Census, 1991 they possess 25.43 per cent as their main workers and out of them 33.03 per cent of workers are cultivators, 20.39 per cent are agricultural labourers and 4.15 per cent are engaged in fishing.

they are referred to as Kotwal meaning watchman. They are mostly landless agricultural labourers. They speak and write in Bengali. They use Malik, Mandal, Nayak, Roy, Pradhan, etc. as their surnames. According to the Census, 1991, 36.62 per cent of the Kotal population are main workers. 22.22 per cent and 33.33 per cent of their workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Only, 11.11 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce and 33.33 per cent in other services. As per 1991 Census, the rate of their education is 53.85 per cent which is higher than the state literacy rate.

EASTERN REGION



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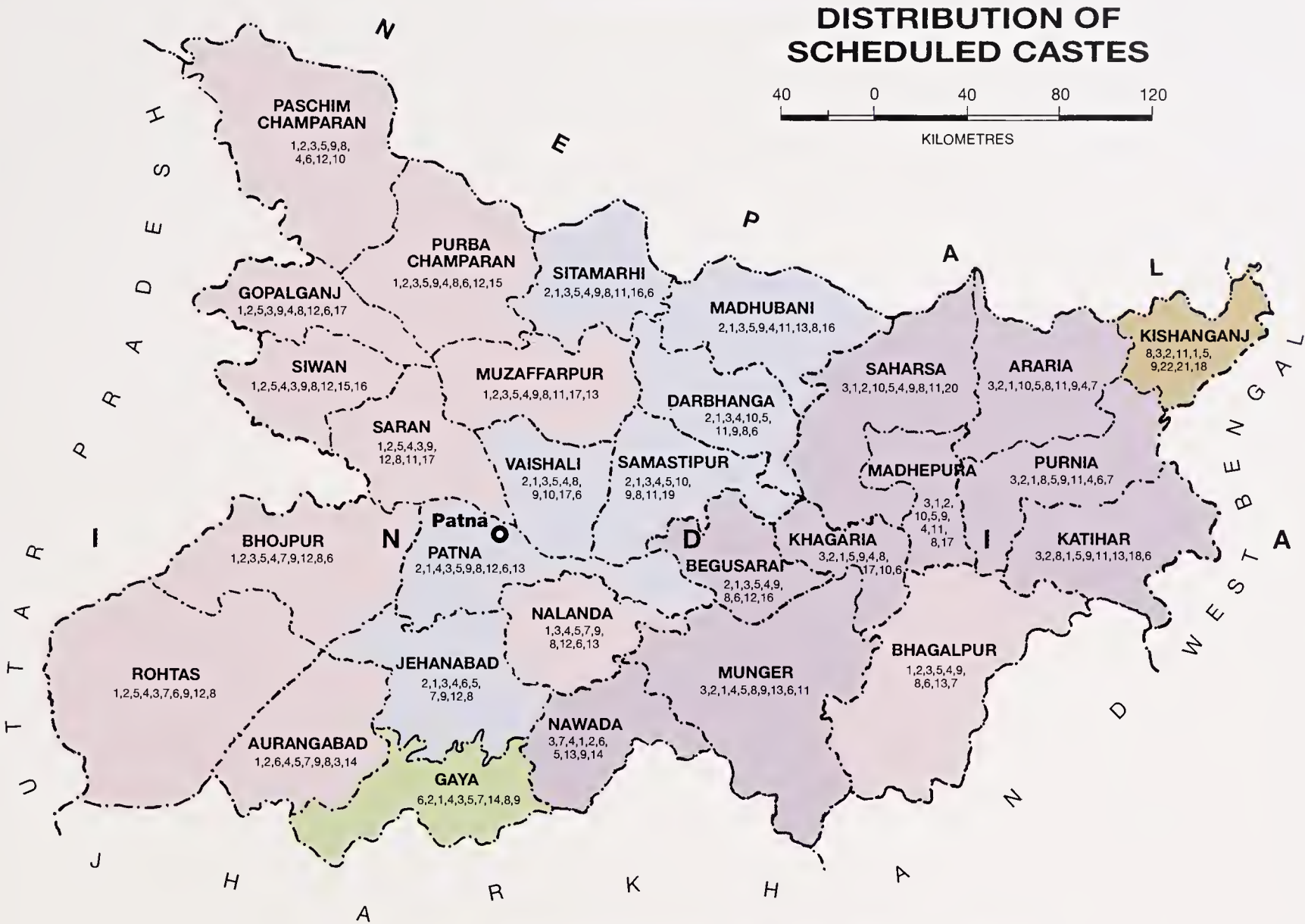


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BIHAR

PLATE NO. 10



Dusadh



Dhobi settlement



A group of Dhobi community

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

DOMINANT CASTE (of respective district)	
	CHAMAR, MOCHI
	DUSADH, DHARI, DHARHI
	MUSAHAR
	BHUIYA
	HARI, MEHTAR, BHANGI

SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

1. CHAMAR, MOCHI	9. DOM, DHANGAD	17. GHASI
2. DUSADH, DHARI	10. BANTAR	18. KURARIAR
3. MUSAHAR	11. CHAUPAL	19. BAURI
4. PASI	12. NAT	20. KANJAR
5. DHOBI	13. TURI	21. BHUMIJ
6. BHUIYA	14. BHOGTA	22. LALBEGI
7. RAJWAR	15. DABGAR	23. PAN, SAWASI
8. HARI, MEHTAR	16. HALALKHOR	

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Chamar	33.32	15.11	75.38	0.12	1.38	0.92	1.87	0.41	0.76	0.70	3.35	16.96
2.	Dusadh	32.67	16.36	73.73	0.14	0.90	0.42	0.80	0.41	1.03	1.44	4.76	17.77
3.	Musahar	45.33	5.33	92.81	0.07	0.37	0.16	0.25	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.49	3.57
4.	Pasi	28.65	21.04	48.02	1.29	1.32	7.74	1.85	0.60	11.07	1.41	5.67	22.88
5.	Dhobi	29.60	25.75	42.77	0.16	1.64	3.43	1.35	0.54	1.58	1.23	21.54	25.56

BIHAR

Total population	: 6,45,30,554 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 99,82,448 (M : 52,22,106, F : 47,60,342)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 15.47
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 23
Five major communities	: Chamar, Dusadh, Musahar, Pasi, Dhobi



Dhobi woman



Dhobi children

The state of Bihar has accommodated 23 Scheduled Caste communities with their total population of 99,82,448 (including unclassified population) which constitute 15.47 per cent of the total population of the state (Census, 1991).

The Chamars are the most dominating community according to the population strength (30,99,279) followed by the Dusadh/Dharis (27,47,308), Musahars (16,25,399), Pasis (5,40,875), Dhobis (5,17,968), Bhuiyas (4,44,058), Rajwars (1,60,029), Hari/Mehtars (1,46,632), Doms (1,35,599), Bantars (82,458), etc. The major concentration of Chamars is found in the district of Rohtas (2,73,930). They are also largely located with more than 1.5 lakhs of population in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Purba Champaran and Paschim Champaran. The Dusadh/Dharis are mainly distributed in the districts of Samastipur (2,24,094), Vaishali (2,17,470), Patna (2,10,564), Darbhanga (1,42,551), Begusarai (1,42,110), Sitamarhi (108,082), etc. The Musahars



Turi man carrying a bamboo

are mainly found with more than one lakh of population in the districts of Munger (1,65,080), Saharsa (1,45,826), Purnia (1,28,872) and Araria (1,14,750). The Pasis are concentrated in the districts of Gaya (73,291), Patna (72,641), Nalanda (55,793) and Nawada (49,437). The Dhobis are widely distributed with more than twenty thousand of population in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Rohtas, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Purba Champaran, Gopalganj, Bhojpur and Munger. The Chamar, Dusadh, Musahar and the Pasi have been illustrated in this state and the Dhobis have been described elsewhere, where they are largely concentrated.

Major Castes :

Chamar : The Chamar have different names in different states viz. Charmakar, Chambhar, Raidas, Ravidas, Mochi, etc. The Suryavanshi as an endogamous community belongs to the Sun-group of the Chamar. The community people are mostly found in Chhattisgarh and some parts of West Maharashtra. Bhojpuri is their mother tongue. They use Devanagari script. Traditionally they are engaged in skin and hide tanning,

BIHAR

making and repairing shoes, drum beating, mat making, production of leather goods for their livelihood. They are mostly a landless community, so sometimes they work as agricultural labourer. The Census, 1991 reports that 33.32 per cent of the Chamar population of undivided Bihar have returned as main workers, 15.11 per cent and 75.38 per cent population of main workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Only 0.92 per cent and 1.87 per cent of main workers are involved in manufacturing, processing, etc. in household industries and other than household industries mostly related to leather work. Presently the literate people of the community have changed their traditional occupation and are found in some white collar jobs.

They are followers of Hinduism. According to the Census, 1991, 16.96 per cent of the Chamar population (undivided Bihar) are literate. This figure is higher than the state average i.e. erstwhile Bihar (15.12 per cent).

Dusadh (of undivided Bihar) are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991.

Musahar : Some opine that Musahar means flesh (Musa) seeker or hunter (hara). So, they are known as rat hunter. Angika is their mother tongue. They use Devanagari script. They are largely agricultural labourer. Some of them are found as rickshaw puller. According to the Census, 1991, 45.33 per cent of the Musahars of erstwhile Bihar are main workers. Only 5.33 per cent workers are cultivators and 92.81 per cent are significantly recorded as agricultural labourers. Rest of the workers are engaged in other occupations. Their literacy rate is only 3.57 per cent in 1991 Census and it was 2.20 per cent in 1981 (data of undivided Bihar).

Pasi : They are distributed in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh and Rajasthan. In Bihar they are popularly known as toddy-



Village Landscape of Dhobi settlement

Dusadh/Dhari : The Dusadh are popularly known as Dhari. They generally use Dhari and Ram as their surnames. Hindi and Devanagari script are their medium of communication. Traditionally, they were employed as watchman (Chowkidar) in the village. As a landless community majority of them work as agricultural labourer, wage labourer, rickshaw puller, etc. They are very hard workers.

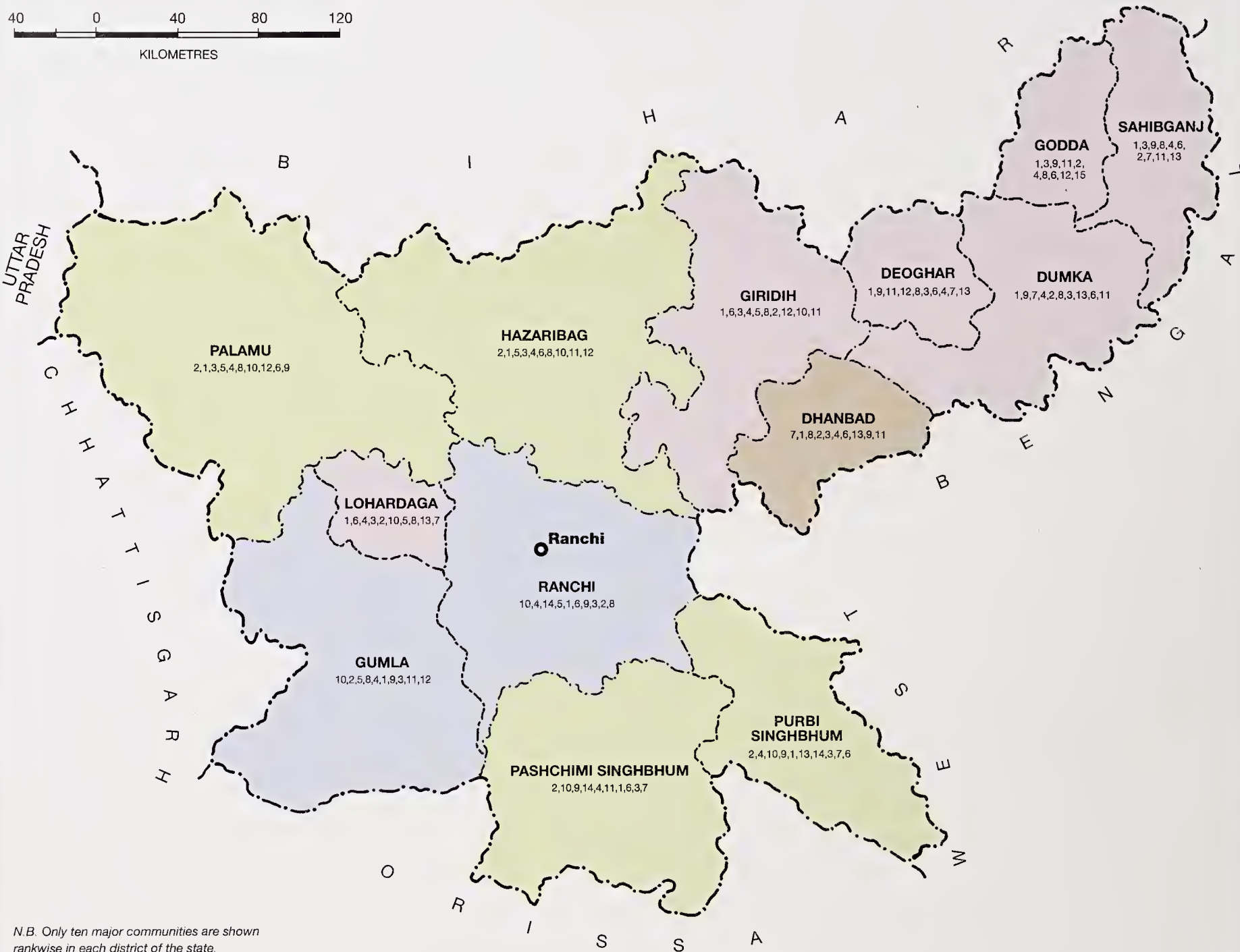
The Census, 1991 records 32.67 per cent of the Dusadh of erstwhile Bihar as main worker. Of them, 16.36 per cent are cultivators, 73.73 per cent are agricultural labourers and 4.76 per cent workers are engaged in "other services". A few of the workers are engaged in other occupation i.e. forestry, mining and industries. They are Hindus. 17.77 per cent population of the

tapper and their distribution in this state are already mentioned and also depicted in the state map. They are mostly Hindi speaker, but conversant in regional languages and Devanagari script. They are divided into four subgroups, viz., Tirsulia, Gaiduha, Kamani and Byadha. The Tirsula claim the highest status, followed by the rest (Singh, 1995). Besides toddy-tapping, cultivation of land is the main source of their livelihood. Some of them are found as rickshaw puller. The Census, 1991 recorded 28.65 per cent population of the Pasis as main workers. Among them 21.04 per cent are cultivators and 48.02 per cent are agricultural labourers. They are still very poor in formal education, only 22.88 per cent of their population are declared as literate in the Census, 1991.

JHARKHAND

PLATE NO. 11

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

DOMINANT CASTE (of respective district)	
	CHAMAR, MOCHI
	BHUIYA
	BAURI
	GHASI

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. CHAMAR | 9. DOM | 17. DABGAR |
| 2. BHUIYA | 10. GHASI | 18. BANTAR |
| 3. DUSADH, DHARI | 11. MUSAHAR | 19. HALALKHOR |
| 4. DHOBI | 12. PASI | 20. NAT |
| 5. BHOGTA | 13. HARI | 21. KANJAR |
| 6. TURI | 14. PAN | 22. LALBEGI |
| 7. BAURI | 15. CHAUPAL | |
| 8. RAJWAR | 16. KURARIAR | |



Turi



Chamar children



Bhuiya



Chamar settlement

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Bhuiya	39.84	15.38	76.66	0.31	3.74	0.41	0.67	0.47	0.44	0.57	1.32	6.78
2.	Bhogta	36.59	61.11	29.29	0.81	3.50	1.05	0.55	0.37	0.45	0.42	2.45	8.85
3.	Bauri	28.38	21.73	37.00	0.45	22.11	0.75	4.03	2.21	1.86	3.56	6.30	16.77
4.	Ghasi	35.00	26.30	37.50	2.84	2.94	3.10	6.34	1.66	3.48	2.83	13.02	20.14

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Total population	: 21,843,911 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 25,89,252 (M : 13,47,254; F : 12,41,998)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 11.85
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 22
Five major communities	: Chamar, Bhuiya, Dusadh, Dhobi, Bhogta



A Dusadh family



Dhari(Dusadh) woman

Jharkhand got the status of a state in November, 2000 with 18 districts viz. Palamau, Garwa, Chatra, Koderma, Hazaribag, Giridih, Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Sahibganj, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Pashchimi Singhbhum and Purbi Singhbhum. But for the present Atlas 13 districts are shown according to the Census record of 1991. The state accommodates 16 Scheduled Caste communities having population of 25,89,252, which is 11.85 per cent of the total population of the state (Census, 1991). According to the population strength, the Chamars are the leading community of the state (6,54,952) followed by the Bhuiyas (5,45,037), Dusadhs (2,70,102), Dhobis (1,69,676), Bhogtas (1,52,746), etc. The major concentration of the Chamars are found in Palamu (1,72,091), Giridih (1,20,585) and Hazaribag (1,20,452). The Bhuiyas as first ranking community are



A group of Dhari(Dusadh) community

referred to in the districts of Palamu (2,11,920), Hazaribag (1,90,033), Pashchimi Singhbhum (33,106), and Purbi Singhbhum (14,097). The Palamu district may be noted, for the highest concentration of the Dusadhs (1,06,713), whereas Palamu, Dhanbad, Hazaribag and Giridih may be mentioned for major concentration of the Dhobis having population of 31,051; 28,888; 26,906; and 22,041 respectively. The Bhogtas are mainly distributed in Hazaribag (74,028) and Palamu (35,305) districts. The Bauris and the Ghasis belong to the 7th and the 10th ranking position with population of 1,22,402 and 89,839 respectively in the state. But the Ghasis are the dominating group in Ranchi (27,467) and Gumla (13,727) districts; whereas the Bauris dominate only in the district of Dhanbad (80,893). The Chamar, Dusadh and Dhobi have already been discussed elsewhere. The Bhuiyas, Bhogtas, Bauris and Ghasis are highlighted with a brief ethnographic account.

Major Castes :

Bhuiya : Besides Jharkhand, the Bhuiyas are also found in Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Risley (1891) said that the Bhuiyans, Bhuinyas, Bhuinhars, Bhumiyas,

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Musahars, Naiks, Khandayats, Khandayat-Paik, Ghatwals, Ghatwars, Tikayats, Purans, Rajwars, Rai, Rai-Bhuiyas, Ber-Bhuiya and the Sardars are the synonyms of the Bhuiya. They use Bhogta, Chharidar, Kopat, Mahton, Manjhi, Naik, Rai, Singh, Thakur and Tikayat as surname. Magadhi dialect, Hindi and Devanagari script are their mode of communication. As per Census 1991, 39.84 per cent population of the Bhuiya are main workers. The Bhuiyas are mainly landless; and majority of them are engaged as agricultural labour (76.66 per cent). They are skill in mason work. Their literacy rate is very low; it was only 4.30 per cent in 1981 Census and 6.78 per cent in 1991. The Bhuiyas profess Hinduism.

Bhogta : The Bhogtas are also found in Bihar and West Bengal. Dalton (1910) opines that the Bhogtas were one of the Kharwars. They are also

Bauri : The Bauris are said to be the earliest settlers in the Chotanagpur region of Jharkhand state. They are distributed in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. According to the Census 1991, 28.38 per cent of their population are main workers. They are a landless community and are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers (37.00 per cent). A good number of them are working in mining and quarrying as well as in gravel works (22.11 per cent). They are Hindus and act as priest of the Dharam deity. The poor literacy rate of the Bauri population indicates their poverty stricken life, about 17 per cent of the Bauris have been recorded as literate in the Census, 1991.

Ghasi : The Ghasis are also found in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Nagpuri, the language of Indo Aryan family is their mother tongue. The Ghasis of Jharkhand use Devanagari script for writing. The word Ghasi



Dhari settlement

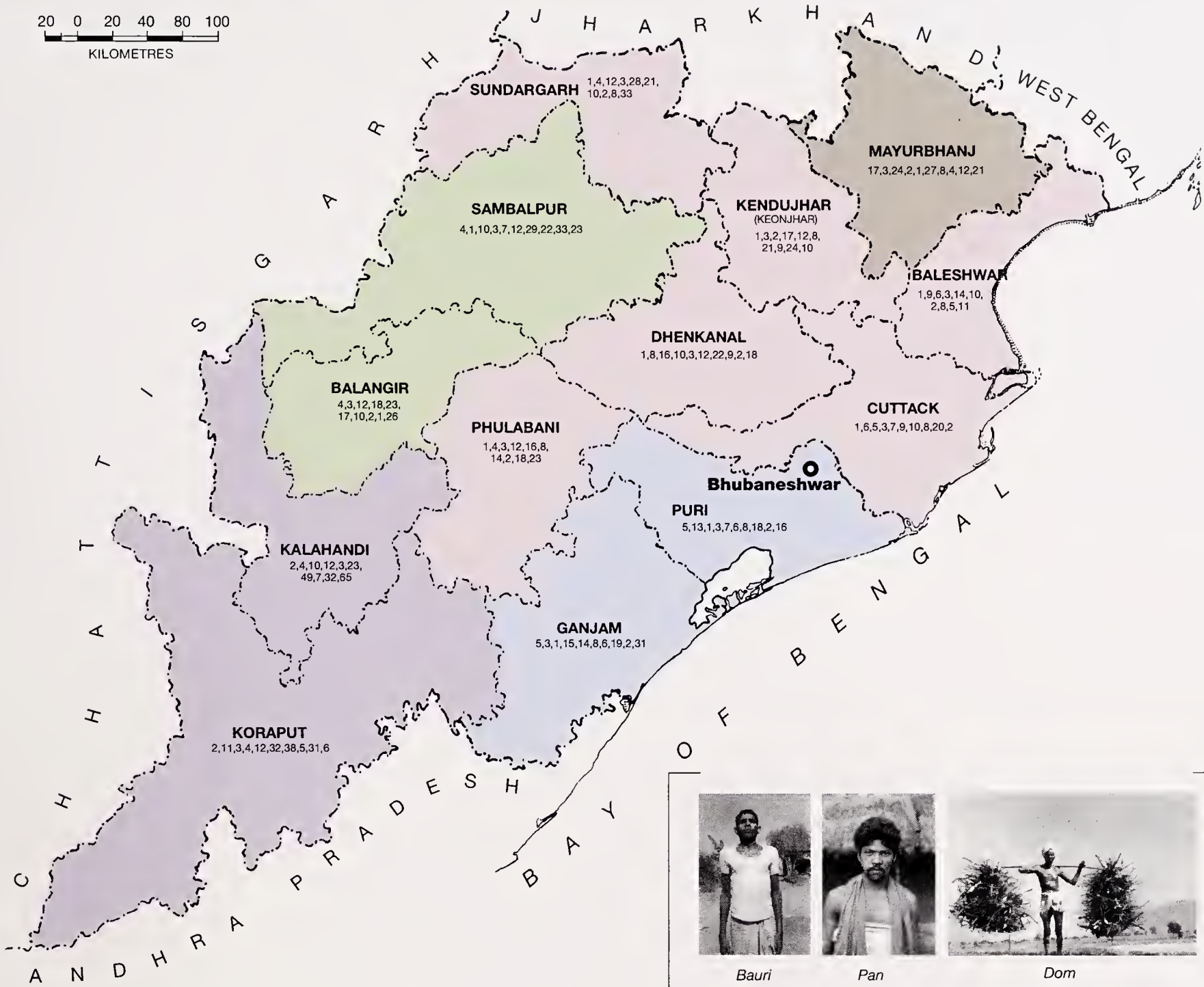
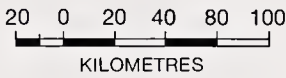
known as Ganjhu in West Bengal, whereas Ganjhu is used as surname in Jharkhand and Bihar. Sadri is their mother tongue. The Devanagari script is used for writing. The Census, 1991 refers that 36.59 per cent population of the Bhogta are main workers. Agriculture is their traditional occupation in addition to making of rope, cots and parched rice. About 61.11 per cent workers of the Bogtas are cultivators and 29.29 per cent are agricultural labourers. Many of them are engaged in selling of cot, rope and parched rice in the market. They are Hindu by faith. Burha and Burhi are regarded as their family deities. Their literacy rate is very low, only 8.85 per cent in 1991.

means fish killer. In Orissa, it is said that the name Ghasi is derived from Ghas, meaning grass. Naik, Sahni or Sahani Rajput and Sardar are used as surnames (Singh, 1993). It is observed that 35 per cent of the Ghasis are main workers (Census, 1991). Fishing, Drum-beating, busketry and cultivation are their traditional occupations. About 26 per cent workers of the Ghasi are recorded as cultivators and 37.5 per cent as agricultural labourers. At present many of them are engaged in Charcoal making, selling of liquor and as wage labour. The Ghasis worship their ancestors, clan and village deities. In addition they observe Hindu and local tribal festivals. The Census, 1991 records 20.14 per cent of the Ghasis as literate.

ORISSA

PLATE NO. 12

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



Bauri



Pan



Dom

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. PAN	17. PATIAL	33. TURI	49. BELDAR	65. VALAMIKI	81. MANG
2. DOM	18. TIAR	34. KUMMARI	50. BAVURI	66. PANKA	82. CHAKALI
3. DHOBA	19. SAUNTIA	35. ADI ANDHRA	51. MADARI	67. GODAGALI	83. SINDURIA
4. GANDA	20. BAGHETI	36. KATIA	52. DHANWAR	68. PAINDA	84. IRIKA
5. BAURI	21. PANTANTI	37. GHUSURIA	53. KODALO	69. MANGAN	85. BARI
6. KANDRA	22. SIYAL	38. CHANDALA	54. LABAN	70. DOSADHA	86. BAJIKAR
7. DEWAR	23. MEHRA	39. LAHERI	55. GODARI	71. SANEI	87. RAJNA
8. HADDI	24. UJIA	40. GHANTARGHADA	56. MADIGA	72. MEWAR	88. BASOR
9. GOKHA	25. KELA	41. BHATA	57. BAUTI	73. GORAIT	89. SAPARI
10. CHAMAR	26. BARIKI	42. JAGGALI	58. NAGARCHI	74. PASI	90. CHACHATI
11. NAMASUDRA	27. AMANT	43. MAHURIA	59. MUNDAPOTTA	75. PAIDI	91. CHANDHAI
12. GHASI	28. BADAIAK	44. KURUNGA	60. CHERUA	76. KORI	92. PAMIDI
13. BHOI	29. PAP	45. TAMUDIA	61. SABAKHIA	77. SIDHRIA	93. AUDHELIA
14. KHADALA	30. MALA	46. KARUA	62. GHOGIA	78. PANCHAMA	
15. DANDASI	31. RELI	47. GODRA	63. BEDIA	79. TAMADIA	
16. TANLA	32. PANIKA	48. MEHTAR	64. SAMASI	80. MUSAHAR	

DOMINANT CASTE (of respective district)

- PAN, PANO
- DOM, DOMBO
- GANDA
- BAURI
- PATIAL, PATIKAR

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Pan	34.22	29.06	52.82	1.12	1.44	2.91	1.87	0.63	1.65	2.04	6.47	30.55
2.	Dom	37.52	31.49	43.72	2.50	0.18	7.73	1.88	1.15	3.88	1.28	6.19	19.82
3.	Dhoba	33.65	32.04	38.11	3.24	0.66	1.81	2.53	0.76	5.07	1.74	14.04	36.81
4.	Ganda	37.91	28.10	52.57	0.91	1.14	3.98	3.76	0.97	1.80	1.98	4.77	28.53
5.	Bauri	41.68	17.29	67.56	2.07	0.74	1.96	1.82	0.79	1.65	1.99	4.13	27.07

ORISSA

Total population	:	3,16,59,736 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	51,29,314 (M : 25,96,464, F : 25,32,850)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	16.2 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	93
Five major communities	:	Pan, Dom, Dhoba, Ganda, Bauri



Dom woman



A group of Dewar community

In Orissa there are about 93 Scheduled Caste communities possessing 16.20 per cent of the total population of the state. According to the 1991 Census the total Scheduled Caste population was 51,29,314. The major concentration of them is found in the district of Cuttack (11,24,160), followed by Baleshwar (5,55,069), Puri (5,54,689), Ganjam (5,24,085), Sambalpur (4,71,460), Koraput (4,52,133), Dhenkanal (3,13,574), Balangir (2,94,875), Kalahandi (2,53,832), etc. Among the communities Pan/Panos (10,10,523), Doms (5,48,075), Dhobas (5,30,309), Gandas (4,93,015), Bauris (4,23,542) are important. The Pans with more than one lakh of population are found in Baleshwar (1,41,313), Cuttack (2,63,697), Dhenkanal (1,93,505) and Phulbani (1,01,047). The Doms are mostly settled in Kalahandi (2,07,921) and Koraput (2,50,694). The Dhobas



Ganda man

are mainly concentrated in Cuttack (1,31,982) and Ganjam (1,06,865). Gandas are mostly found in Sambalpur (2,08,845) and Balangir (2,06,944). Whereas the Bauri is the first ranking community on Puri (1,35,934) and Ganjam (1,12,183). The Bauris are largely settled in West Bengal (9,50,692). Considering the strength of population, this community is highlighted in West Bengal.

Major Castes :

Pan/Pano : The Pan have a number of occupational subgroups such as, Betrapano, Bunapano and Dhuliapano.

They usually use 'Shamal' as their surname. Oriya language and Oriya script are used for communication. They are landless community and used to serve as serfs to the landlords. Besides agricultural labour they are engaged in service, petty business, as daily-wage labours and as musicians. According to the Census, 1991, 34.22 per cent of the Pan are returned as main workers. Out of them, 29.06 per cent are engaged as cultivators, 52.82 per cent are agricultural labourers. They profess Hinduism. Their education level is still very poor. The literacy rate of the Pan was 22.84 per cent in 1981 and it increases to 30.55 per cent in 1991 Census.

Dom : The Doms are spread over most of the states of India viz., in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and

ORISSA

Kerala in different names such as Dombara, Dombar, Dombo, Balmiki, Duria Dom, Sikharia Dom, Doom or Mahasha, Bhangi or Dhangar, etc. Oriya is their mother tongue and the Oriya script is used for writing. The Doms are largely a landless community. Traditionally, they are employed in cremation of deadbodies and digging graves. A good number of them are deployed as sweepers and jamadars in the municipal corporation and various other government and private organisations. It is observed that busketry is their secondary traditional occupation. The Census, 1991 records 37.52 per cent population of the Dom as main workers. Majority of them are engaged in agricultural activities either as agricultural labourer (43.72 per cent) or as cultivators (31.49 per cent), 7.73 per cent of their workers

etc. Oriya language and script are their medium of communication. The Census, 1991 records 33.65 per cent of the Dhobas as main workers. A majority of the workers are engaged in agricultural sector of occupation (32.04 per cent as cultivators and 38.11 per cent as agricultural labourers). Engagement of 14.04 per cent workers in "other services" indicates their involvement as washerman – their traditional occupation. They are Hindus by religion. The Census, 1991 declared 36.81 per cent of the Dobas of Orissa as literate which was 31.30 per cent in 1981.

Ganda : The Gandas are mainly concentrated in the western districts of Orissa. They are also found in Madhya Pradesh known as Gara and as Gandhi in Maharashtra. Oriya is their medium of communication.



A group of Dom women going to market

are engaged in household industries, i.e. mat weaving, busketry, etc. They are Hindus by religion. Literacy rate of the Dom was very low in 1981 with 12.58 per cent only and it increases to 19.82 per cent in the Census, 1991.

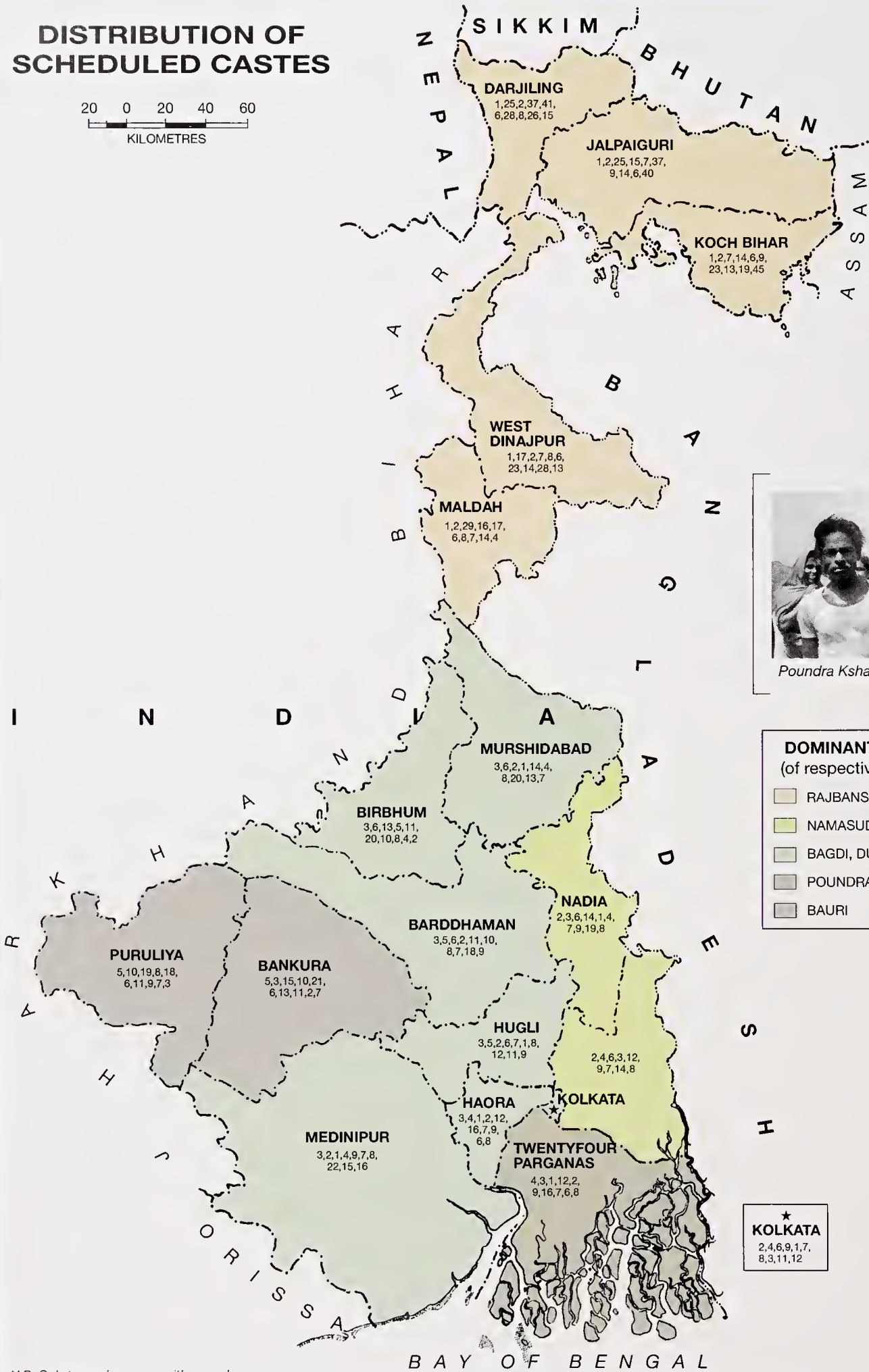
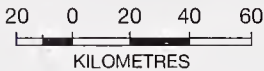
Dhoba : They are distributed all over Orissa as Dhupi, Dhopa, Dhobi, Rajak or Rajaka. The word Dhoba was derived from the Sanskrit word 'dhav', meaning wash. Besides Orissa they are also distributed all over India viz., Bihar, Tripura, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh,

Traditionally, the Ganda are drum-beaters and musicians. But they are mostly agricultural labourers. At present, due to increase of formal literacy rate, some of them are engaged in services, petty business and some household industries. The 1991 Census records 37.91 per cent of the Ganda population as main workers. Now, majority of them are engaged in agricultural activities (28.10 per cent as cultivators and 52.57 per cent as agricultural labourers). They profess Hinduism. According to the Census, 1991, 28.53 per cent of the Gandas are literate. Literacy rate was found quite low among them (20.09 per cent) during the Census, 1981.

WEST BENGAL

PLATE NO. 13

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



- DOMINANT CASTE**
(of respective district)
- RAJBANSHI
 - NAMASUDRA
 - BAGDI, DULEY
 - POUNDRA KSHATRIYA
 - BAURI

- SCHEDULED CASTES**
RANKED ON
POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. RAJBANSHI | 30. TURI |
| 2. NAMASUDRA | 31. PATNI |
| 3. BAGDI | 32. PASI |
| 4. POUNDRA KSHATRIYA | 33. KARENGA |
| 5. BAURI | 34. GONRHI |
| 6. CHAMAR | 35. KAUR |
| 7. JALIA | 36. MAHAR |
| 8. HARI | 37. DAMAI |
| 9. DHOBA | 38. MUSAHAR |
| 10. SUNRI | 39. KOTAL |
| 11. DOM | 40. GHASI |
| 12. KAORA | 41. SARKI |
| 13. MAL | 42. BHOGTA |
| 14. JHALO MALO | 43. KADAR |
| 15. LOHAR | 44. PAN |
| 16. TIYAR | 45. KOCH |
| 17. PALIYA | 46. BAITI |
| 18. BHUIYA | 47. KHATIK |
| 19. RAJWAR | 48. DOAI |
| 20. KONAI | 49. CHAUPAL |
| 21. KHAIRA | 50. BAHELIA |
| 22. KANDRA | 51. KONWAR |
| 23. BHUIMALI | 52. BANTAR |
| 24. KEOT | 53. BELDAR |
| 25. KAMI | 54. NAT |
| 26. DOSADH | 55. HALALKHOR |
| 27. MALLAH | 56. KANJAR |
| 28. NUNIYA | 57. DABGAR |
| 29. BIND | 58. KURARIAR |
| | 59. LALBEGI |

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Rajbanshi	32.21	44.91	32.72	2.79	0.04	2.49	4.47	1.02	3.88	2.80	4.87	33.00
2.	Namasudra	28.04	31.95	24.77	1.83	0.09	4.64	11.59	2.87	9.38	4.12	8.76	46.59
3.	Bagdi	32.40	19.87	64.06	2.00	0.20	1.25	3.87	0.90	2.68	2.17	3.00	23.83
4.	Poundra Kshatriya	26.64	37.47	32.02	1.59	0.09	2.58	7.55	1.65	6.64	3.18	7.22	45.99
5.	Bauris	37.86	14.04	68.41	0.75	3.26	0.46	3.20	1.45	1.46	3.04	3.92	17.04

WEST BENGAL

Total Population	: 6,80,77,965 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 1,60,80,611 (M : 83,26,832, F : 77,53,779)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 23.62 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 59
Five major communities	: Rajbanshi, Namasudra, Bagdi, Poundra and Bauri



Rajbanshi couple



Settlement of Rajbanshi

According to 1991 Census the total population of the Scheduled Castes in West Bengal is 1,60,80,611 which constitute 23.62 per cent of the total population of the state. There are about 59 communities in the state and out of them the Rajbanshis hold the first rank on the strength of population (28,39,481) followed by the Namasudras (25,81,549), Bagdi/Duley (23,54,609), Poundra or Poundra Kshatriya (19,85,243), Bauris (9,50,692), etc. The Rajbanshis are largely distributed in the districts of Koch Bihar (8,65,622), Jalpaiguri (6,56,073), West Dinajpur (4,89,642), Maldah (1,14,697) and Darjeeling (96,745). The Namasudras are mainly settled in the districts of Nadia (6,21,817) followed by North Twentyfour Parganas (6,04,286), Jalpaiguri (2,34,739), Bardhaman (1,71,474), Koch Bihar (1,46,279), Medinipur (1,33,751), South Twentyfour Parganas (1,12,466), West Dinajpur (1,05,014), Murshidabad (96,520), Hugli (92,134), Maldah (83,483), Kolkata (60,214), Haora (51,691), and Darjiling (29,479). The Bagdis/Duleys are widely distributed in the district of Hugli (5,02,101) followed by Bardhaman (4,77,007), Medinipur (3,08,641), Bankura (2,03,898), Haora (2,03,232), Birbhum (1,92,486), South Twentyfour Parganas (154,890), Murshidabad (1,05,117), Nadia (97,696), North Twentyfour Parganas (81,323), Puruliya (11,197), etc. The Poundra Kshatriyas are mainly concentrated in the districts of South Twentyfour Parganas (12,40,238) followed by North Twentyfour Parganas (3,93,493), Medinipur (1,14,317), Haora (74,538), Kolkata (48,508), Nadia (31,869), Murshidabad (28,246), Birbhum (21,728), Hugli (10,098), etc. The Bauris are largely distributed in the district of Bardhaman (2,92,337), followed by Bankura (2,50,939), Puruliya (1,88,063), Hugli (92,265), Nadia (4,991), North Twentyfour Parganas (2,058), etc.



A Bagdi family

Major Castes :

Rajbanshi : The Rajbanshi as a landowning and agricultural community call themselves Rajbanshi Kshatriya, who are mainly settled in North Bengal, specially, adjacent areas of Assam. History says that they migrated from Assam and settled down in North Bengal. According to the Census, 1991 the Rajbanshi constitute 17.66 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the state. The Rajbanshi are traditionally agriculturist. The Bengali language and script are their medium of communication. According to the Census, 1991, 32.21 per cent Rajbanshi of West Bengal are reported as main workers. Out of them 44.91 per cent workers are returned as cultivators, 32.72 per cent as agricultural labourers and 2.79 per cent are involved in fishing, livestock keeping, etc. Rest of the workers are engaged in various other services. A few of them used to depend on inland river fishing. But presently they are either cultivators in rural areas or employed in different services. According to 1981 Census, literacy rate of the Rajbanshi was about 36 per cent and in 1991 it is 33.00 per cent. They are mostly Hindus.

Namasudra : Apart from West Bengal they are largely distributed in Assam, Tripura, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram. They are mostly concentrated in deltaic region of West Bengal, especially, in the districts of Nadia and North Twentyfour Parganas. The Bengali language and script are used for communication. Besides cultivation

WEST BENGAL

they were skilled in mat weaving in rural areas of their settlement. Presently, they are mostly employed in government and semi-government services and some of them are holding high position in white collar job. The Census, 1991 records 28.04 per cent of Namasudra population as main workers. Out of them 31.95 per cent are cultivators, and 24.77 per cent are agricultural labourers. Involvement of 16.23 per cent workers in household industries and other than household industries denotes their engagement in traditional craftsmanship viz. mat weaving. As per the Census record of 1981 their literacy rate was about 36 per cent and in 1991 it is 46.59 per cent. They follow Hinduism.

Bagdi/Duley : The Bagdis are known as Dhara, Bagh, Santra, Paramanik and Duley. They are also recognised as 'Byagra Kshatriya'. The Bengali is their mother tongue and they use Bengali script for writing. In West Bengal fishing is their traditional occupation following agriculture and agricultural activities. According to the Census, 1991, 32.40 per cent of the Bagdi population are returned as main workers. Out of them, 19.87 per cent and

submitted a memorandum to the government in 1926 in order to change their caste name. In the district of South Twentyfour Parganas they are mostly landowning people. Their traditional occupation is agriculture and pisciculture. Presently, they are well advanced in education as well as in economic condition. Some of them are holding high position in government services and also found in active politics as M.L.A., M.P., and 26.64 per cent population of the Poundra Kshatriya are returned as main workers. Among them, 37.47 per cent and 32.02 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural activities as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Other major involvements are found in other than household industries (7.55 per cent), trade and commerce (6.64 per cent), and in other services (7.22 per cent). 45.99 per cent literacy of the community in 1991 Census is remarkable which is higher than the state literacy (34.27 per cent). Literacy rate of the Poundra Kshatriya was 36.49 per cent in 1981 Census.

Bauris : Besides West Bengal, the Bauris are also settled in the neighbouring states of Bihar and Orissa. They were popular as palanquin bearer, their



Bagdi family

64.06 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. At present only 2 per cent of the Bagdi workers are involved in fishing – their traditional occupation. They have improved their education level. As a result about 3 per cent workers are employed in government and private services. Their literacy rate was very low in 1981 only 13.96 per cent and it increases to 23.83 per cent in 1991. They are mostly Hindus by religion.

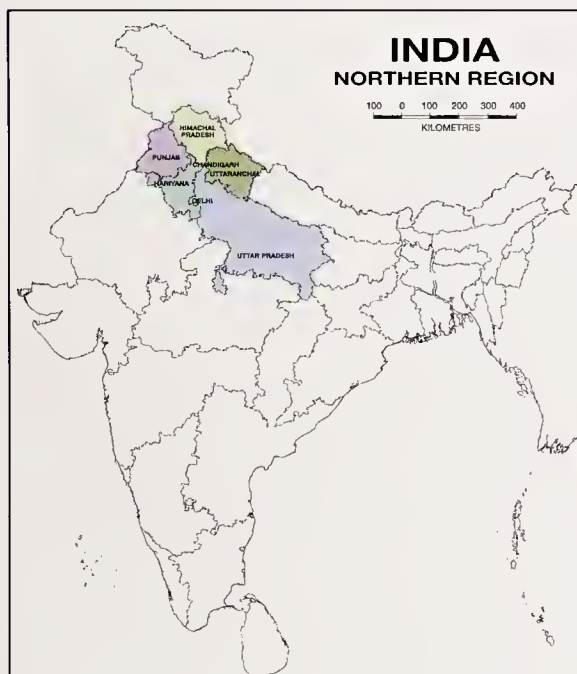
Poundra Kshatriya : They are mostly inhabited in the district of South Twentyfour Parganas. They are known as 'Poundra' or 'Pod'. But the community people under a banner of the All Bengal Poundra Kshatriya Samity rejected the term 'Pod', as it was derogatory word to them; and

traditional occupation. They also work as rickshaw and cart puller, agricultural and daily wage labourer, because they are largely a landless community. Presently, majority of them have changed their traditional occupation and are employed in some government and private services due to increase of literacy rate. As per 1991 Census, 37.86 per cent population of the Bauris are recorded as main workers. Out of them, 14.04 per cent workers are recorded as cultivators and 68.41 per cent as agricultural labourers. Only 3.92 per cent workers are engaged in Government and private services. The Census 1991, shows 17.04 per cent population of the Bauris as literate in West Bengal which was only 9.42 per cent in 1981. They are mainly Hindus and worship Hindu god and goddess.

NORTHERN REGION



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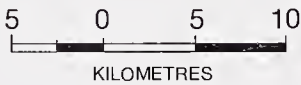
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CHANDIGARH

PLATE NO. 14

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



SCHEDULED CASTES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. BALMIKI, CHURA OR BHANGI | 19. BHANJRA |
| 2. CHAMAR, JATIA CHAMAR | 20. MEGH |
| 3. KABIRPANTHI OR JULAHA | 21. BATWAL |
| 4. KORI OR KOLI | 22. DUMNA, MAHASHA |
| 5. PARI | 23. OD |
| 6. AD DHARMI | 24. DARAIN |
| 7. SANSI, BHEDKUT | 25. SANSOI |
| 8. MAZHABI | 26. GAGRA |
| 9. KHATIK | 27. MARIJA OR MARECHA |
| 10. BAZIGAR | 28. CHANAL |
| 11. DHANAK | 29. DHOGRI, DHANGRI |
| 12. BAURIA OR BAWARIA | 30. SANHAJ |
| 13. SIKLIGAR | 31. SANHAL |
| 14. SARERA | 32. PERNA |
| 15. BANGALI | 33. GANDHILA OR GANDIL |
| 16. SIRKIBAND | 34. DAGI |
| 17. BARAR, BURAR | 35. SAPELA |
| 18. NAT | 36. PHERERA |

DOMINANT CASTE

BALMIKI, CHURA

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in the map.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Balmiki	30.87	0.18	1.35	1.38	0.00	0.10	9.60	9.39	12.79	6.96	58.25	38.64
2.	Chamar	33.48	0.27	1.08	3.34	0.03	0.13	24.66	16.80	11.08	8.92	33.70	54.95
3.	Kabirpanthi	30.77	0.44	3.08	1.76	0.00	0.00	16.04	16.92	15.16	7.69	38.90	55.12
4.	Kori	34.47	0.22	0.86	3.02	0.00	0.00	19.40	16.70	19.72	15.95	24.14	40.19
5.	Pasi	42.76	0.00	0.27	1.78	0.00	0.00	16.38	20.75	13.80	25.47	21.55	23.57

CHANDIGARH

Total population	: 6,42,015 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 1,05,977 (M : 58,554, F : 47,423)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 16.51 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 36
Five major communities	: Balmiki, Chamar, Kabirpanthi, Kori, Pasi



Balmiki woman



Balmiki family

According to the Census, 1991, 1,05,977 population of Chandigarh with 36 communities are returned as Scheduled Castes. This is about 16.51 per cent of the total population of the state. This population was 63,621 in 1981 which shows 66.58 per cent variation between 1981 and 1991. Among 36 communities the Balmiki (46,977) and the Chamar (31,933) are numerically dominant communities in the state followed by Kabirpanthi (2,957), Kori (2,692), Pan (2,626), etc. The Balmiki and the Chamar are being discussed here considering their population strength whereas the Kabirpanthi are highlighted for its ranking in the state as well as for its anthropological significance in the northern region as a whole.

Major Castes :

Balmiki/Dhaogri/Churah/Chura/Bhang/Chuhra : The Balmikis of Chandigarh have been migrated from Punjab and Haryana. Here, they are also known as Bhang, Chuhra or Dhaogri. The Punjabi is the mother tongue of the people migrated from Punjab whereas Haryanvi language are used by the people migrated from Haryana. The Devanagari script is used for writing. According to 1991, Census, 30.87 per cent population of the Balmiki have been returned as main workers and it is noteworthy that 58.25 per cent of the total working population are engaged in 'other services'. This may signify their involvement in their traditional occupation related to scavenging or working as sweepers. Only 2.91 per cent



A Balmiki family in front of a hut

of population are engaged in the primary sector of occupation. They are Hindus. The Census, 1991 records 38.64 per cent population of the Balmiki are considered as literate, which is lower than the state literacy (44.60 per cent).

Chamar/Jatia Chamar/Rehgar/Raigar/Ramdasi/ Ravidasi : In Chandigarh the Chamar is also called as Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi and Ravidasi. They speak either in Punjabi or in Hindi and use the Devanagari or Gurumukhi script. The Census, 1991 reports that 33.48 per cent of population of the Chamar are main workers. Only 4.72 per cent of their working population are returned from the primary sector of occupations and 24.79 per cent of workers are involved in manufacturing, processing,

CHANDIGARH

etc. which are related to leather work, their traditional occupation. They are mostly Shikhs and some of them are the followers of Hinduism. Their literacy rate, according to the Census 1991, is 54.95 per cent which is higher than the state literacy.

Kabirpanthi : They are mainly distributed in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh. In Jammu and Kashmir they are known as Bhagat Kabir. In Chandigarh they are mostly migrated from Punjab and also known as

Julaha. The Kabir Panthi are divided into Koli Julaha, Chamar Julaha, Mochi Julaha and Randore Julaha. Majority of them are weavers by profession. Punjabi is their mother tongue and use Gurumukhi script. Both the Hindus and the Sikhs are found among them. According to the Census 1991, 30.77 per cent population of this community are recorded as main workers. Of whom only 5.28 per cent population are engaged in primary sector of occupations and 38.90 per cent are engaged in other services. As per the Census 1991, 55.12 per cent of the Kabirpanthi are literate.

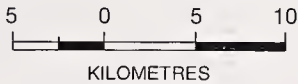


Village Landscape of Balmiki settlement

DELHI

PLATE NO. 15

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



DOMINANT CASTE
CHAMAR

SCHEDULED CASTES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

1. CHAMAR	13. SANSI	25. NARIBUT
2. CHUHRA	14. SIKLIGAR	26. SAPERA
3. KOLI	15. BAWARIA	27. MAZHABI
4. KHATIK	16. AHERIA	28. BHIL
5. DHOBI	17. ADI-DHARMI	29. GHARRAMI
6. BALAI	18. KANJAR	30. AGRIA
7. DHANAK	19. NAT	31. KACHHANDHA
8. JULAHA	20. MEGHWAL	32. SINGIWALA
9. MALLAH	21. KABIRPANTHI	33. PERNA
10. PASI	22. CHOHRA	34. BAZIGAR
11. BHANGI	23. DOM	35. MADARI
12. BANJARA	24. SIRKIBAND	36. LALBEGI



A Sapera family



A group of Perna community in a meeting



Sapera showing snake dance

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in the map.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Chamar	29.11	0.72	2.28	0.91	0.50	2.40	28.12	14.76	13.96	8.20	28.60	49.05
2.	Chuhra	28.34	0.16	1.14	0.52	0.04	0.19	5.92	7.12	7.89	6.90	70.12	42.54
3.	Koli	25.54	0.11	0.62	0.46	0.16	2.57	35.19	17.04	16.13	6.18	21.55	45.32
4.	Khatik	26.41	0.08	0.54	1.98	0.28	1.40	16.02	15.63	33.36	8.90	21.81	46.43
5.	Dhobi	31.07	0.16	0.55	0.38	0.06	2.32	14.36	5.10	12.50	6.31	58.27	47.66

DELHI

Total population	:	94,20,644 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	17,94,836 (M : 9,78,690, F : 8,16,146)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	19.05 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	36
Five major communities	:	Chamar, Chuhra, Koli, Khatik, Dhobi



Naribut couple



A group of Perna community

According to 1991 Census, 19.05 per cent of the total population of Delhi are enlisted as Scheduled Castes under 36 communities. It is lower than other states of the northern region. The Scheduled Caste population increases to 60.02 per cent from 1981 Census. 11,21,643 persons were recorded as scheduled castes in 1981. The Chamars are numerically dominant group in the state (6,60,380) followed by Chuhra (3,67,303), Koli (1,40,088) and Khatik (1,12,605). As the Chamars and the Dhobis are already discussed in other states, they are not highlighted in Delhi. The Naribut (2,241) may be mentioned here due to its anthropological importance, though the community does not come under five major communities.



Bawaria settlement

Major Castes :

Chuhra/Churhe : The Balmiki of Delhi are referred to as Chuhra, Churhe. They converse either in Hindi or in Haryanvi because of proximity to Haryana and use the Devanagari script. Their population increase to 64.98 per cent from 1981 to 1991. Traditionally, they are scavengers and sweepers. As per 1991 Census 28.34 per cent of the Chuhra are returned as main workers. Only 1.86 per cent of working population are engaged in primary sector of occupation and majority of them are involved in

their traditional occupation i.e. 70.12 per cent of the main workers under other services. They are mostly Hindus, and some of them are the followers of Sikhs. According to the Census, 1981 the rate of literacy of the Chuhra at Delhi was 35.90 per cent which increased to 42.54 per cent in 1991.

Koli : The Kolis of Delhi are migrants from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Singh, 1993). They are also referred to as Kili, Buskar, Tantubai, Kori, Kapre or Kaperdiya and Mehar Kili. The Kolis of Rajasthan converse in Marwari and Hindi, where as the Kolis of Uttar Pradesh speak only in Khari Boli or Braj Bhasha under Hindi and both of them use Devanagari script. They use Gupta, Verma and Bansal as their surnames. Weaving is their traditional occupation. Increase of population from 1981 to 1991 is

DELHI

25.54 per cent of the Koli are returned as main workers (Census, 1991). Only 1.35 per cent of the working population are engaged in primary sector of occupation and 35.19 per cent workers are involved in weaving. They are Hindus. According to the Census 1991, 45.32 per cent of their population are literate. It was 36.49 per cent in 1981.

Khatik : The Khatik of Delhi migrated from Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan roughly two hundred years ago (Singh, 1993). They are identified at the national level. The word Khatik was derived from the Sanskrit word, Khatika, meaning a butcher or a hunter. In Delhi, they converse in Hindi and use the Devanagari script. But the migrants from Rajasthan speak in Mewari or Marwari dialect. They profess Hinduism. Their population

is probably related to their traditional occupation, selling meat. 46.93 per cent of their population (Census, 1991) are literate which is higher than the state literacy rate. In 1981 37.92 per cent of the Khatik were recorded as literate.

Naribut : They are known as Naribat Marwari in Delhi and also known as Bawari in Rajasthan and some adjacent parts of Gujarat. The word naribat has been derived from *nari*, the Hindi word, meaning chord and *bat* means knot (Singh, 1993). They use the Indo-Aryan language, Marwari and Hindi. The Devanagari script is used for writing. They claim that the Rajput, are their ancestor. Knitting of leather chords and making of stone idols of different deities are their traditional occupations. According to the Census,



Perna with cattle near their settlement

increases to 62.23 per cent in 1991 as compared to the records of 1981 Census. The rearing and slaughtering of pigs and goats are their traditional occupations. Some of them are involved in tanning of hides and agriculture. According to the Census 1991, 26.41 per cent of the Khatiks are recorded as main workers. Only 2.88 per cent of their working population are dependant on the primary sector of occupation. At present, a good number (33.36 per cent) of their workers are engaged in trade and commerce, which

1991, 28.20 per cent of Naribut are main workers. Now, majority of them are involved in making and selling of chandeliers, plastic flowers, toys and mats. Engagement of 78.96 per cent workers under trade and commerce may be due to their present occupations as referred above. They are Hindus. Their literacy rate in 1991 is only 6.47 per cent which was little higher in 1981 Census (8.60 per cent).

HARYANA

PLATE NO. 16

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



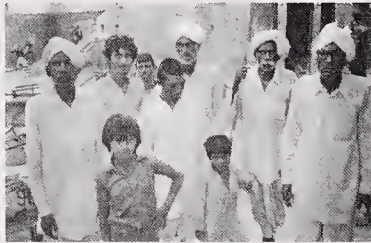
N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. CHAMAR	11. SANSE	21. BARAR	31. DARAIN
2. BALMIKI	12. MEGH	22. BANGALI	32. DAGI
3. DHANAK	13. DUMNA	23. BATWAL	33. PHERERA
4. MAZHABI	14. PASI	24. AD DHARMI	34. GAGRA
5. OD	15. SIKLIGAR	25. PERNA	35. CHANAL
6. BAZIGAR	16. DEHA	26. DHOGRI	36. SARERA
7. KORI	17. SAPELA	27. SANHAI	37. SANHAL
8. BAURIA	18. NAT	28. SANSEI	
9. KHATIK	19. BHANJRA	29. GANDHILA	
10. KABIRPANTHI	20. SIRKIBAND	30. MARIJA	

DOMINANT CASTE

CHAMAR



A group of Sansi



Dhanak at weaving

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Chamar	28.21	10.00	53.70	0.71	0.26	1.84	10.12	4.08	3.14	2.89	13.26	35.60
2.	Balmiki	29.61	3.06	56.74	2.52	0.10	0.72	3.80	2.89	2.16	2.94	25.08	24.13
3.	Dhanak	28.90	6.92	59.07	1.86	0.20	0.98	6.76	4.10	4.98	3.56	11.59	27.18
4.	Mazhabi	31.40	8.51	77.57	1.66	0.00	0.42	3.11	1.07	1.49	2.24	3.93	17.94
5.	Od	28.47	7.15	67.07	1.42	0.03	0.66	3.84	4.92	4.29	3.89	6.72	24.31

HARYANA

Total population	:	1,64,63,648 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	32,50,933 (M : 17,47,821, F : 15,03,112)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	19.75 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	37
Five major communities	:	Chamar, Balmiki, Dhanak, Mazhabi, Od



Chamar woman



Sikligar at iron work

There are 37 Scheduled Caste communities in the state of Haryana with the population of 32,50,933 constituting 19.75 per cent of the total population of the state (1,64,63,648) as per the Census, 1991. In 1981 Scheduled Caste population of Haryana was 24,64,012 and the variation of population between 1981 and 1991 is 31.94 per cent.

Significant concentration of the Scheduled Castes is found in the districts of Hisar (4,28,072), Rohtak (3,32,872), Ambala (2,56,775), Sirsa (2,40,793), Faridabad (2,37,203), Bhiwani (2,16,162) and Yamunanagar (2,05,155). Among the first five dominating communities of the state the Chamars are the highest populous community (17,05,680) followed by Balmiki/Chura/Bhangi (6,26,245), Dhanak (3,60,231), Mazhabi (90,551) and Od (87,662). More than one lakh population of the Chamar are found in the districts of Hisar (1,89,106), Rohtak (1,58,982), Ambala (1,58,822), Faridabad (1,54,477) and Bhiwani (1,26,154). The Balmiki having more than 50 thousand population are concentrated in the districts of Rohtak (69,755), Hisar (59,874), Kaithal (58,867), Jind (57,199), Karnal (56,410) and Ambala (55,117). The Dhanak as the 3rd ranking community of the state are mainly distributed in the districts of Rohtak (85,210), Hisar (74,046) and Bhiwani

(52,614). The Mazhabi and the Od are found mainly in the districts of Sirsa (51,433) and Hisar (44,919) respectively.

Major Castes :

Chamar/Jatia Chamar/Rehgar/Ramdasi : The word Chamar is derived from the sanskrit word charmakar, the Chamars are found in all the states of northern region as well as in other regions of India.



A Nat family

In Haryana the Chamars are also acknowledged as Jatavs or Jatias meaning leather worker. They speak in Hariani or Haryanvi with their kin groups and use Devanagari script. Chowdhury is their common surname. The very name of the community denotes their traditional occupation based on skins and hides. Now, many of them own shoe shops and shoe repairing shop. 28.21 per cent are recorded as main workers (1991 Census). They are largely engaged in primary sector of occupation especially as cultivators and agricultural labourers (10.00 and 53.70 per cent respectively). Rest of the working population depend on other occupations. It is noted that 11.96 per cent workers are in household industry and other than household industry (1.84 and 10.12 per cent respectively), which denote their involvement in their traditional occupation leather work. The Chamars are found in the religions of Hindus, Christians, Buddhists and also Shikhs. 35.60 per cent of their population are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991. It is higher than the state literacy (30.79 per cent).

HARYANA

Balmiki/Chura/Bhangi : The Balmikis are also widely distributed in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh. They are called as Valmiki, Lalbegi, Chura, Khakrobe, etc. They speak in Hariani or Haryanvi within their groups. Hindi is the common link language and the Devanagari script is used for writing. Duggalm, Chawla, Sood, Chaddha, Panwar, etc. are used as their surnames. Traditionally, they are scavengers. According to the Census 1991, 29.61 per cent of the total population have been returned as main workers. Of them 62.42 per cent depend on primary sector of occupation and majority of them are agricultural labourers (56.74 per cent). Engagement of 25.08 per cent workers in "other services" indicate their involvement in their traditional occupation. They profess Hinduism. The Census, 1991 records 24.13 per cent population of the Balmiki as literate which is lower than the state literacy.

Dhanak : Besides Haryana, the Dhanaks are also found in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal

engagement in their traditional occupation. They believe in Hinduism. According to the Census 1991, 27.18 per cent of their population are literate which is lower than the state record.

Mazhabi : The Mazhabi of Haryana claim their descent from the three Chuhra who rescued the body of Guru Tej Bahadur (Singh, 1993 : 925). The Punjabi language and the Gurumukhi script are their medium of communication. Traditionally, they were largely engaged in removing of night soil, but at present this occupation has been abandoned. According to the Census 1991, 31.40 per cent of Mazhabis are main workers. 87.74 per cent of the main workers are dependant on primary sector of occupation and majority of them (77.57 per cent) are returned as agricultural labourers. They are followers of Sikhism. Their literacy rate is very low only 17.94 per cent (Census, 1991).

Od : The Beldar Rajputs in Haryana are known as Od. They are also found in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and in Chandigarh. Hariani is their mother



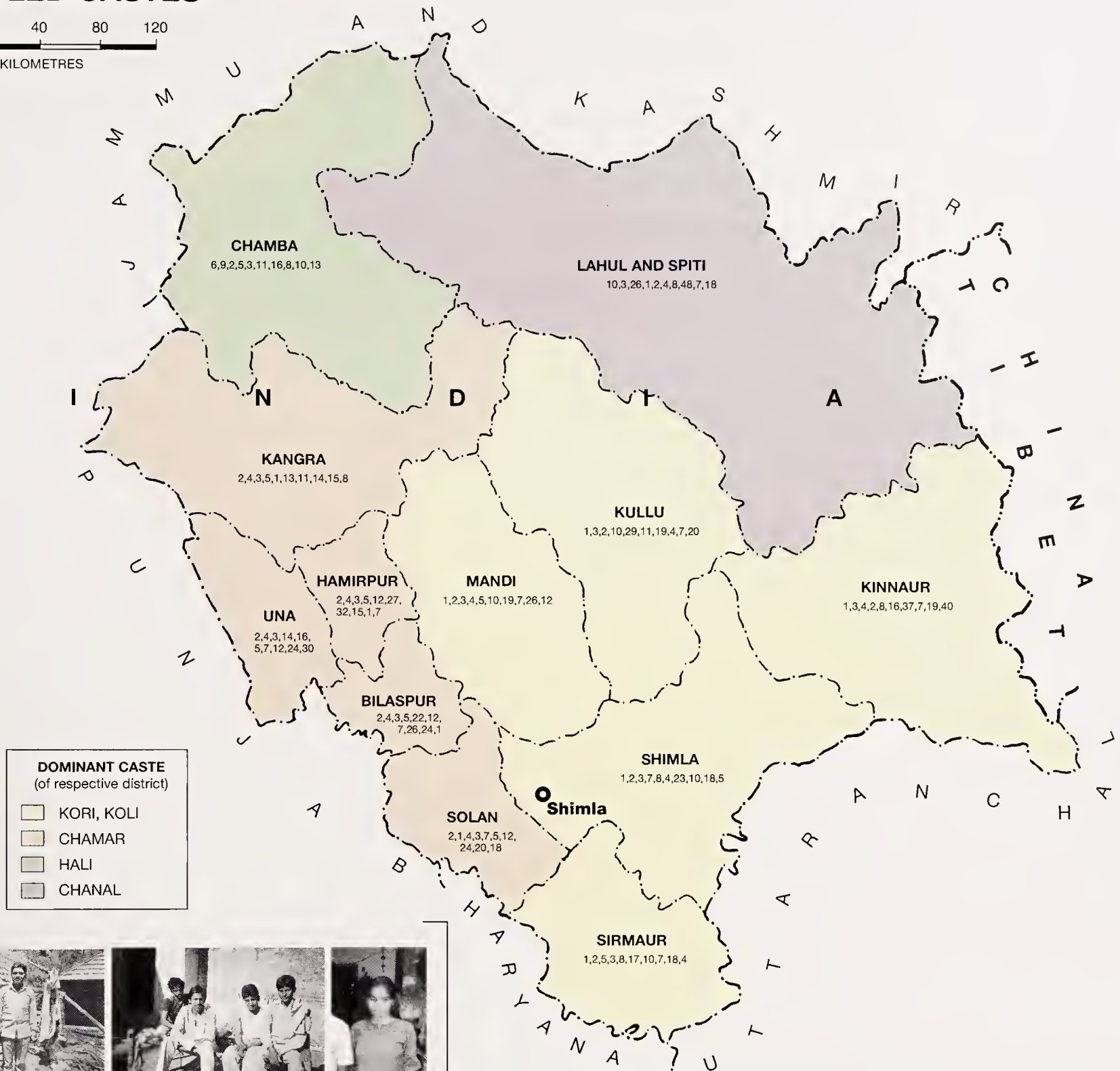
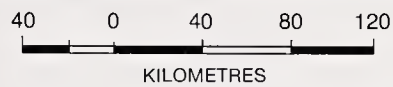
Village Landscape of Chamar settlement

Pradesh. They are also known as Dhanuk, Dhanka, Dhankia and Dhanule. Kabirpanthi and Julaha and claim their descent from Dhanusamuni. They speak in Hariani dialect of the Indo-Aryan family of language. The Devanagari script is used for writing. Weaving is their traditional occupation. The Census, 1991 records 28.90 per cent of population as main workers and 68.05 per cent of workers are dependant on primary sector of occupations. Of them, 59.07 per cent are agricultural labourers. Involvement of 0.98 per cent and 6.76 per cent of population in "household industry" and other than household industries respectively are indicative of their

tongue and the Devanagari script is used for writing. Traditionally, they were nomadic people and wandering in search of employment on earth work (Singh, 1993). According to the Census 1991, 28.49 per cent of their population are recorded as main workers and 75.67 per cent of their workers are dependant on primary sector of occupation. But majority of them are agricultural labourers (67.07 per cent). They move from one place to another in search of work till date. They are Hindus. 24.31 per cent of their population are literate as per the Census, 1991.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PLATE NO. 17

DISTRIBUTION OF
SCHEDULED CASTES

Kori family



Julaha at looming



Darai girl

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. KORI	10. CHANAL	19. TELI	28. DHAOGRI	37. OD	46. BAURIA	55. GANDHILA
2. CHAMAR	11. JOGI	20. BARAD	29. DAGI	38. KHATIK	47. KAROACK	56. PERNA
3. LOHAR	12. CHHIMBE	21. DHOGRI	30. BAZIGAR	39. THATHIAR	48. SANHAL	
4. JULAHA	13. BETWAL	22. DAULE	31. SANDOI	40. BARAR	49. DARAIN	
5. DOOM	14. SARDE	23. REHAR	32. PHERRA	41. MAZHABI	50. GAGRA	
6. HALI	15. DARAI	24. BHANJARA	33. MEGH	42. KAMOH	51. DHANAK	
7. BALMIKI	16. AD DHARMI	25. BANGALI	34. SIKLIGAR	43. NAT	52. SAPELA	
8. BADHI	17. BHANJRA	26. HESI	35. SANSI	44. BANDHELA	53. MARIJA	
9. SIPI	18. DHAKI	27. SANHAI	36. BANSI	45. PASI	54. SIRKIBAND	

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Kori	41.54	82.27	2.89	2.03	0.12	0.96	1.33	3.37	0.96	0.82	5.25	37.59
2.	Chamar	31.90	64.10	8.63	1.30	0.22	1.75	6.03	6.31	2.07	1.42	8.17	46.44
3.	Lohar	34.05	62.16	4.18	1.43	0.24	7.17	8.39	6.30	1.66	1.59	6.88	48.17
4.	Julaha	29.80	63.89	6.59	1.72	0.10	2.48	3.55	6.94	2.55	2.22	9.96	52.00
5.	Doom/Dom	33.35	54.10	7.79	1.27	0.16	14.00	6.28	4.65	1.46	1.53	8.77	43.77

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Total population	:	51,70,877 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	13,10,296 (M : 6,66,055, F : 6,44,241)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	25.34 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	56
Five major communities	:	Kori, Chamar, Lohar, Julaha, Doom



Darai family



Sikligar family

According to the Census 1991, 13,10,296 persons of Himachal Pradesh belong to Scheduled Castes and they are distributed among 56 communities of the state. This population constitutes 25.34 per cent population of the state (51,70,877). They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Kangra (2,48,498), Mandi (2,24,998), Shimla (1,67,482), Solan (1,19,527) and Sirmur (1,14,605). The Kori/Koli hold the top position in the state (3,75,027) followed by the Chamar/Jatia Chamar/Rehgar/Raigar (3,55,507), Lohar (1,38,350), Julaha/Julahe/ Kabirpanthi/ Keer (1,22,554), Doom/Doomna/ Dumna/Mahasha (66,626), etc. The Koris have significant population in Shimla (1,18,608), Mandi (70,318) and Sirmur (67,242). The Chamars with more than 50 thousand population are found in Kangra (88,391) and Mandi (53,654) districts. Major concentrations of the Lohar are observed in the districts of Mandi (43,745) and Kangra (24,689). The districts of Kangra, Mandi and Hamirpur



A Teli woman at cotton ginning

may be stated for the population of the Julahas (30,600, 20,695 and 19,437 respectively). Kangra and Mandi districts may be mentioned for the Doom (19,281 and 15,198 respectively).

Major Castes :

Kori/Koli : The term Koli or Kori is used to signify the residents of Kullu (Singh, 1993 : 762). According to Crooke (1896 : 316), the name Kori has been derived from the Kol and they are assumed to be

an off shoot of that community. Their major concentration is found in Uttar Pradesh. Besides all the states of northern region, they are also distributed in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. In Orissa they are called Kili, Bunker, Tantubai, Mahar Kili, etc. They speak in Pahari language and use Devanagari script. The Kolis of Himachal Pradesh are economically a backward community. Traditionally, the Koris/Kolis had specialisation in weaving of coarse cloth. Albeit, they do not have specialisation in any particular profession. According to the Census 1991, 41.54 per cent of their population have been returned as main workers. 87.31 per cent of Kori workers are engaged in primary sector of occupations and rest are dependant on secondary and tertiary sector of occupations. At present they have been given land, as a result majority of them (about 82.27 per cent of the workers) are engaged in cultivation. They are followers of Hinduism in addition to have faith on their traditional belief. About 37.59 per cent population of the Kolis have been declared as literate in 1991. It is lower than the state literacy rate (43.73 per cent).

Only 24.13 per cent of the Koli/Kori was found literate during the Census, 1981.

Chamar/Jatia Chamar/Rehgar/Raigar : The Chamars of Himachal Pradesh are also known as Ravidas, Ramdasi, Arya and Mochi. They speak in Bilaspuri, Kangri, etc., the regional languages and use Devanagari script. Majority of them profess Hinduism and some of them are Sikhs. At present a major part of the community have left their traditional occupation, shoe making and are doing cultivation, labour, work masonry, carpentry, basketry, rope making, etc. The Census 1991 shows that 31.90 per cent of the Chamars are returned as main workers and 74.25 per cent of workers depend on primary sector of occupation. Majority of

HIMACHAL PRADESH

workers are cultivators (64.10 per cent). Engagement of 7.78 per cent workers in manufacturing, processing, etc. may be related to their traditional occupation. According to the Census 1991, their literacy rate is 46.44 per cent which is higher than the state literacy. In 1981 the literacy rate was 34.21 per cent.

Lohar: The Lohar trace their ancestry from Vishwakarma. Besides Himachal Pradesh, they are also distributed in West Bengal. The word Lohar is derived from *loha* i.e. iron. They speak in different regional languages which belong to the Indo-Aryan family. They use the Devanagari script. Black-smithy is their traditional occupation. According to the Census 1991, 34.05 per cent of their population are recorded as main workers. About 62.16 per cent of workers are cultivators and 15.56 per cent are engaged in household industries (7.17 per cent) and other than household industries (8.39 per cent) which are related to their traditional occupation (blacksmithy). They do carpentry work as subsidiary occupation. The Lohar are Hindus.

to the Indo-Aryan family and use the Devanagari script. According to the Census 1991, 29.80 per cent of the Julahas are recorded as main workers and 72.30 per cent of them are engaged in primary sector of occupation. 63.89 per cent of them are cultivators and only 6.59 per cent are agricultural labourers. The record of 6.03 per cent of workers under household industry and other than household industry (2.48 and 3.55 per cent respectively) probably denotes involvement in weaving, their traditional occupation. They are Hindus, though some of them are followers of the Radhaswami Sect. 52.00 per cent population of the Julahas have been recorded as literate (the Census, 1991), which is much higher than the state literacy rate and the literacy rate as recorded in 1981 was 39.33 per cent.

Doom/Doomna/Dumna/Mahasha : According to Rose (1919) the Dumna is believed to have originated from the same stock the Dom, Domra, Dumne, Mahasha and Banjara. They speak in Bilaspuri, Kangri and Mandiali, the regional languages of the Indo-Aryan family and use Devanagari script.



Sansoi old man smoking

According to the Census 1991, 48.77 per cent of the Lohar was literate in this state, but it was 39.97 per cent in 1981 Census.

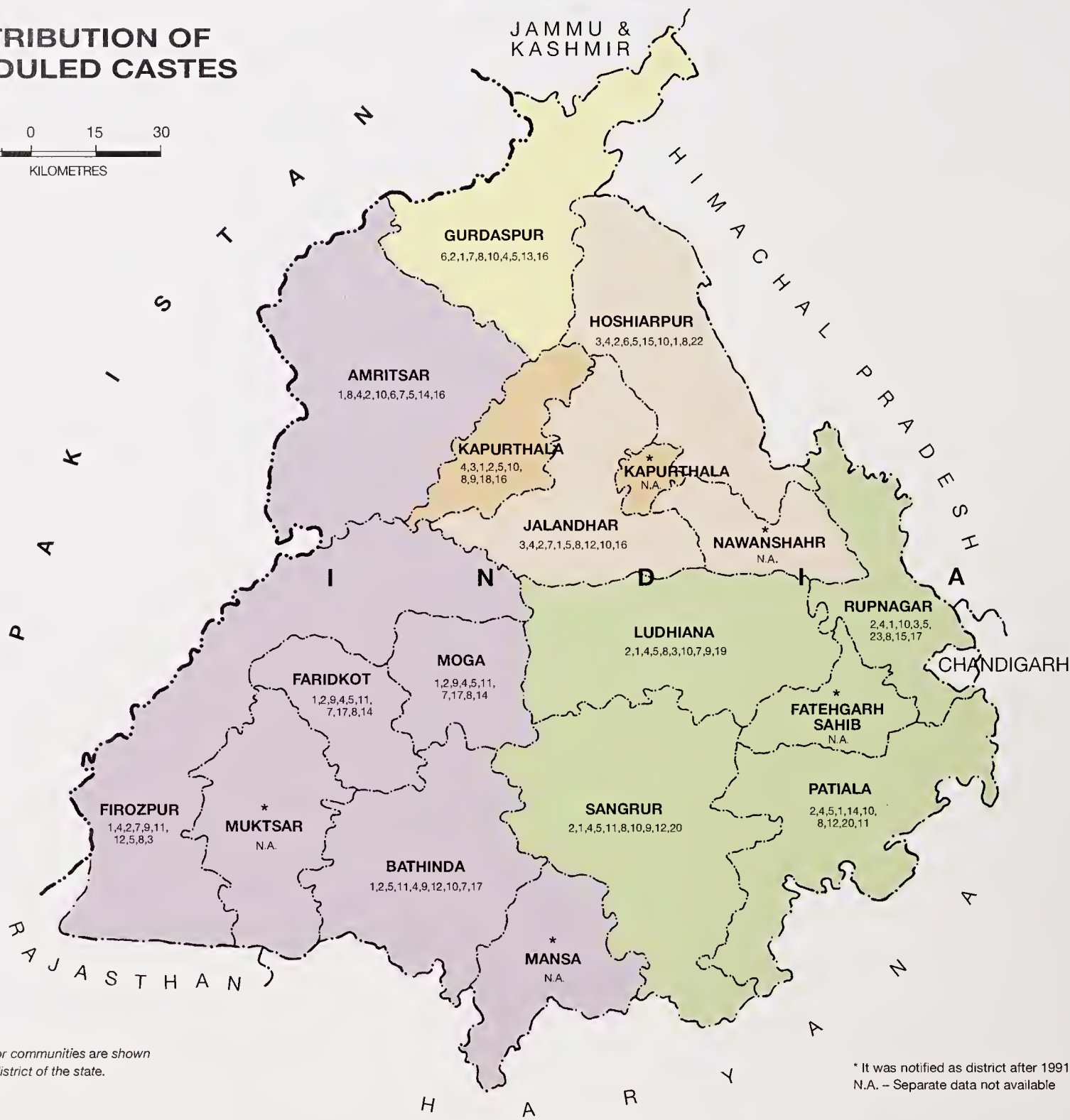
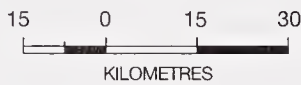
Julaha/Julah/Kabirpanthi/Keer : Julahas are also found in Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. In Punjab, they are grouped with the Kabirpanthi. In Jammu and Kashmir, the Kabirpanthis are also known as Bhagats. The etymology of the word Julaha are derived from the Persian word 'julah', which means a ball of thread (Rose, 1919). They speak in different regional languages viz., Kangri and Chambiali which belong

Traditionally, they were well known for their craftsmanship in basketry and other allied occupations. According to the Census 1991, 33.35 per cent of their population are recorded as main workers. 54.10 per cent of working population are returned as cultivators and 7.79 per cent as agricultural labourers. Their involvement in household industry (14.00 per cent) and other than household industry (6.28 per cent) probably related to their traditional occupation. They profess Hinduism. About 43.77 per cent of their population are shown as literate in the Census 1991, but it was 49.46 per cent in 1981.

PUNJAB

PLATE NO. 18

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

* It was notified as district after 1991
N.A. – Separate data not available

SCHEDULED CASTES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

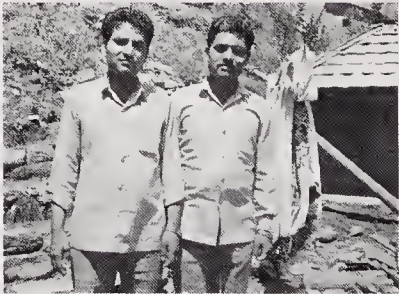
DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

- MAZHABI
- CHAMAR, JATIA CHAMAR
- AD DHARMI
- BALMIKI, CHUHRA
- DUMNA, MAHASHA

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. MAZHABI | 11. DHANAK | 21. KORI | 31. CHANAL |
| 2. CHAMAR | 12. SIKKIBAND | 22. BHANJRA | 32. GAGRA |
| 3. AD DHARMI | 13. BATWAL | 23. BANGALI | 33. DAGI |
| 4. BALMIKI | 14. OD | 24. GANDHILA | 34. SANSOI |
| 5. BAZIGAR | 15. SARERA | 25. SAPELA | 35. SANHAL |
| 6. DUMNA | 16. BARAR | 26. MARIJA | 36. SANHAI |
| 7. MEGH | 17. KHATIK | 27. NAT | 37. PERNA |
| 8. SANSI | 18. PASI | 28. DARAIN | |
| 9. BAURIA | 19. SIKLIGAR | 29. PHERERA | |
| 10. KABIRPANTHI | 20. DEHA | 30. DHOGR | |



Kori



Pasi

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Mazhabi	31.24	3.99	77.68	0.64	0.00	0.38	3.42	1.66	2.48	3.04	6.71	21.09
2.	Chamar	29.32	5.49	53.45	0.79	0.01	2.41	11.35	3.13	4.62	3.25	15.49	39.27
3.	Ad Dharmi	27.40	5.65	49.29	0.67	0.01	4.10	11.72	4.89	6.00	3.05	14.62	51.88
4.	Balmiki	30.33	3.29	52.37	1.05	0.02	0.90	6.08	3.15	4.78	4.56	23.79	32.45
5.	Bazigar	27.27	5.87	64.10	2.01	0.00	0.76	3.26	2.64	12.26	2.67	6.42	20.34

PUNJAB

Total population	:	2,02,81,969 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	57,42,528 (M : 30,65,671, F : 26,76,857)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	28.31 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	37
Five major communities	:	Mazhabi, Chamar, Ad Dharmi, Balmiki, Bazigar



Sirkiband : Mother with baby



Dom family

According to the Census 1991, 37 Scheduled Caste communities of Punjab constitute 28.31 per cent of the total population of the state (2,02,81,961). The total population of Scheduled Castes in the state is 57,42,528 (Census, 1991), which was 45,11,703 in 1981 Census. So, 27.28 per cent increase of population is observed in 1991.

Major concentration of the Scheduled Castes is found in the districts of Jalandhar (7,92,098), Amritsar (7,01,444), Ludhiana (6,11,399), Faridkot (5,89,898), Hoshiarpur (4,84,876), Sangrur (4,58,856), Bathinda (4,56,596), Patiala (4,47,607), Gurdaspur (4,33,827) and Firozpur (3,50,461). The highest number of Scheduled Caste population has been returned from the Mazhabi community (17,65,798). The Chamar/Jatia Chamar/Rehgar/Raigar/Ramdas/Ravidas (14,84,268), Ad Dharmi (9,15,098), Balmiki/Chuhra/Bhangi (6,40,210), Bazigar (1,62,804), Dumma/Mahasha/Doom (1,58,357), Megh (1,05,157) have also significant population strength in the state. High concentration of the Mazhabi is found in the districts of Amritsar (5,83,222), Faridkot (3,88,127), Bathinda (2,39,838), Firozpur (1,54,309), Sangrur (1,22,069) and Gurdaspur (1,00,957). The Chamars are remarkably found at Ludhiana (3,82,525), Sangrur (2,63,772), Patiala (2,25,104), Rupnagar (1,49,219), Bathinda (1,36,534) and Gurdaspur (1,10,508). The



Sikligar at iron work

districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur may be mentioned for habitation of the Ad Dharmi with population of 4,78,265 and 3,55,253, respectively. The Balmikis are remarkably found at Jalandhar (1,69,031) and Patiala (1,04,667), whereas, the Bazigar, Dumna and Megh are considerably found in the districts of Patiala (42,372), Gurdaspur (1,30,722) and Jalandhar (31,495) respectively.

Major Castes :

Mazhabi : The highest concentration of the Mazhabis is found in Punjab with the total population of 17,65,798. The Mazhabis are also known as Mazbi, Mazzhabi, Rangreta or Rangretha, etc. The word Mazbi means faithful (Singh, 1993). They are also distributed in other states of the northern region as well as in Rajasthan. They speak Punjabi and use the Gurumukhi script. Traditionally, they were engaged in removing night soil. The Census 1991, records 31.24 per cent of the Mazhabis as main workers. Out of them 3.99 per cent and 77.68 per cent of them are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. They are followers of Sikhism. Their literacy rate is quite low only 21.09 per cent which is lower than the state literacy (33.36 per cent). It was only 12.95 per cent in 1981.

Chamar/Jatia Chamar/Rehgar/Raigar/Ramdas/Ravidas : In Punjab the Chamars are called Ramdas after Guru Ramdas. They are also known as Jatia, Golia or Raigar. The Punjabi

PUNJAB

language and the Gurumukhi script are their medium of communication. According to the Census 1991, 29.32 per cent of the Chamars are main workers and out of them only 5.49 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators, although, majority of them (53.45 per cent) are engaged as agricultural labourers. Involvement of 13.76 per cent workers in manufacturing, processing, etc. are mostly related to their traditional occupation (leather works). The Ramdasis of Punjab embrace Sikhism whereas others are Hindus. 39.27 per cent of the Chamars are literate (Census, 1991) which is higher than the state literacy. It was quite lower in 1981 i.e. 28.72 per cent.

Ad Dharmi : According to Singh (1993), a section of the Chamar, the Chuhra in particular and other untouchable castes in general, claimed to be Ad Dharmi in an effort to project a joint front in 1920's. Ad Dharm means a

in their traditional occupation (tanning of skin hides, leather work). They have faith in both Hinduism and Sikhism. 51.88 per cent of their total population are literate (Census, 1991) which is higher than the state literacy rate. But in 1981, 40.44 per cent was recorded as literate.

Bazigar : Besides Punjab, the Bazigars are also found in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh. Ibbetson (1916) says that Bazigar is a Persian word meaning "he who does bazi" or any sort of game or play related to acrobatic activities. They are mainly nomadic community. They speak in their own dialect called Bazigar Boli within themselves, but they use Punjabi when speaking with outsiders. They use both Gurumukhi and Devanagari script for writing. Their name itself denotes their traditional occupation, the *bazi* which they still practise. According to the Census 1991, 27.27 per cent Bazigar of Punjab are returned as main workers, and out of



Temporary Camp of Sirkibands

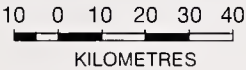
first or primeval (Adi) faith (Dharm). Punjabi is their mother tongue but they are well conversant in Hindi. The Gurumukhi and the Devanagari scripts are used. They are distributed in Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. 27.40 per cent population of the Ad Dharmi have been returned as main workers (Census, 1991), only 5.65 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators and 49.29 per cent of workers are agricultural labourers. 15.82 per cent of workers are dependant on manufacturing, processing etc. This dependency signifies their involvement

them, 5.87 per cent work as cultivators, and a large number are involved as agricultural labourers (64.10 per cent). Besides acrobatic performances, they are also engaged in petty business and animal husbandry (12.26 per cent and 2.01 per cent respectively).

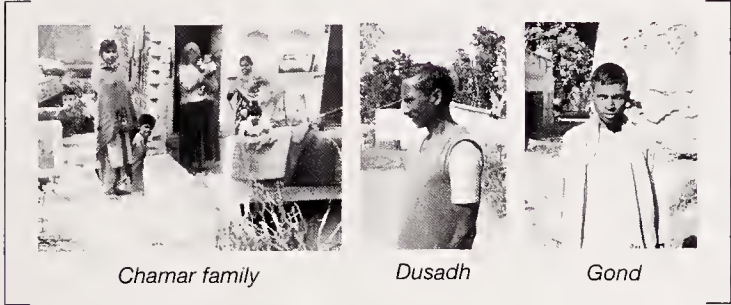
Some of them are the Hindus by faith and some others are followers of Sikhism. As per 1991 Census, only 20.34 per cent of the Bazigars are literate which is lower than the state literacy rate. This rate was only 12.44 per cent in 1981.

UTTARANCHAL

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.



* It was notified as district after 1991
N.A. – Separate data not available

SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

SHILPKAR
CHAMAR *

1. SHILPKAR	11. BANGALI	21. DUSADH	31. DHANGAR	41. BADHIK	51. KORWA	61. LALBEGI
2. CHAMAR	12. GOND	22. CHERO	32. MUSAHAR	42. BAJANIYA	52. GHASIYA	62. BAWARIYA
3. BALMIKI	13. MAZHABI	23. NAT	33. DHANAK	43. KHARWAR	53. PATARI	63. BANMANUS
4. KORI	14. KANJAR	24. GUAL	34. BORIA	44. DABGAR	54. KARWAL	64. HELA
5. DOM	15. BAIGA	25. BHUYIAR	35. BANSPHOR	45. BELDAR	55. BALAI	65. PANKHA
6. BAJGI	16. AGARIYA	26. HABURA	36. DHARKAR	46. BHANTU	56. KAPARIYA	66. GHARRAMI
7. DHOBI	17. RAWAT	27. BAHELIYA	37. SAHARYA	47. BARWAR	57. PARAHIIYA	
8. PASI	18. BADI	28. TURAIHA	38. SANAUHIYA	48. BASOR	58. KALABAZ	
9. KHATIK	19. SANIYA	29. BAISWAR	39. BERIYA	49. BALAHAR	59. DOMAR	
10. KOL	20. MAJHWAR	30. BHUIYA	40. HARI	50. KHAIRAHA	60. KHOROT	

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Shilpkar	39.28	75.93	5.41	1.24	0.23	2.44	2.11	3.09	1.27	0.82	7.46	35.59
2.	Dom	39.93	38.18	15.88	2.64	0.18	12.03	6.96	1.98	2.21	1.89	18.05	18.07

* Chamar, Balmiki and Kori are mentioned in Uttar Pradesh

UTTARANCHAL

Total population	:	71,13,483 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	12,32,316 (M : 6,42,561, F : 5,89,755)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	17.32 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	66
Five major communities	:	Shilpkar, Chamar, Balmiki, Kori, Dom



Balahar woman



Dom woman

The Uttaranchal achieved the status of a state on November, 2000. Actually this state consists of the hilly tracts of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh; known as Kumaon and Garhwal Himalayas. According to the Census 1991, this part of Uttar Pradesh which is at present named as Uttaranchal (earlier Uttarakhand) comprises nine districts. Those are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital and Haridwar/Hardwar (part of Saharanpur) as shown in the map of Uttaranchal. Sixty six communities of Uttaranchal with 12,32,316 population have been recorded as Scheduled Castes (Census, 1991). It constitutes 17.32 per cent population of the state as a whole. Nainital



A Saharya family

(2,43,314), Haridwar/Hardwar (2,42,658), Almora (1,84,237), Dehradun (1,37,464) and Pithoragarh (1,15,832) may be mentioned for concentration of Scheduled Caste population (1991 Census). The Shilpkars hold the top position in the state with 6,38,348 persons and are distributed mainly in the districts of Almora (1,78,367), Nainital (1,12,525) and Pithoragarh (1,11,323). The Chamars (3,63,508) being the second highest scheduled community are followed by the Balmiki (66,515), Kori (32,326) and the Dom (24,524) as per position in the state. Major concentration of the Chamars are found in Haridwar (2,11,898), Nainital (73,884) and Dehradun (59,156). Dehradun, Haridwar and Nainital may be noted for concentration of the Balmiki having population of 19,938, 19,880 and 17,826 respectively. The districts of Nainital and

UTTARANCHAL

Dehradun may be mentioned for the Kori (9,446) and the Dom (10,117) respectively. The Chamar, Kori and the Balmiki have been elaborated in the write up of Uttar Pradesh. The Shilpkar and the Dom are highlighted in Uttaranchal as major community.

Major Castes :

Shilpkar : The Shilpkars are also referred to as Dom, Dum, Ram, Arya or Harijan (Singh, 1993). Their variation of population (including Uttar Pradesh) between 1981 and 1991 is 30.39 per cent. Either Kumaoni or Garhwali are

Dom : Besides Uttaranchal, the Doms are mostly distributed in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. They speak in Bhojpuri among themselves and Hindi with others. The Devanagari script is used for writing. Traditionally, they are scavengers. Besides, they are also engaged in removing carrion. A group of them are engaged at the burning ghats. In the cities and towns they are engaged as sweepers. The Dom women have expertise in making baskets and winnowing fans from bamboo. According to the Census 1991, 39.93 per



A village of Dhangars

their mother tongue and they use the Devanagari script. Blacksmithy, coppersmithy, basketry, masonry, leather-work are their traditional occupations. The Census 1991 records 39.28 per cent population of the Shilpkar (Uttar Pradesh + Uttaranchal) as main workers. Of them a major part are engaged as cultivators (75.93 per cent) and only 5.41 per cent as agricultural labourers. Engagement of 2.44 per cent in household industry and 2.11 per cent in other than household industry refer to their involvement in traditional occupations. They profess Hinduism. According to the Census 1991, their literacy rate is 35.59 per cent which was 25.89 per cent in 1981.

cent of the Dom (including Uttar Pradesh) are returned as main workers. Majority of them are engaged in the agricultural sector of occupation (38.18 per cent as cultivators and 15.88 per cent as agricultural labourers), which indicates the change in their occupation. 18.99 per cent are engaged in basketry under household industry. 18.05 per cent workers under other services are involved either as scavengers or sweepers. They profess Hinduism. They are educationally backward. Only 10.45 per cent of the Dom of undivided Uttar Pradesh were reported as literate in the Census, 1981 and it increases to 18.07 per cent in 1991.

UTTAR PRADESH

PLATE NO. 20



Kharwar



A group of Pasi community



Chamar

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Chamar	31.48	39.64	44.15	0.39	0.12	1.41	4.62	1.72	1.47	1.25	5.24	22.17
2.	Pasi	33.68	59.82	32.17	0.44	0.09	0.78	1.45	0.62	0.89	0.67	3.07	15.47
3.	Dhobi	31.19	46.65	24.56	0.48	0.10	4.68	2.97	0.80	1.55	1.36	16.83	22.49
4.	Kori	34.27	39.96	39.85	0.47	0.10	2.66	4.97	1.76	2.62	1.73	5.89	21.69
5.	Balmiki	30.56	11.81	34.28	4.17	0.11	2.45	4.72	1.70	2.94	3.64	34.18	22.73

UTTAR PRADESH

Total population	:	13,19,98,804 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	2,80,44,139 (M : 1,49,56,617, F : 1,30,87,522)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	21.25 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	66
Five major communities	:	Chamar, Pasi, Dhobi, Kori, Balmiki



Dhangar woman



Dhanuk family

Sixty-six (66) Scheduled Caste communities of Uttar Pradesh have been returned with 2,80,44,139 population in the Census, 1991. This is 21.25 per cent of the total population of the state. Decadal variation of Scheduled Caste population of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh between 1981 and 1991 is 24.83 per cent. Total Scheduled Caste population of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh was 2,34,53,339 and 2,92,76,455 in the Census, 1981 and 1991 respectively. The districts of Allahabad, Sitapur, Varanasi, Hardoi and Azamgarh with 12,03,847; 9,20,415; 8,81,913; 8,66,580 and 8,07,612 Scheduled Caste population respectively may be mentioned for their numerical strength. The Chamars are dominant group among the Scheduled Caste communities of Uttar Pradesh (1,60,90,386). The Pasis (42,94,426), Dhobis (17,01,370), Koris (16,29,696) and the Balmikis (9,60,099) may also be mentioned for their significant concentration of population in the state. High concentration of the Chamar is found in the districts of Azamgarh (6,67,340), Varanasi (6,23,503); Jaunpur (5,28,850); Moradabad (5,26,165)



A group of Beldar

and Agra (4,80,527), etc. The Pasis having remarkable concentration are found at Allahabad (5,17,212), Sitapur (4,53,096), Rae Bareli (3,52,645), Hardoi (3,42,127) and Unnao (3,23,777). Aligarh, Deoria, Etah, Basti and Allahabad may be mentioned for concentration of the Dhobis having population of 69,326; 66,829; 60,227; 60,017 and 55,705 respectively. The Koris of Gonda (2,44,958), Sultanpur (1,40,172) and

Faizabad (1,12,691) may be noted for their high concentration. The Balmikis are significantly found in Meerut (86,529) and Moradabad (72,727).

Major Castes :

Chamar : In Uttar Pradesh the Chamars are also known as Dhusia, Jhusia and Jatava. They speak in Hindi and use the Devanagari script. The Census, 1991 reports that 31.48 per cent of their total population are main workers (erstwhile Uttar Pradesh). Majority of them are engaged as cultivators (39.64 per cent) and agricultural labourers (44.15 per cent). Involvement of 1.41 per cent workers in household industries and 4.62 per cent in other than household industries indicates their inclination towards traditional occupation related to skin and hide work as well as production of leather goods. They are followers of Hinduism. 22.17 per cent of the Chamars are literate (Census, 1991) which is higher than the state average (21.25 per cent). In the 1981 Census, the literacy rate of the Chamar was 15.18 per cent (erstwhile Uttar Pradesh).

Pasi : The Pasis are notified as Tarmali in Uttar Pradesh. They speak different regional dialects of Hindi and use the Devanagari script. The report of the Census, 1991 shows that 33.68 per cent of population of the Pasis are the main workers. Traditionally, they were settled cultivators and 59.82 per cent of their workers are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and 32.17 per

UTTAR PRADESH

cent workers are returned as agricultural labourers. They profess Hinduism. According to the Census, 1991, 15.47 per cent of the Pasis have been recorded as literate persons which constituted only 10.17 per cent in 1981.

Dhobi : In Uttar Pradesh the Dhobi is also known as Rajak. The word, 'dhobi' might be derived from 'dhona' meaning to wash (Singh, 1993). They use Devanagari script and speak in Hindi. The Census, 1991 records 31.19 per cent of their population of undivided Uttar Pradesh as main workers. A majority of them are working as cultivators (46.65 per cent) and agricultural labourers (24.56 per cent). Whereas involvement of 16.83 per cent workers under 'other services' denotes their tendency to remain

as cultivators and 39.85 per cent as agricultural labourers (undivided Uttar Pradesh). Engagement of 2.66 per cent of workers in household industry and 4.97 per cent in other than household industry may be related to their traditional occupation (weaving). They profess Hinduism. According to the Census 1991, 21.69 per cent of their population are literate, which was 15.24 per cent in 1981.

Balmiki : Singh (1993) referred that some sections of a cluster of communities like the Bhangi, Mehtar, Lalbegi and other castes who were associated with scavenging in the past, now united as one community and claim a common descent from the legendary saint Balmiki. The Hindi and the Devanagari



A Khatik family

absorbed in their traditional occupation as washerman. They are followers of Hinduism. Their literacy rate is 22.49 per cent in the Census 1991, which was 15.76 per cent in 1981 (undivided Uttar Pradesh).

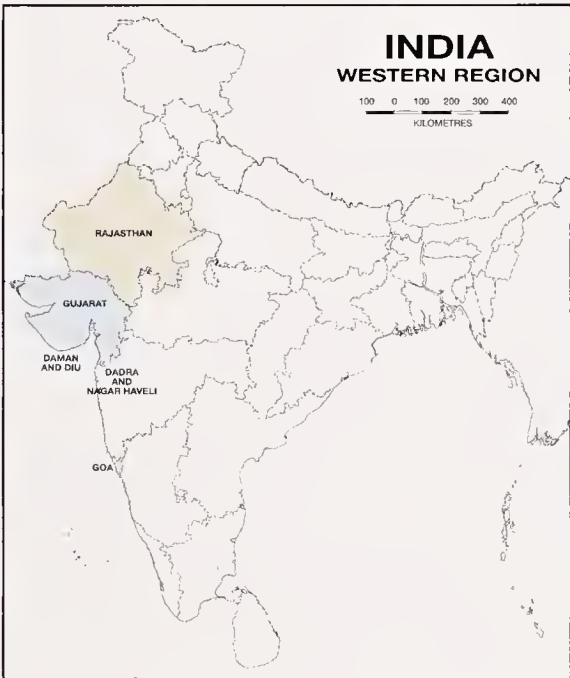
Kori/Koli : The Koris of Uttar Pradesh are known for weaving of coarse cloth (Kora). They speak in different dialects of Hindi under the Indo-Aryan language family. Devanagari script is used for writing. According to the Census 1991, 34.27 per cent population of the Koris have been returned as main workers and 39.96 per cent of their working population are engaged

script are the medium of communications of the Balmikis of Uttar Pradesh. According to the Census 1991, 30.56 per cent population of the Balmikis of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh have been recorded as main workers. Of whom 11.81 per cent, workers are cultivators and 34.28 per cent are agricultural labourers. Involvement of 34.18 per cent of their working population under 'other services' mostly as sweepers reflects on their willingness towards their traditional occupation. They are Hindus by faith. 22.73 per cent of their population are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991. It was only 4.90 per cent in 1981.

WESTERN REGION



Not to scale



Contents

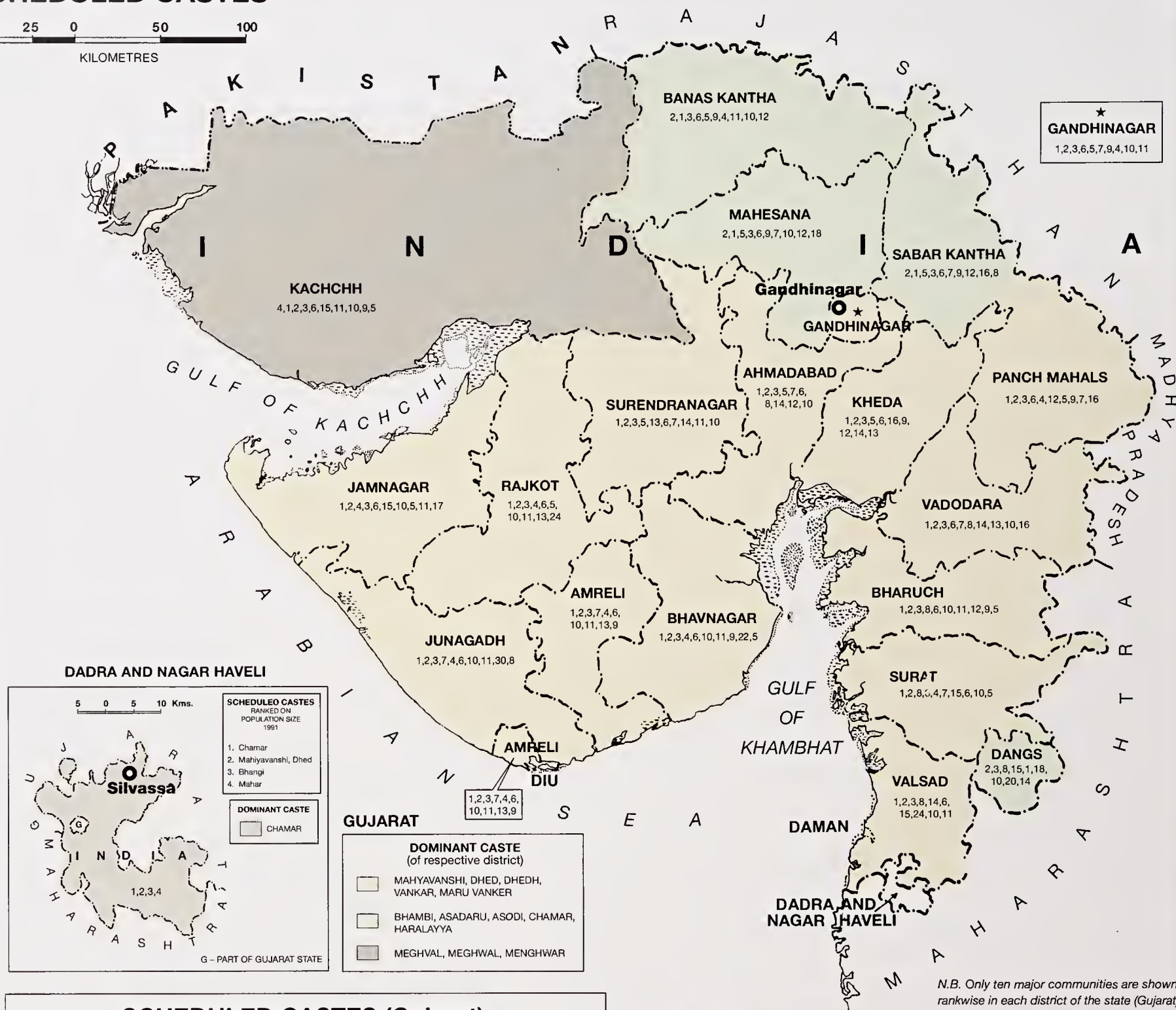
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● Goa, Daman and Diu	22
● Rajasthan	23

GUJARAT, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

PLATE NO. 21

DISTRIBUTION OF
SCHEDULED CASTES

50 25 0 50 100
KILOMETRES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state (Gujarat).

SCHEDULED CASTES (Gujarat) RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. MAHYAVANSI, DHED	9. TURI	17. CHALVADI	25. HALLEER
2. BHAMBHI, ASADARU	10. BAWA-DEDH	18. PASI	26. BAKAD, BANT
3. BHANGI, MEHTAR	11. TURI BAROT	19. HOLAYA, HOLER	27. LINGADER
4. MEGHVAL, MEGHWAL	12. TIRGAR, TIRBANDA	20. CHENNA DASAR	28. HALSAR, HASLAR
5. SENVA, SHENVA	13. DANGASHIA	21. DHOR, KAKKAYYA	29. SHEMAIA
6. GARODA, GARO	14. HOLAR, VALHAR	22. AGER	30. MUKRI
7. NADIA, HADI	15. MANG, MATANG	23. GARMATANG	
8. MAHAR, TARAL	16. THORI	24. MANG-GARUDI	



Garoda couple



Meghwal engaged in colouring leather



A Thori woman in basket making

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Gujarat

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Mahyavanshi	33.17	12.94	41.75	1.05	1.06	3.90	13.93	4.74	3.70	4.11	12.81	54.96
2.	Bhambi	32.40	16.50	42.97	1.01	0.51	2.77	14.74	3.36	3.74	3.22	11.19	49.69
3.	Bhangi	32.29	4.44	34.21	1.05	0.33	4.13	5.85	1.62	2.53	5.20	40.65	45.12
4.	Meghval	33.34	15.13	44.03	0.88	1.33	2.52	9.94	6.59	2.63	6.15	10.79	35.35
5.	Senva	36.40	10.71	66.55	1.71	0.31	2.02	6.69	2.21	1.57	3.78	4.46	44.23

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

1.	Chamar	39.71	14.78	41.50	3.24	0	0.20	11.13	3.04	2.83	1.82	21.46	61.09
2.	Mahyavanshi, Dhed	28.97	37.90	3.63	0.40	0.00	0.40	17.74	2.42	16.94	4.03	16.53	75.47
3.	Bhangi	37.17	2.65	1.77	0.88	0.00	0.00	31.86	5.31	5.31	0.00	52.21	56.255
4.	Mahar	25.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	45.00	60.76

GUJARAT

Total population	: 4,13,09,582 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 30,60,358 (M : 15,89,686, F : 14,70,672)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 7.41 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 30
Five major communities	: Mahiyavanshi, Bhambi, Bhangi, Meghval, Senva

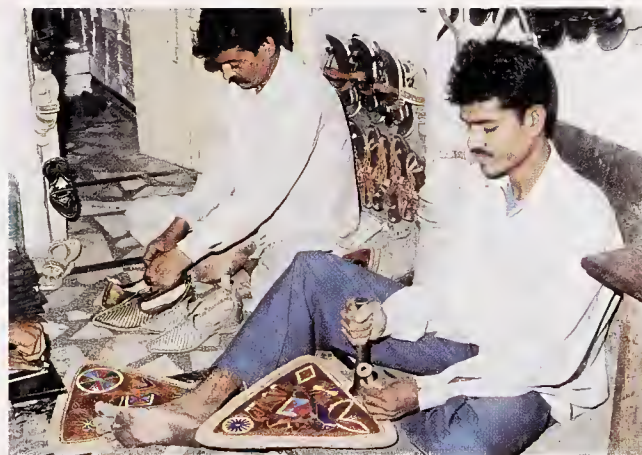


Marvada Meghwal woman doing embroidery work



Thori woman

The Gujarat state comprises 30 Scheduled Caste communities having 30,60,358 population. This population strength is only 7.41 per cent of the total population (4,13,09,582 persons) of the state. Increase of Scheduled Castes of this state between 1981 and 1991 Census is 25.51 per cent. Scheduled Caste population of Gujarat in 1981 was 24,38,297. Ahmadabad district achieves the largest concentration of the Scheduled Caste population (5,53,846) and Mahesana (2,63,655), Banas Kantha (2,29,983), Junagadh (2,13,424), Kheda (2,03,490) may be mentioned for remarkable concentration of the Scheduled Castes. The Mahyavansi/ Dhed/Dhedh/Vanker /Maru Vankar possess the first position among the Scheduled Caste communities of the state (12,69,137) followed by Bhambi/Asadaru/Asodi/Chamar/ Haralayya (8,30,920), Bhangi/ Mehtar/Olgana /Rukhi/Mulkana/ Halal (3,58,896), Meghval/Meghwal/ Menghwar (1,44,972) and Senva/Shenva/ Chenva/Sedma/Rawat (81,967) as per the Census, 1991. Mahiyavanshi are



Meghwal doing leather work

highly concentrated in the districts of Ahmadabad (2,39,159), Junagadh (1,34,308), Rajkot (1,00,999) Vadodara (85,949) and Kheda (81,142). Ahmadabad, Banas Kantha and Mahesana are noted for considerable concentration of the Bhambi (1,42,262; 1,21,554 and 96,729 respectively). The Bhangis are mostly found in Ahmadabad (76,363), Kheda (41,070) and Vadodara (32,214). Significant concentration of the Meghval is found

only in Kachchh district (1,07,245), whereas the Senva of Mahesana (29,510) and Ahmadabad (19,355) may be mentioned for considerable number of their population.

Major Castes :

Mahiyavanshi/Dhed/Dhedh/Vankar/Maru Vankar : The Mahiyavanshi of Gujarat is also known as Vankar which means the weaver. It is assumed that originally, they were the inhabitants of the Mahesana district (Singh, 1993). They prefer rural areas for their habitation. Under the Indo-Aryan language family, Gujarati and the Gujarati script are used for communication. According to the Census 1991, 33.17 per cent of the Mahyavansi have been returned as main workers. 12.94 per cent of the main working population are engaged as cultivators and 41.75 per cent as agricultural labourers. Engagement of 17.83 per cent workers in manufacturing and processing indicates their involvement in weaving, their traditional occupation. They profess Hinduism. 54.96 per cent of their population are recorded as literate in 1991 Census. It is higher than the state average (50.49 per cent) and increase by more than 10 per cent from the Census, 1981. It was 44.22 per cent in 1981.

Bhambi/Asadaru/Asodi/Chamar/Haralayya/Khalpa : The Bhambi is the amalgamation of various other Scheduled Caste communities. In Gandhinagar district of Gujarat, the Sindhi Mochis are known as Bhambi. They migrated from the Sindh during the partition of India.

GUJARAT

Sindhi (Indo-Aryan language family) is their mother tongue. The word Khalpa is derived from the word Khal, means skin. They also call themselves as Rohit and Chamkatiya (Singh, 1993). The Chamars of Gujarat also have been included with the Bhambi. They speak Gujarati and use the Gujarati script. The Bhambi group as a whole shows that 32.40 per cent of their total population are main workers (Census, 1991). A large percentage of their working population are engaged as agricultural labourers (42.97 per cent). 16.50 per cent workers are cultivators. Engagement of 17.51 per cent workers in manufacturing, processing, household industry and in other than household industry shows the continuity of their traditional occupation related to leather works. They are followers of Hinduism. 49.69 per cent population of the Bhambi are returned as literate in the Census, 1991 which was 39.84 per cent in 1981.

Meghval/Meghwal/Menghwar : The name Meghval or Meghwal is said to be derived from the word, *meghwaray* meaning to bring rain (megh means cloud; varay means to bring). Besides Gujarat they are also found in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Gujarati language and script are used as medium of communication. Out of their total population, according to the Census 1991, 33.34 per cent have been recorded as main workers. 15.13 per cent of their working population are engaged as cultivators and 44.03 per cent as agricultural labourers. Whereas, engagement of 12.46 per cent of workers under manufacturing, processing etc. indicate their involvement in their traditional occupation, tanning and manufacturing of leather goods. Their literacy rate is 35.35 per cent in 1991 which was 20.95 per cent in 1981.



Hut of a Asodi (Bhambi) family

Bhangi/Mehtar/Olgana/Rukhi/Mulkana/Halalkhor : The word, Bhangi has been derived from the Sanskrit word *bhangi* means hemp. The Bhangis of Gujarat are notified with Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, etc. Gujarati is their mother tongue and they use the Gujarati script. Traditionally, they were engaged in scavenging, sweeping basketmaking, etc. According to the Census 1991, 32.29 per cent of the Bhangis have been recorded as main workers. Of whom 34.21 per cent are engaged as agricultural labourers. Only 4.44 per cent are engaged as cultivators. 40.65 per cent workers are working under the category of 'other services' which probably includes the workers engaged in their traditional occupation. Their literacy rate is 45.12 per cent (the Census, 1991).

Senva/Shenva/Chenva/Sedma/Rawat : The Senva in the name of Shenva, Chenva, Sedma and Rawat are also found in Maharashtra. They are of Rajput origin. The Gujarati script and the Gujarati language are used for communication. Making of ropes, brooms, mats, etc. are their traditional occupation. Their male folk play drums during village festivals and marriage. They also remove carcasses and take out of their skin for leather. According to the Census 1991, out of their total population, 36.40 per cent are returned as main workers. Majority of them are agricultural labourers (66.55 per cent), some of them are also engaged as cultivators (10.71 per cent). They are Hindus. Their literacy rate is 44.23 per cent in the Census, 1991 which was 28.52 per cent in 1981.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Total population	:	1,38,477 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	2,730 (M : 1,418, F : 1,312)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	1.97 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	4
Four major communities	:	Chamar, Mahyavanshi, Bhangi, Mahar



Chamar woman

Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Union Territory has only four Scheduled Caste communities with 2,730 population in the Census, 1991. Variation of Scheduled Caste population between 1981 and 1991 is 33.76 per cent. The Chamars having 1,244 persons (Census, 1991), are in leading position followed by Mahyavanshi/Dhed (856), Bhangi (304) and the Mahar (79). 247 persons are unclassified. The Chamar has been discussed here as a dominant community.



Meghwal designing on wooden box

Major Castes :

Chamar : The Chamars of Dadra and Nagar Haveli claim to be the descent of the religious saint, Ravidas. They speak in Gujarati and use the Gujarati script. Traditionally, tanning of hides and skin were their primary occupation. Now, they claim themselves as shoe sellers of the region. 39.71 per cent of their total population are returned as main workers (Census, 1991). 11.33 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing which indicate their engagement in traditional occupation related to leather products. Although, a major portion of workers depend on agricultural sector of occupation i.e. 14.78 per cent as cultivators and 41.50 per cent as agricultural labourers. They profess Hinduism. 61.09 per cent of the Chamars of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are literate in 1991 which was 40.53 per cent in the Census, 1981.



Bhangi woman



Middle class Balai family

GOA

Total population	: 11,69,793 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 24,364 (M : 12,389, F : 11,9775)
Percentage of Scheduled caste to the total population	: 2.08 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 5
Five major communities	: Mahar, Chambhar, Mang, Bhangi (Hadi), Mahiyavanshi (Vankar)



Mahar family



Mahiyavanshi family at basketry

The state of Goa with two districts viz., North Goa and South Goa has only five Scheduled Caste communities. According to the Census 1991, 24,364 population i.e. 2.08 per cent of the total population have been recorded as Scheduled Castes. In 1981, this was 20,619. Variation of Scheduled Caste population of Goa between 1981 and 1991 is 18.16 per cent. The Mahar with 13,988 persons (according to the Census, 1991) leads as a dominant community under Scheduled castes. The Chambhar (7,168), Mang (645), Bhangi (179) and Mahyavanshi (87) are also important in the state.

Major Castes :

Mahar : The Mahars of Goa are migrant community from Maharashtra. Besides Goa, they are also found in West Bengal, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. But their largest concentration is found in Maharashtra, the original homeland of the Mahar. Kankani is their mother tongue and they use the Devanagari script for writing. Basket making is their traditional occupation. According to the Census 1991, 37.67 per cent of the Mahar population are returned as main workers. Out of them only 4.65 per cent are cultivators and 15.37 per cent are agricultural labourers. Engagement of 25.45 per cent workers in household industry shows relation to their traditional occupation, basketry. The Mahars of Goa are Hindu by religion. According to the Census 1981, their literacy rate was 25.56 per cent and it was increased to 43.24 per cent in 1991.

Chambhar : In Goa the Chambhars are also known as Hadis. They are migrant community from the adjacent areas of Maharashtra. Decennial variation of population from 1981 and 1991 is 11.34 per cent. Marathi or Kankani is their mother tongue. The Devanagari script is used for writing. Shoe mending is their traditional occupation. 30.43 per cent of the Chambhars are main workers (Census, 1991). Only 3.16 and 4.36 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. 21.19 per cent of Chambhars under household and other than household industries refer to their involvement in their traditional occupation. But majority of them i.e. 32.32 per cent are working in 'other services'. They profess Hinduism. Their literacy rate is 66.06 per cent in the Census 1991, which was 58.05 per cent in 1981.

Bhangi : They are also known as Mehtar, Goher, Nandrekar, Halalkhor, Balmiki, Lalbegi Hela etc. who were actually associated with scavenging in the past. They are known by different names in different states. In Goa they are recognised as Mehtar, Waghela etc. and in Daman & Diu they are popular as Bhangi. But it is noticed that the Bhangis are clubbed with the Hadi, though they claim, they are endogamous community. They are mostly settled in urban areas. Their traditional occupation is scavenging and sweeping. But presently they are engaged in other services. They are mostly Hindi speaker, though they are fluent in regional languages. They are mostly Hindus. As per 1991 Census 39.11 per cent of Bhangis are literate.

Mang : They are also known as Matang. Besides Goa, Daman & Diu they are distributed in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan. They are divided into different subgroups, viz. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dhankani Mang and Somvanshi Mang. Traditionally they are leather workers. They are mostly landless. In Goa and Daman & Diu they are presently found in other services. Here, there are mostly migrated from Maharashtra. Their distribution is shown in respective state maps. According to the Census 1991, 36.74 per cent of the Mang are main workers. Majority of them are engaged in other services (43.88 per cent) and as agricultural labourers (16.03 per cent). About 45 per cent of the Mang are recorded as literate (Census, 1991).

DAMAN AND DIU

Total population	: 1,01,586 (Census, 1991)
Total Schedule Castes population	: 3,891 (M : 1,882, F : 2,009)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 3.83 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 5
Five major communities	: Mahiyavanshi (vankar), Bhangi (Hadi), Mang, Chambhar, Mahar



Vankar woman



Hadi woman

In the Union Territory of Daman and Diu 3,891 persons are recorded as Scheduled Castes in 1991 and 2,813 persons in 1981. Decadal variation of Scheduled Caste population of this Union Territory is 38.32 per cent. They are distributed among five communities viz., the Mahiyavanshi (Vankar) with 2,499 persons followed by Bhangi (Hadi), Mang, Chambhar and the Mahar with population of 1,266, 20; 6; and 5 respectively. Only 95 persons of the Scheduled Caste population of Daman and Diu have been recorded as unclassified. The Mahiyavanshi and the Bhangi have been discussed here for their population strength.

Major Castes :

Mahiyavanshi (Vankar) : This community of Daman and Diu claims their origin to the Rajputs and relates themselves with the Dhed of Gujarat. In Daman and Diu, they are also known as Vankar. Weaving of coarse cloth are their traditional occupation.



Mahiyavanshi family

According to the Census 1991, 22.93 per cent, of the Mahiyavanshis are recorded as main workers. At present, only 8.73 per cent of the main workers have been returned as cultivators and 3.14 per cent as agricultural labourers. 37 per cent workers are engaged in

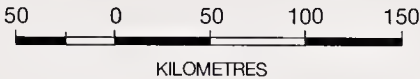
the household industry and other than household industry. They use the Gujarati language and the Gujarati script as medium of communication. They are followers of Hinduism. Their literacy rate, according to the Census 1991, is 69.83 per cent which was 60.61 per cent in 1981.

Bhangi (Hadi) : The Bhangi and the Hadi are two separate endogamous communities in Daman and Diu but the population of the two communities have been clubbed together in the Census, 1991. They are mostly urban dwellers. The Gujarati language and the script are used as medium of communication. According to the Census 1991, 22.91 per cent of their population have been returned as main workers and a majority of them are dependant on 'other services' (74.48 per cent) related to their traditional occupations viz., scavenging, sweeping, drum beating, etc. Only 4.13 per cent workers are dependant on primary sector of occupations, of whom 2.41 per cent are agricultural labourers and 1.72 per cent are engaged in animal husbandry, forestry, plantations, etc. Now, their literacy rate is 56.64 per cent (Census, 1991). It was 43.94 per cent in 1981.

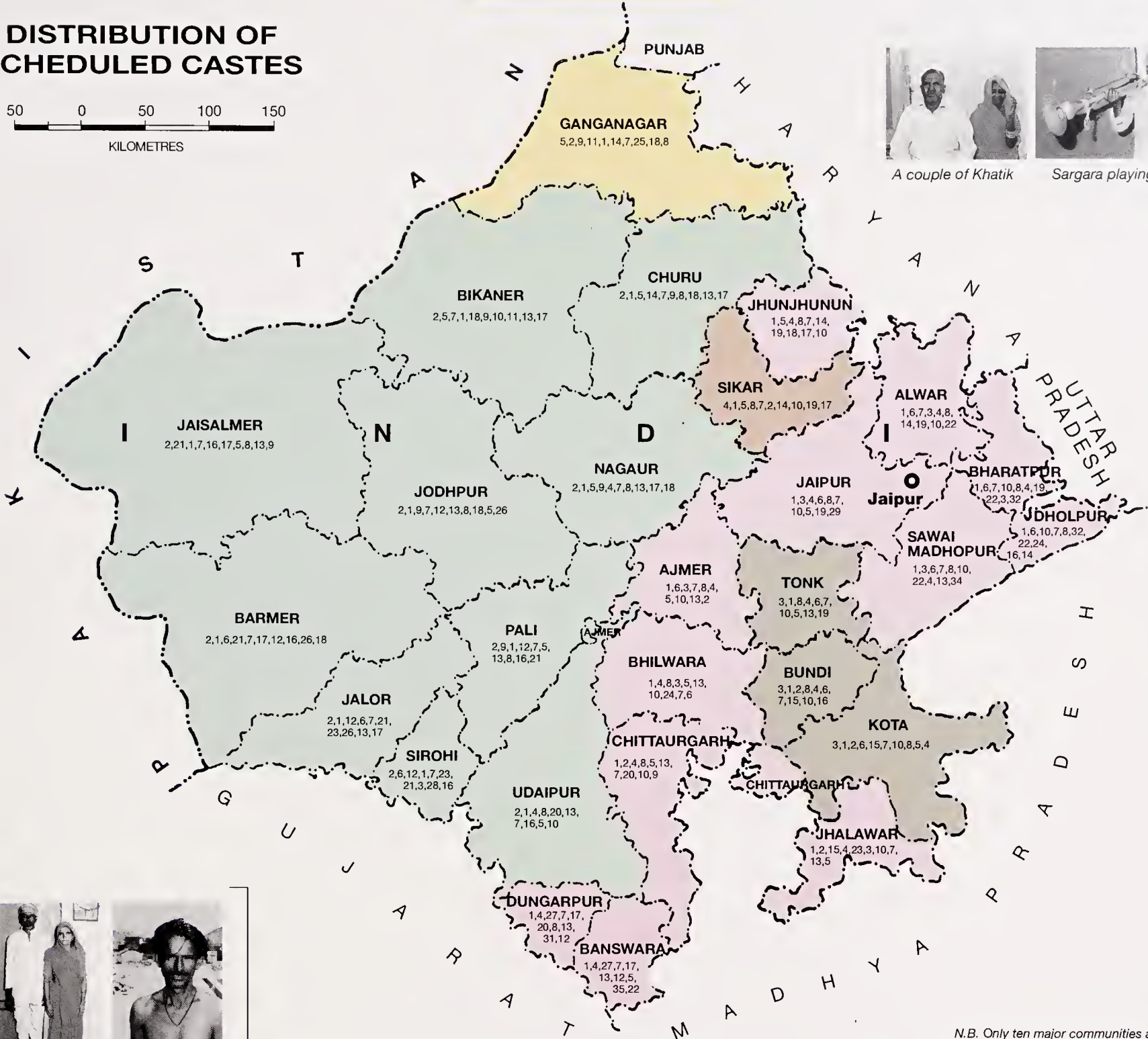
RAJASTHAN

PLATE NO. 23

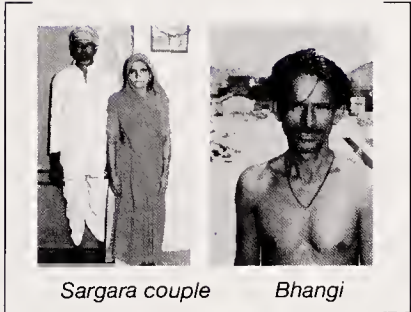
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



A couple of Khatik Sargara playing flute



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.



Sargara couple Bhangi

SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

DOMINANT SCHEDULED CASTE (of respective district)		1. CHAMAR, BHAMBHI, JATIA, MOCHI, RAIDAS, RAIGAR	8. KHATIK	20. SALVI	31. BADI	40. SINGIWALA	50. KOOCH BAND, KUCHBAND
	CHAMAR, BHAMBHI, JATIA, MOCHI, RUIDAS, RAIDAS, RAIGAR	2. MEGH, MEGHVAL, MEGHWAL, MENGHWAR	9. BAORI	21. GARO, GARURA, GURDA, GARODA	32. BEDIA, BERIA	41. TURI	51. CHANDAL
	MEGH, MEGHVAL, MEGHWAL, MENGHWAR	3. BAIRWA, BERWA	10. DHOBI	22. NAT, NUT	33. SANTIA, SATIA	42. TIRGAR, TIRBANDA	52. MANG, MATANG, MINIMADIG
	BAIRWA, BERWA	4. BALAI	11. MAJHABI	23. BAGRI, BAGDI	34. KHANGAR	43. AHERI	53. GODHI
	BALAI	5. THORI, NAYAK	12. SARGARA	24. KANJAR, KUNJAR	35. GARANCHA, GANCHA	44. KAPADIA SANSI	54. ADI DHARM
	THORI, NAYAK	6. KOLI, KORI	13. DHOLI	25. MADARI, BAZIGAR	36. BANSPHOR, BANSPHOD	45. DABGAR	55. KORIA
		7. BHANGI, CHURA, MEHTER, OLGANA, RUKHI, MALKANA	14. DHANAK, DHANUK	26. JINGAR	37. MAHAR, TARAL, DHEGUMEGU	46. BOLA	56. GANDIA
			15. MEHAR	27. RAWAL	38. DOME, DOM	47. PASI	57. BIDAKIA
			16. KALBELIA, SAPERA	28. BHAND	39. BARGI, VARGI, BIRGI	48. BAJGAR	58. SARBHANGI
			17. GAVARIA	29. DHANKIA		49. MAHYAVANSHI, DHED, DHEDA, VANKAR, MARU VANKAR	59. MANG GARODI, MANG GARUDI
			18. SANSI	30. KAMAD, KAMADIA			
			19. BAWARIA				

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Chamar	31.82	51.17	20.17	0.88	2.12	4.82	6.75	4.67	1.67	1.46	6.29	23.32
2.	Megh	34.04	64.10	19.75	0.99	1.39	1.75	3.33	2.74	0.95	1.08	3.92	15.45
3.	Bairwa	34.20	58.61	18.95	1.33	2.79	0.30	2.82	7.62	1.21	1.33	5.04	21.35
4.	Balai	32.28	55.81	20.09	1.56	1.87	1.07	3.96	5.37	1.41	2.19	6.66	21.93
5.	Thori	32.16	51.76	30.28	1.75	1.15	0.50	2.49	4.56	1.29	2.40	3.81	12.45

RAJASTHAN

Total population	: 4,40,05,990 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 76,07,820 (M : 40,07,220, F : 36,00,600)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 17.30 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 59
Five major communities	: Chamar, Megh, Bairwa, Balai, Thori



Salvi woman



Bagri/Bagdi couple

According to the Census 1991, 59 communities of Rajasthan with 76,07,820 population constituting 17.30 per cent of the total population of the state have been returned as Scheduled Castes. Increase of the Scheduled Caste population of the state from 1981 to 1991 is 30.30 per cent. The Scheduled Caste population of the state was 58,38,879 in 1981 Census. The largest concentration of the Scheduled Caste communities is found in Ganganagar district (7,75,800), followed by the districts of Jaipur (7,66,403), Swai Madhopur (4,29,273), Nagaur (4,23,273), Alwar (4,08,311), Kota (4,00,463), Bharatpur (3,57,349) and Jodhpur (3,28,920). Ajmer (3,19,934) and Chura (3,10,694) may also be mentioned for their significant concentration. The Chamar (21,81,935), Megh/Meghval/Meghwal (13,83,583); Bairwa/Berwa (6,21,111), Balai (5,14,908), Thori/Nayak (4,71,411), Koli/Kori (3,38,504), Bhangi/Chura/Mehter/Olgana/Rukhi/Malkana (3,17,125), Khatik (2,71,380), Baori (2,42,607), Dhobi (1,28,789) may be noted as the first ten communities of the state. The Chamars are returned with their significant concentration in the districts of Bharatpur (2,68,433), Alwar



Gavaria making comb from horns

(2,43,948), Jaipur (1,98,435), Sawai Madhopur (1,83,019), Jhunjhunun (1,57,506), etc. The Megh/Meghwal, the second largest community of the state have more than 1 lakh of population in Jodhpur (1,86,539), Ganganagar (1,68,608), Barmer (1,70,150), Nagaur (1,38,940), Bikaner (1,20,095), Churu (1,05,828) and Jalor (1,02,940). The Bairwas, the third important community of the state are concentrated remarkably in the districts of Jaipur (1,79,964), Swai

Madhopur (1,30,485) and Kota (1,03,170). The Balais with more than 1 lakh of population are found in Sikar (1,38,894) and Jaipur (1,30,693). The Thoris are mainly settled in the Ganganagar district (1,85,398).

Major Castes :

Chamar : The Chamars of Rajasthan are clubbed with Bhambhi, Mochi, Raigar or Regar, Jatia or Jatavas, Raidas and Ramdasia. They speak Marwari for intra and inter group communication and use Devanagari script for writing. Their traditional occupation is related to the leather works, i.e. tanning of hide and colouring of leather, shoe making and mending. The Census, 1991 shows that 31.82 per cent of them have been returned as main workers and 51.17 per cent of workers are cultivators and 20.17 per cent of them work as agricultural labourers. 11.57 per cent of workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing of leather works which indicate attachment to their traditional occupation. They are Hindus and worship Shankar, Lakshmi, Durga and Ganesh. Their literacy rate increases from 15.53 per cent in 1981 to 23.32 per cent in the Census, 1991.

Megh/Meghval/Meghwal/Menghvar : The Megh/Meghwal of Rajasthan are also known as Meghval, Menghvar or Meghbangsi. Mewari is their mother tongue and the Devanagari script is used for writing.

RAJASTHAN

Tanning of hides and shoe making are their traditional occupation. It is observed from the Census, 1991 that 34.04 per cent of this community are main workers and out of them 86.23 per cent workers are dependent on primary sector of occupations. Majority of them i.e. about 64.10 per cent are cultivators and 19.75 per cent are agriculture labourers. A small percentage of population still are engaged in their traditional occupation (5.08 per cent) which has been reflected through their involvement in manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc. They profess Hinduism. In the Census, 1981 only 9.13 per cent were literate and it increases to 15.45 per cent in 1991. This low literacy rate shows the reflection of backwardness in their society.

Bairwa : The Bairwa are also known as Berwa. The Bairwa is a significant community of Rajasthan as it is remarkably concentrated in this state only with a total population of more than six lakhs. They speak Dingal language under the Indo-Aryan family and use the Devanagari script. Traditionally,

Mathur (1969) observed that they are occupationally related to the Chamar and the Bhambi. According to him the Balais consider themselves as the caretakers of the cattle and agricultural implements of the Rana families. Mewari is their mother tongue and use the Devanagari script. Besides Rajasthan they are found in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Traditionally, they are engaged in shoemaking and tanning of skin. But now, they are mostly engaged in agricultural activities. About 32.28 per cent of their population have been returned as main workers in the Census, 1991 and 79.33 per cent of workers are engaged in primary sector of occupations. Cultivators (55.81 per cent) and agricultural labourers (20.09 per cent) together comprises a large number of workers. 5.03 per cent of workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing and servicing. They are followers of Hinduism. Their literacy rate was 14.49 per cent in 1981 and raised to 21.93 per cent in the Census, 1991.



House type of a Khatik family

they were shoe makers. But now most of them are engaged in occupations under the primary sector. They are land owning community. According to the Census, 1991, 34.20 per cent of their population are main workers and 81.68 per cent of workers are engaged in primary sector of occupations mostly as cultivators (58.61 per cent) and agricultural labourers (18.95 per cent). Only a marginal number of workers are engaged in their traditional occupation (3.12 per cent) under the industrial category of manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc. They are followers of Hinduism. Their literacy rate was 15.13 per cent in the Census, 1981 and raised to 21.35 per cent in 1991.

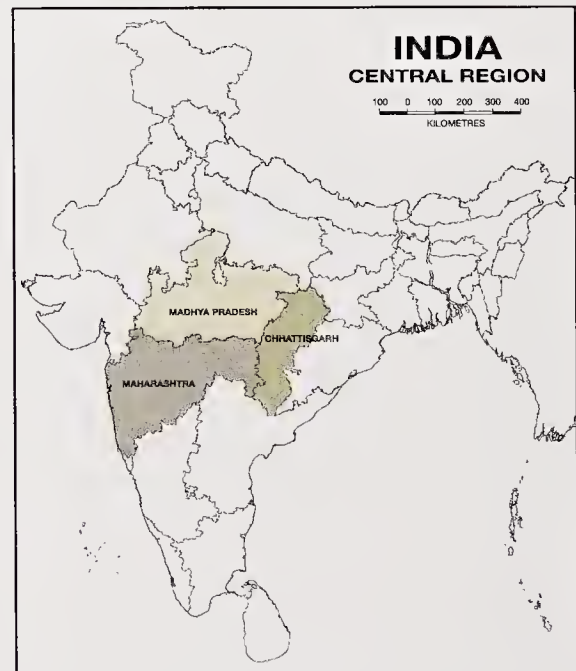
Balai : The Balai of Rajasthan are also called as Meghwal or Meghbansi.

Thori, Nayak : The Thori is derived from the word *thor*, which means thorn shrubs (Singh, 1993). Etymology of Nayak is leader. In Rajasthan, they are mostly called as Nayak. Thori is a derogative term to them. It is believed that they used to serve in the royal forces of the erstwhile Rajput rulers. They trace their descent from the Suryavanshi Rajput. Marwari is their mother tongue. They use Devanagari script. According to the Census, 1991, 32.16 per cent population of the Thori are main workers. Of them, 51.76 per cent are cultivators, 30.28 per cent are agricultural labourers and the rest are engaged in various other activities. They are Hindus by religion. According to the Census, 1981, their literacy rate was only 7.72 per cent and it increases to 12.45 per cent in 1991.

CENTRAL REGION



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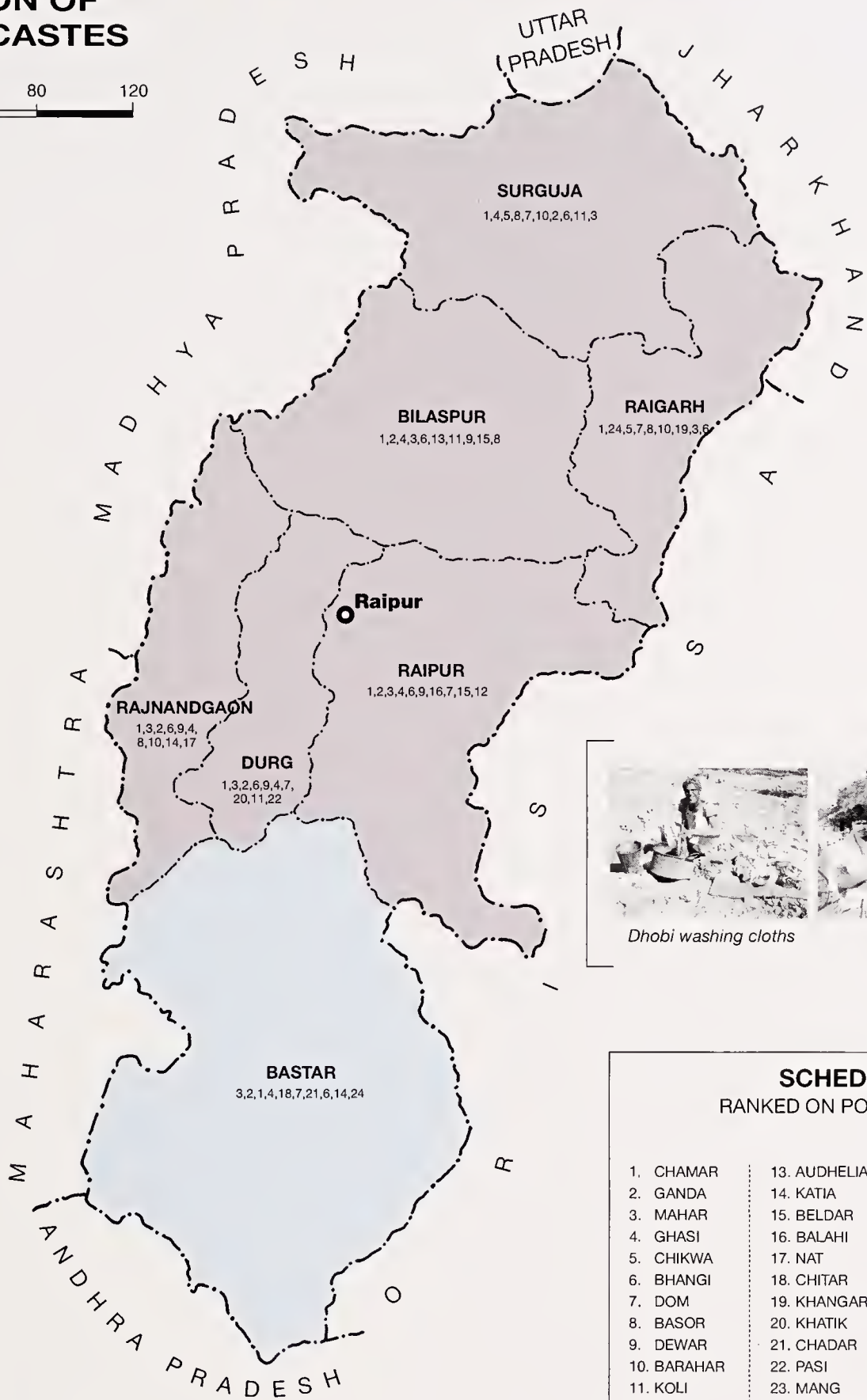
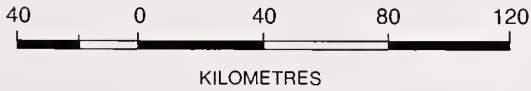
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CHHATTISGARH

PLATE NO. 24

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



Dhobi washing cloths



Kanjar



Basor at basketry

SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

1. CHAMAR	13. AUDHELIA	25. BHANUMATI	37. HOLIYA
2. GANDA	14. KATIA	26. BAGRI	38. MUSKHAN
3. MAHAR	15. BELDAR	27. DHANUK	39. BAHNA
4. GHASI	16. BALAHI	28. DOHOR	40. DHED
5. CHIKWA	17. NAT	29. KANJAR	41. BARGUNDA
6. BHANGI	18. CHITAR	30. SANSI	42. BEDIA
7. DOM	19. KHANGAR	31. MOGHIA	43. ZAMRAL
8. BASOR	20. KHATIK	32. DAHAIT	
9. DEWAR	21. CHADAR	33. BANCHADA	
10. BARAHAR	22. PASI	34. MEGHWAL	
11. KOLI	23. MANG	35. KUCHBANDHIA	
12. CHIDAR	24. RUJJHAR	36. SILAWAT	

DOMINANT CASTES
(in respective districts)

- CHAMAR *
- MAHAR

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Ganda	44.68	31.67	44.65	1.16	0.78	0.99	3.55	1.62	2.82	4.03	8.72	29.65
2.	Mahar	39.38	33.36	31.67	1.32	1.85	3.75	7.85	3.06	3.64	2.35	11.16	42.66
3.	Ghasi	40.74	25.92	49.92	1.16	1.33	1.83	2.85	1.13	2.40	2.57	10.79	22.31
4.	Chikwa	38.99	56.28	25.14	1.34	0.22	2.51	2.38	0.71	5.41	0.23	5.28	27.15

* Chamar – mentioned in M.P.

CHHATTISGARH

Total population	:	1,76,14,928 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	21,48,358 (M : 10,80,936; F : 10,67,422)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	12.20 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	43
Five major communities	:	Chamar, Ganda, Mahar, Ghasi, Chikwa



Koli women



Ganda woman

The Census, 1991 records 21,48,358 population of Chhattisgarh State accommodating 43 communities under Scheduled Castes. The Chamars with the highest population strength (14,32,126) are distributed all over the districts of the state. The Ganda (2,33,439), the Mahar (2,17,114), the Ghasi (86,535) and the Chikwa (27,722) are other numerically dominant Scheduled Caste communities. High concentration of the Chamars are found in Bilaspur (5,80,987), Raipur (3,97,947) and Durg (2,25,648) districts. Raipur may be mentioned for the concentration of Ganda (92,292). The Mahar ranks first only in Bastar (75,259). Whereas



Ghasi family

Surguja and Raigarh may be mentioned for the Ghasi (26,260 and 24,420 respectively) and the Raigarh district again may be mentioned for concentration of Chikwa (20,263). The Chamar and the Mahar have been discussed in the write up of Madhya Pradesh. The Ganda, the Ghasi and the Chikwa are highlighted in Chhattisgarh.

Major Castes :

Ganda, Gandhi : In Chhattisgarh the Ganda is the second largest community. It is said that they migrated from Orissa to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. They are also known as Gara and Gandhi. The Gandas are referred to as Gandhi in Maharashtra and Gandia in Rajasthan. They are mainly concentrated in Orissa as fourth ranking community of the state with

CHHATTISGARH

4,93,015 population (Census, 1991). They speak Chhattisgarhi is under the Indo Aryan language family in Chhattisgarh and use Devanagari script for writing. Traditionally, the Gandas are musicians and play drums and other musical instruments in the festive occasions of the Holi and the Dussehra. At present, majority of them are engaged in primary sector of occupation, mostly as agricultural labourers (44.65 per cent) and cultivators (31.67 per cent). Some of them also maintain their livelihood by making idols and some are also involved in selling of vegetables. They are Hindus, albeit some of them have recently embraced Christianity.

the caretakers of horses (Sahis) possessed by landlords and rich families. Afterwards many of them are involved as rickshaw pullers, tanga drivers. Sometimes they take part in the band parties during marriage or other ceremonial occasions. Some of them are engaged as watchman of the village. Most of them are presently engaged in the agricultural sector of occupation.

Chikwa, Chikvi : The Chikwas are mainly concentrated in Raigarh district of this state. They are also known as Chaikwa or Cheek. They claim that their ancestors came from Orissa and they were descendant from the Ganda. Sadri, the Indo Aryan language is their mother tongue. They also speak in



Chikwa at looming

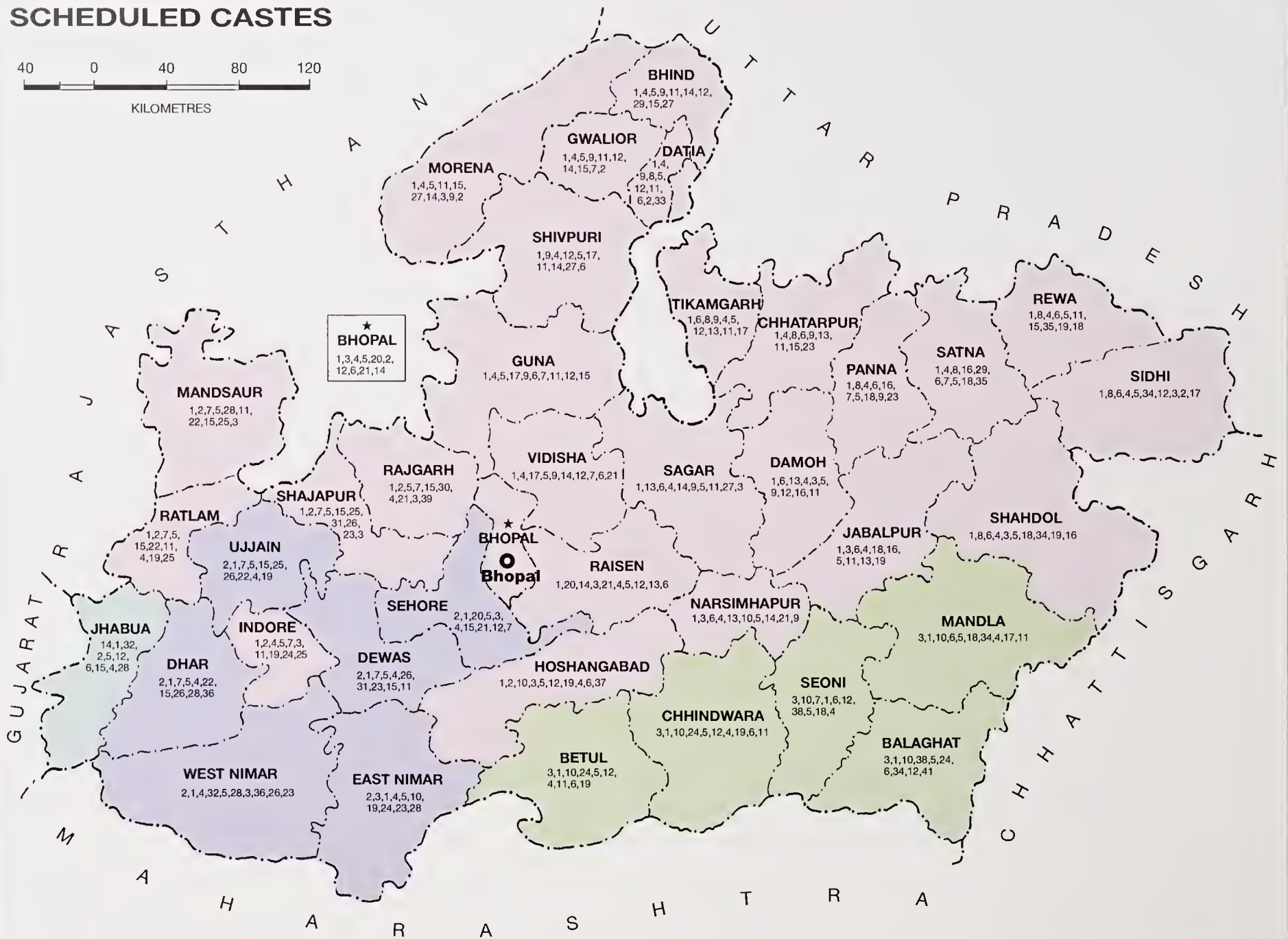
Ghasi/Ghasia : The Ghasis are also found in Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tripura. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh they are known as Ghasia and Sahis. Sometimes, they refer themselves as Sarathi. Chhattisgarhi is their mother tongue and they use Devanagari script for writing. Earlier, the Ghasis were

Chhattisgarhi with others. Devanagari script is used by the Chikwa for written communication. Traditionally, they were weavers of coarse cloth. Now most of them have left their traditional occupation and are involved in agricultural activities. As per 1991 Census 27.15 per cent of the community are literate.

MADHYAPRADESH

PLATE NO. 25

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. CHAMAR	13. CHADAR	25. BANCHADA	37. RUJJHAR
2. BALAHI	14. DHANUK	26. BARGUNDA	38. HOLIYA
3. MAHAR	15. NAT	27. BEDIA	39. SANSI
4. KOLI	16. DAHAIT	28. MEGHWAL	40. BAHNA
5. BHANGI	17. CHIDAR	29. DOHOR	41. GANDA
6. BASOR	18. DOM	30. PARDHI	42. BHANUMATI
7. BAGRI	19. PASI	31. KANJAR	43. CHITAR
8. KUMHAR	20. DHOBI	32. KOTWAL	44. DEWAR
9. KHANGAR	21. SILAWAT	33. KUCHBANDHIA	45. AUDHELIA
10. KATIA	22. MOGHIA	34. GHASI	46. DHED
11. KHATIK	23. BELDAR	35. CHIKWA	47. MUSKHAN
12. BARAHAR	24. MANG	36. ZAMRAL	

DOMINANT CASTE (of respective district)

CHAMAR
BALAHI
MAHAR *
DHANUK



Ghasi family



Ganda woman

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Chamar	39.07	42.37	38.83	0.56	0.92	3.66	4.06	2.47	1.43	1.24	4.45	25.19
2.	Balahi	42.67	31.41	54.64	1.03	0.05	0.62	2.79	1.89	1.15	0.96	5.45	25.91
3.	Koli	34.14	25.93	29.86	0.93	0.88	8.79	10.73	4.90	4.39	3.01	10.57	34.70
4.	Bhangi	33.16	9.94	25.44	2.60	0.86	2.04	3.94	2.21	2.09	4.06	46.80	32.85
5.	Basor	39.01	14.91	25.26	1.43	0.38	40.24	6.65	1.55	1.21	1.45	6.92	19.55

* Mahar - mentioned in Chhattisgarh

MADHYA PRADESH

Total population	:	4,85,66,242 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	74,78,321 (M : 39,46,870; F : 35,31,451)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	15.40 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	47
Five major communities	:	Chamar, Balahi, Mahar, Koli, Bhangi

According to 1991 Census the total population of Scheduled Castes is 74,78,321, which constitutes 15.40 per cent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh. In this state there are about 47 communities notified as Scheduled Castes and out of them the Chamars possess the highest rank on the strength of population (36,03,709) followed by Balahi or Balai (8,73,746), Mahar (5,75,614), Koli (4,59,878), Bhangi (2,51,744), Basor (1,97,390), Bagri, Bagdi (1,97,247), etc. as next descending orders. Percentage of Scheduled Caste population of the state involved in primary occupation is 74.65 per cent and the remaining (25.35 per cent) are involved in secondary and other services. The rate of literacy among the Scheduled Castes in this state is only 26.82 per cent (Census, 1991).



Chamar (Bhambi) couple

Major Castes :

Chamar : The Chamars are widely distributed in almost all the districts of the state, but they are mainly concentrated with more than two lakhs of population in the districts of Morena (2,52,736) and Sagar (2,35,172). The Chamars in different states and union territories are notified differently with their synonyms and subgroups, such as, Mochi/Muchi, Raidas, Satnami, Bhambi, etc. They use Chhattisgarhi language and Devanagari script as medium of communication. Traditionally, they are engaged in skin and hide work. But at present they are employed in agricultural activities, household industries mainly production of leather goods and services. The Census, 1991 shows 39.07 per cent of the Chamar population as main workers (erstwhile M.P.). Majority of them are engaged either as cultivators (42.37 per cent) or as agricultural labourers (38.83 per cent). 7.72 per cent of the working population are industrial workers and rest are engaged in different other activities. They are mostly Hindus by religion. The Census, 1991 records 25.19 per cent of the Chamar population of Madhya Pradesh as literate.



Bagri woman



Bangri old man

MADHYA PRADESH

Balahi : In Madhya Pradesh the Balahi are the second largest community concentrated mainly in the Malwa region of western Madhya Pradesh, namely in the districts of Ujjain (1,21,692), West Nimar (1,21,403), Dewas (94,647), East Nimar (76,911), Indore (76,390), Sehore (75,300), Mandsaur (47,690), Dhar (47,129) and Ratlam (37,117). They are also known as Balahi. Besides Madhya Pradesh they are largely distributed in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In Rajasthan they are called Meghwal or Meghbansi. They speak Hindi and use the Devanagari script for written communication. They commonly use Balahi as their surnames and some of them use clan names. In Madhya Pradesh the community people work as messengers. But their traditional occupation is related to spinning and weaving. At present they remain engaged in agricultural activities, household industries and services. In the Census, 1991, 42.67 per cent of their population

9,032 respectively), Jabalpur (27,553) and Indore (25,666) as per 1991 Census. They speak Hindi and use the Devanagari script. They use clan names as their surnames such as, Rathor, Goel, Chetak and Sholanki. Weaving is their traditional occupation. At present they are engaged in agricultural activities and also employed in the Government and other services. According to the Census, 1991, 34.14 per cent of the Koli population are reported as main workers. 25.93 per cent and 29.86 per cent of their working population are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc. in the industrial sector attracts 19.52 per cent of workers. On the otherhand, Government and other services absorb 10.57 per cent of the working population. They profess Hinduism and worship Hindu gods and goddesses. As per 1981 Census, their literacy rate was 26.33 per cent and in 1991 it increases to 34.70 per cent (erstwhile Madhya Pradesh).



Ghasi woman sitting in her house premises

have been returned as main workers. Among the workers 31.41 per cent are cultivators, 54.64 per cent are agricultural labourers, 1.03 per cent are engaged in rearing of livestock, forestry, etc. Others are dependent on various other activities. They are mostly Hindus, but in Rajasthan some of them profess Jainism. their literacy rate is 25.91 per cent as per the Census, 1991.

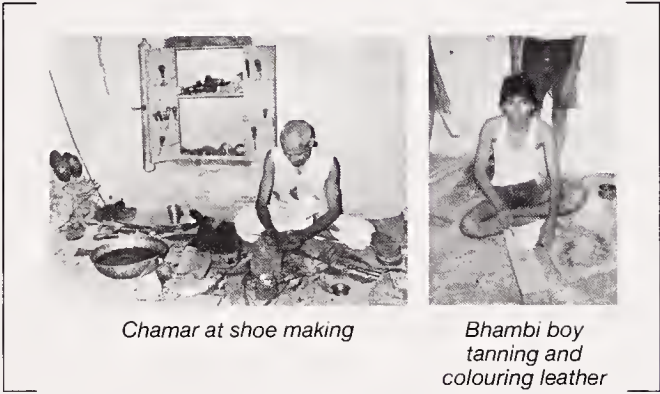
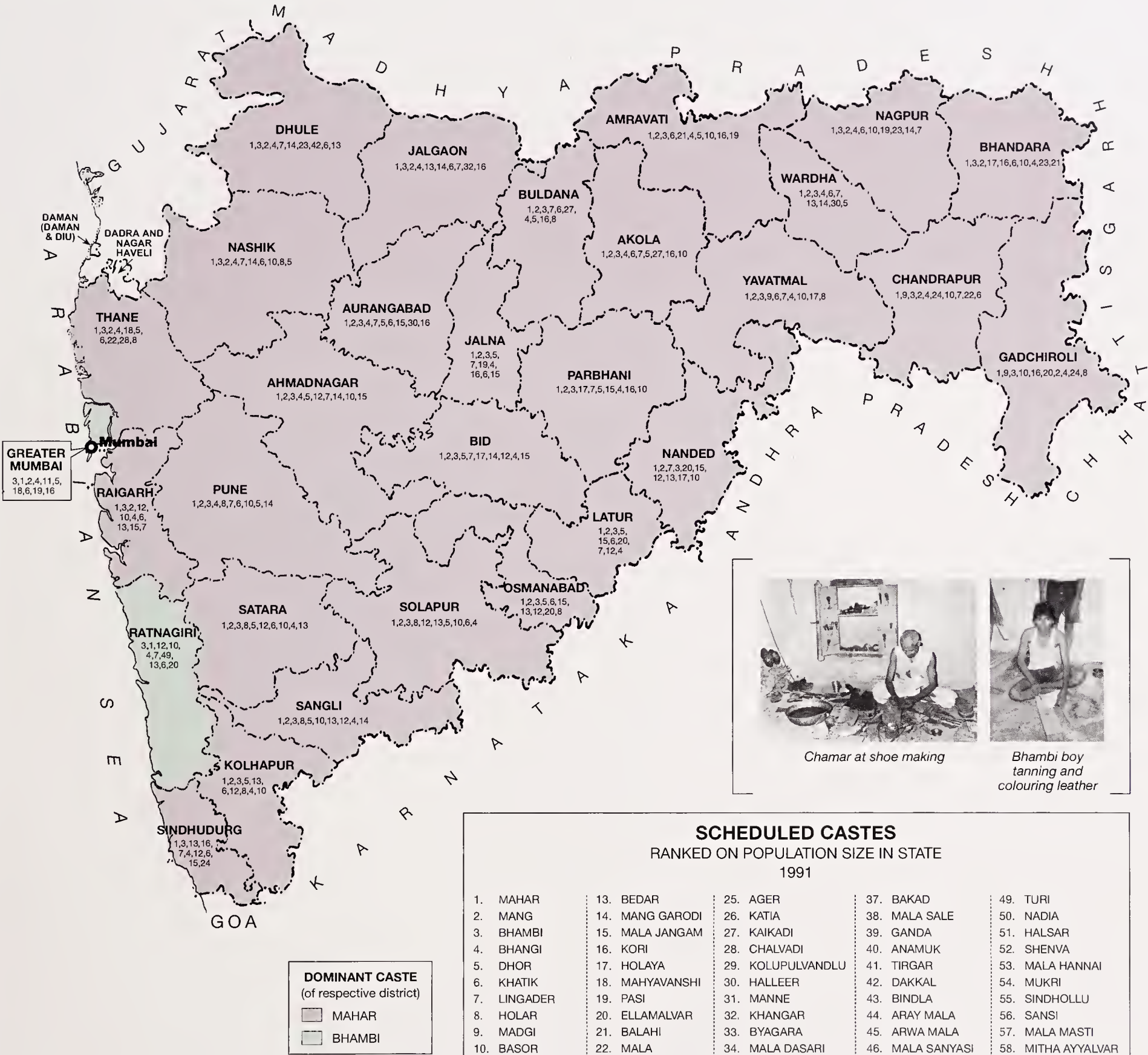
Koli/Kori : Apart from Madhya Pradesh the Koli with the synonym of Kori are largely found in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa, Delhi and Punjab. In Madhya Pradesh they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Gwalior (54,885), Morena (47,951), West and East Nimar (20,757 and

Basor : They are also known as Bansor, Burud, Bansphor and Basor. According to Singh (1993) their community name might have been derived from the word, *Bans* meaning bamboo. Some opine that they are regarded as a sub-caste of Dom. In Madhya Pradesh they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Jabalpur (27,553), Tikamgarh (20,323), Damoh (19,233) and Sagar (16,476). Besides Madhya Pradesh they are widely distributed in Uttar Pradesh as a sub-caste of the Doms and in Maharashtra they are known as the Barud. They speak Hindi and use the Devanagari script. Basketry and drum beating are their traditional occupation. They are Hindus. Their literacy rate is only 13.24 per cent as per 1981 Census and in 1991 it raises to 19.55 per cent (erstwhile Madhya Pradesh).

MAHARASHTRA

PLATE NO. 26

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. MAHAR	13. BEDAR	25. AGER	37. BAKAD	49. TURI
2. MANG	14. MANG GARODI	26. KATIA	38. MALA SALE	50. NADIA
3. BHAMBI	15. MALA JANGAM	27. KAIKADI	39. GANDA	51. HALSAR
4. BHANGI	16. KORI	28. CHALVADI	40. ANAMUK	52. SHENVA
5. DHOR	17. HOLAYA	29. KOLUPULVANDLU	41. TIRGAR	53. MALA HANNAI
6. KHATIK	18. MAHYAVANSHI	30. HALLEER	42. DAKKAL	54. MUKRI
7. LINGADER	19. PASI	31. MANNE	43. BINDLA	55. SINDHOLLU
8. HOLAR	20. ELLAMALVAR	32. KHANGAR	44. ARAY MALA	56. SANSI
9. MADGI	21. BALAHI	33. BYAGARA	45. ARWA MALA	57. MALA MASTI
10. BASOR	22. MALA	34. MALA DASARI	46. MALA SANYASI	58. MITHA AYYALVAR
11. MEGHVAL	23. DOM	35. GHASI	47. GARODA	59. BAHNA
12. BEDA JANGAM	24. MADIGA	36. CHENNA DASAR	48. MASHTI	

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Mahar	39.71	17.29	50.67	1.13	0.55	2.24	6.37	4.29	3.33	3.44	10.68	48.58
2.	Mang	41.91	7.24	61.93	1.02	0.12	4.54	6.16	3.97	3.28	2.60	9.14	32.48
3.	Bhambi	38.14	14.69	30.89	0.84	0.62	6.31	20.50	3.09	6.65	4.28	12.13	50.79
4.	Bhangi	32.07	1.79	3.05	0.66	0.91	0.33	10.12	2.62	4.75	7.88	67.89	51.20
5.	Dhor	36.07	8.34	25.17	0.77	0.32	7.21	21.51	4.95	9.76	6.80	15.17	54.25

MAHARASHTRA

Total population	: 7,89,37,187 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 87,57,842 (M : 45,05,375, F : 42,52,467)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 11.09 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 59
Five major communities	: Mahar, Mang, Bhambi, Bhangi, Dhor



Mang with traditional dress



Bhambi at leather work

The Mahars is a predominating community of Maharashtra in the list of Scheduled Castes and also found in the states of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam and in the union territory of Daman, Diu, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In Maharashtra there are 59 communities of Scheduled Castes with the total population of 87,57,842 which constitutes 11.09 per cent of the total population of the state (Census, 1991) and 51,916 people remain unclassified though belonging to Scheduled Castes. Among the communities the Mahars hold the highest position on population strength with a number of 51,20,355 followed by Mang (16,54,190), Bhambi (10,63,548), Bhangi (1,75,892), Dhor (81,590), etc. as per 1991 Census. The Mahars are



Mang woman

found everywhere in the state, but are mainly concentrated in the districts of Nagpur (4,89,637), Bhandara (3,13,948), Amravati (2,87,980), Pune (2,87,795), Ahmadnagar (2,39,877), Solapur (2,37,208) and Chandrapur (2,35,656). The Mangs are mainly found in Latur (1,31,356), Solapur (1,18,895), Ahmadnagar (1,06,463) and Sangli (78,804) districts. The Bhambis are largely settled in Solapur (82,907), Pune (75,866), Ahmadnagar (56,226), Thane (50,825) and Nagpur districts (50,788). The Bhangis are widely spread out in the districts of Maharashtra,

but are mainly concentrated in the districts of

Greater Bombay (49,968), Nagpur (23,573) and Pune (22,455). The Dhors are mainly settled in Greater Bombay (20,509).

Major Castes :

Mahar : In Maharashtra the Mahars are notified as Mahar or Neo-Buddhist after their conversion to Buddhism in 1956 under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. In Goa and Gujarat they are a migrant community from Maharashtra. In Karnataka, they are known as Halar, Taral, Dhegu Megu. The Mahars of Madhya Pradesh are referred to as Tigda by the local people. Originally, the mother tongue of Mahars is Marathi which belongs to the family of Indo-Aryan language and the Devanagari script is used by them. They are also conversant in the respective regional language where they have been settled through generations. Such as the Mehras of Orissa speak Oriya and use the Oriya script. The common surnames used by them are Dongre, Kamble, Godbole, Waghmare, Suryawanshi, Meshram, Lanjewar, Khandekar, Barmate, Nandeshwar, etc. Agriculture is their primary occupation. At present they are involved in petty business, wage labour, government and private services. Weaving of coarse cloth and basketry are also their traditional occupations. The Census, 1991 shows that 39.71 per cent population of the Mahars are recorded as main workers and a major portion of this working population (67.96 per cent) are involved in agricultural sector of occupation (i.e. 17.29 per cent as cultivators and 50.67 per cent as agricultural labourers) and 8.61 per cent of the workers are engaged in manufacturing and processing. Originally, they were Hindus and used to worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses, but presently a large number of population of Mahars has embraced Buddhism. Their literacy rate as per the Census, 1981 was 34.64 per cent, which increases to 48.58 per cent in the Census, 1991.

Mang : The Mangs are found in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Orissa. They are also known as Matang, Mini Madig and

MAHARASHTRA

Mang Garudi. Marathi and Hindi languages are used by them with the Devanagari script for communications. They use clan names as surnames, such as Admane, Kathale, Jogdand, Lokhande, Diwate, More, etc. They are largely landless. The traditional occupation of the Mangs is preparing of ropes from hemp and brooms from date palm. They are now engaged as agricultural labourers and also employed in services. About 41.91 per cent of the Mang population are returned as main workers in the Census, 1991. Majority of them are engaged in agriculture either as agricultural labourers (61.93 per cent) or as cultivators (7.24 per cent), whereas 10.70 per cent of their working population are engaged in different industries; and 9.14 per cent of Mang workers are in different services. They follow Hinduism. In the Census 1991, their literacy rate is 32.48 per cent, which was 23.73 per cent in 1981.

Bhambi : The Bhambis are largely distributed in the state of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka with the synonyms of Rohidas, Chamars, Chambhars, Asadaru, Khalpa, etc. The Bhambi of Maharashtra, known as the Maratha Chambhars, speak Marathi and use the Devanagari script. They are divided into several sub-groups, namely Dhor, Rohidas, Malvani or Konkani, Harali, Chambhar, Asodi, etc. These subgroups are mostly territorial. Their traditional occupation is related to leather works including shoe making and repairing but at present they are engaged in other activities and also

Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Bhangis are known with its synonyms of Mehtar, Mehator, Hela, Halalkhor, Halal-kheo, Balmiki, Jamadars, etc. According to Enthoven (1920) they are divided into Bhasod, Hela, Lalbegi etc. which are also used as their surnames. In Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh they are known as Hela. Hindi language and Devanagari script are used for communication. They are mostly Hindus, but among the Lalbegis, both the Hindus and the Muslims are found. Traditionally, they were associated with scavenging, sweeping and other modes of public conveniences. As a result they were brought to urban centres to perform these works. It is observed that 32.07 per cent of the Bhangi population are recorded as main workers and majority of them (67.89 per cent) are in other services which include the workers engaged in their traditional occupation.

Only 1.79 per cent of the Bhangi workers are recorded as cultivators, 3.05 per cent as agricultural labourers and 10.45 per cent are involved in different industries. Their literacy rate is 51.20 per cent in the Census, 1991. It was 41.28 per cent in 1981.

Dhor : The community name is derived from 'dhor', meaning cattle. The Dhors are also known as Kakkayya, Kankayya, etc. Besides Maharashtra, they are also found in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The Marathi is their mother tongue, but they know regional languages where they are settled. They use clan names as their surnames, such as Barada, Katka,



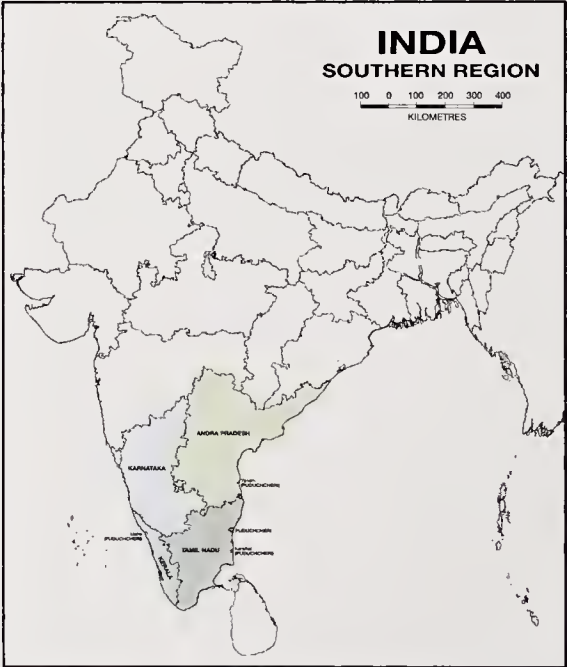
A Mang settlement

deployed in government and non-government services. According to the Census, 1991, 38.14 per cent of their total population are main workers, 30.89 per cent workers are agricultural labourers and 14.69 per cent have been returned as cultivators. A larger portion of their working population i.e. 26.81 per cent still are engaged in their traditional occupation related to leather works, 12.13 per cent workers are engaged in different services. They are Hindus by religion. As per 1991 Census, their literacy rate is 50.79 per cent, which was 41.74 per cent in 1981.

Bhangi : The Bhangis are widely distributed in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam, Goa and the union territories of Daman and Diu; and

Powal, Tapasa, etc. Their traditional occupation is tanning the skin of dead cattle. Some of them are engaged in trade and commerce related to selling of leather goods. The Census, 1991 records 36.07 per cent of the Dhor population as main workers. Out of their total workers 33.51 per cent are in agricultural sector of occupation (8.34 per cent as cultivators and 25.17 per cent as agricultural labourers). Involvement of 29.02 per cent workers in manufacturing processing, servicing industries signify their engagement in their traditional occupation (tanning of leathers). They profess Hinduism. Their literacy rate is 54.25 per cent as per the Census, 1991 and in 1981 it was 48.51 per cent.

SOUTHERN REGION



Contents

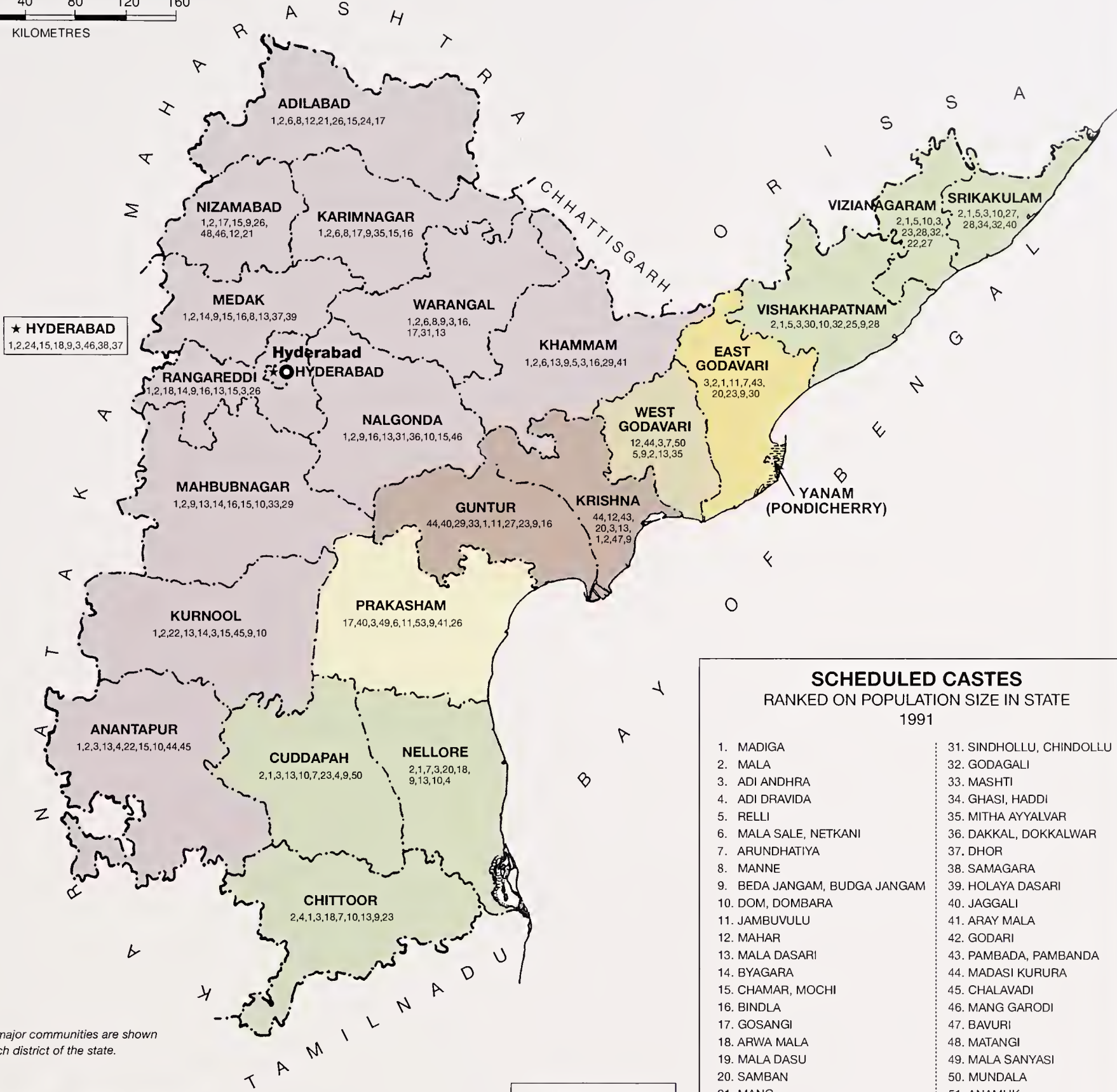
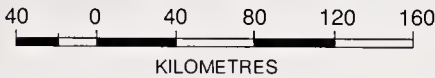
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- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Pondicherry
- Tamil Nadu

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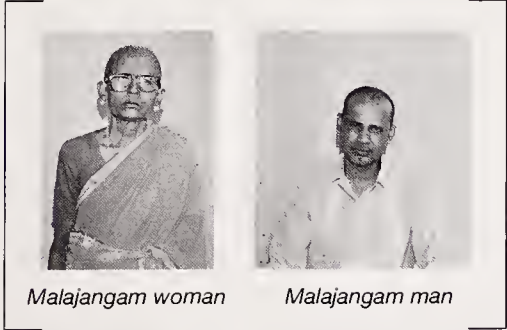
ANDHRA PRADESH

PLATE NO. 27

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.



Malajangam woman Malajangam man

DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

- MADIGA
- MALA
- ADI ANDHRA
- MAHAR
- GOSANGI
- MADASI KURURA

- SCHEDULED CASTES**
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991
1. MADIGA

2. MALA

3. ADI ANDHRA

4. ADI DRAVIDA

5. RELI

6. MALA SALE, NETKANI

7. ARUNDHATIYA

8. MANNE

9. BEDA JANGAM, BUDGA JANGAM

10. DOM, DOMBARA

11. JAMBUVULU

12. MAHAR

13. MALA DASARI

14. BYAGARA

15. CHAMAR, MOCHI

16. BINDLA

17. GOSANGI

18. ARWA MALA

19. MALA DASU

20. SAMBAN

21. MANG

22. BARIKI

23. PAKY, MOTI, THOTI

24. MEHTAR

25. PANEHAMA, PARIAH

26. MALAJANGAM

27. DANDASI

28. PAMIDI

29. MADIGA DASU, MASHTEN

30. CHACHATI

31. SINDHOLLU, CHINDOLLU

32. GODAGALI

33. MASHTI

34. GHASI, HADDI

35. MITHA AYYALVAR

36. DAKKAL, DOKKALWAR

37. DHOR

38. SAMAGARA

39. HOLAYA DASARI

40. JAGGALI

41. ARAY MALA

42. GODARI

43. PAMBADA, PAMBANDA

44. MADASI KURURA

45. CHALAVADI

46. MANG GARODI

47. BAVURI

48. MATANGI

49. MALA SANYASI

50. MUNDALA

51. ANAMUK

52. MALA MASTI

53. KOLUPULVANDLU

54. ELLAMALAWAR

55. SAPRU

56. HOLEYA

57. CHAMBHAR

58. MALA HANNAL

59. CHANDALA

Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Madiga	50.55	13.43	73.66	0.75	0.87	0.90	2.34	1.48	1.22	1.77	3.59	20.08
2.	Mala	48.24	13.06	70.53	0.78	0.85	0.93	2.55	1.45	1.64	2.60	5.60	30.75
3.	Adi Andhra	45.56	4.70	82.37	0.61	0.39	0.44	1.75	0.54	1.28	2.21	5.71	38.09
4.	Adi Dravida	47.14	11.43	76.47	1.82	0.06	0.68	2.08	0.58	1.31	1.44	4.14	32.74
5.	Reli	36.26	2.85	33.26	1.71	1.00	0.84	2.92	1.14	21.48	8.79	26.01	30.17

ANDHRA PRADESH

Total population	:	6,65,08,008 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	1,05,92,066 (M : 53,79,654, F : 52,12,412)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	15.93 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	59
Five major communities	:	Madiga, Mala, Adi Andhra, Adi Dravida, Relli



Mala woman



Madiga Masteen man

Andhra Pradesh has accommodated 59 Scheduled Caste communities with population of 1,05,92,066 which constitute 15.93 per cent (1,05,92,066) of the total population (6,65,08,008) of the state according to the Census, 1991, and variation of population between 1981 and 1991 is 33.04 per cent. In 1981 the total Scheduled Caste population of the state was 79,61,730. They are concentrated mainly in the districts of East Godavari (8,26,057), West Godavari (6,29,233), Krishna (6,13,230), Chittoor (5,99,516), Guntur (5,73,407), Karimnagar (5,63,941), Prakasam (5,52,640), Mahbubnagar (5,42,380) and Nellore (5,22,819). Among the Scheduled Caste communities Madiga (48,39,315), Mala (39,62,941), Adi Andhra (7,30,343), Adi Dravida (1,87,386), and Relli (1,04,612) are significant in



Madiga Masteen woman

population strength. The Madiga holds the first ranking position in the districts of Mahbubnagar (3,95,087), Anantapur (3,62,556), Nalgonda (3,46,329), Warangal (3,41,275), Kurnool (3,23,484), Karimnagar (3,31,052), Rangareddi (2,79,263), Medak (2,28,702), Khammam (2,02,712), Nizamabad (1,48,427), Hyderabad (1,28,312) and Adilabad (1,25,492). The Mala as a community possesses the leading position in Nellore (3,12,131), Chittoor (2,53,350), Cuddapah (1,70,217), Vishakhapatnam (1,45,793), Srikakulam (1,40,265) and Vizianagram (1,14,912). The Adi Andhra hold the top position only in East Godavari (4,19,648). Adi

Dravidas have more than 1 lakh population only in Chittoor (1,84,196). The highest concentration of population of the Relli is found in Vishakhapatnam (35,236).

Major Castes :

Madiga : The major concentration of Madiga is found in Andhra Pradesh, but they are distributed in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pondicherry as well as in the state of Maharashtra. In Tamil Nadu Madigas are popularly known as Madigallu. Variation of population of Madiga between 1981 and 1991 is 20.08 per cent. The population of Madiga was 35,72,622 in 1981. Telugu is their mother tongue and they use the Telugu script for writing. In the Census 1991, 50.55 per cent of the Madigas have been returned as main workers. Out of them 73.66 per cent are reported as agricultural

ANDHRA PRADESH

labourers and 3.24 per cent workers of the community are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc., which is related to their traditional occupation (leather work and making of foot wear). They are Hindu by faith. As per the Census 1991, 20.08 per cent population of the Madigas are recorded as literate, which was only 11.31 per cent in 1981.

Mala : The Mala is a broad generic category of different untouchable groups in Andhra Pradesh. They are also concentrated in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Decadal variation of population of Mala between 1981 and 1991 is 26.91 per cent. Telugu is their mother tongue and they use Telugu script. According to the Census 1991, 48.24 per cent of the Malas have been reported as main workers. Agricultural labour is their traditional occupation. They are the backbone of agricultural labour force, 70.53 per

of their population between 1981 and 1991 is only 4.50 per cent. According to the Census 1991, 45.56 per cent of the Adi Andhras are main workers and majority of them are agricultural labourers (82.37 per cent). The traditional occupation of the community is to make or repair leather foot wear and any other ancillary works associated with skin and hides. Only 2.19 per cent of the Adi Andhras in the state are engaged in this profession. Besides, they also work as sweepers, drum-beaters and wage labourers. The Census, 1991 records 38.09 per cent of the Adi Andhras of this state as literate. They profess Hinduism.

Relli : The Relli means a kind of grass in Telugu. Earlier the Rellis used to live in the hills and their main occupation was selling grass (Singh, 1993). Apart from Andhra Pradesh they are also found in Orissa. Decadal variation



Madiga old man at leather work

cent of their workers are engaged as agricultural labourers in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. They profess Hinduism. 30.75 per cent of their population have been reported as literate in the Census 1991 and in 1981 the percentage of literate person was 21.23 per cent.

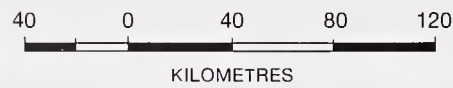
Adi Andhra : The word, Adi Andhra means the indigenous people of Andhra Pradesh. Apart from Andhra they are also found in all other states of the Southern Region. In Tamil Nadu they are known as Thoti and Sweeper. They speak Telugu and use Telugu script for writing. Variation

of Rellis between 1981 and 1991 is 37.05 per cent. They speak Telugu in Andhra Pradesh but their mother tongue is Oriya. They use Telugu script. Now, the Rellis sell fruits and seeds. Some of them are involved in scavenging and petty jobs in private organisations. The Census, 1991 records 36.26 per cent of the Rellis as main workers, of whom 33.26 per cent are agricultural labourers, 21.48 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce (selling of fruits and seeds) and 26.01 per cent are engaged in other services (scavenging and other petty jobs). They are Hindus. Their literacy rate is 30.17 per cent in the Census 1991, and it was 23.20 per cent in 1981.

KARNATAKA

PLATE NO. 28

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



Young couple of Adi Karnataka



Mother & child of Moger

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. ADI KARNATAKA

2. BANJARA

3. BHOVI

4. ADI DRAVIDA

5. HOLAYA

6. BHAMBI

7. MADIGA

8. CHALAVADI

9. BEDA

10. KORAMA

11. SAMAGARA

12. MOGER

13. MAHAR

14. KORACHA

15. ADI ANDHRA

16. CHENNA/DASAR

17. DHOR

18. MANG

19. MUNDALA

20. BHANGI

21. DOM

22. SILLEKYATHAS

23. MALA

24. SUDUGADU/SIDDHA

25. HANDI/JOGIS

26. JAMBUVULU

27. BYAGARA

28. PALE

29. MUKRI

30. KURAVAN

31. HALSAR

32. KOTEGAR

33. AGER

34. BALAGAI

35. BAIRA

36. NALAKEYARA

37. BANDI

38. MALA DASARI

39. HALLEER

40. RANEYAR

41. GANTI/CHORES

42. PARAVAN

43. MADARI

44. AJILA

45. KOOSA

46. MANG GARUDI

47. BAKUDA

48. HOLAYA DASARI

49. BATHADA

50. GODDA

51. CHAKKILIYAN
52. PARAIYAN

53. MAILA

54. ARUNTHATHIYAR

55. PALLAN

56. BANT

57. GOSANGI

58. HASLA

59. BAKAD

60. BELLARA

61. THOTI

62. HOLAR

63. ADIYA

64. MALA SANYASI

65. KALLADI

66. VALLUVAN

67. JAGGALI

68. NAYADI

69. PAMBADA

70. MANNE

71. PANCHAMA

72. BINDLA

73. KOLUPULVANDLU

74. NALKADAYA

75. DAKKALIGA

76. MACHALA

77. ARAY MALA

78. ELLAMALWAR

79. KUDUMBAN

80. ANAMUK

81. MALA JANGAM

82. TIRGAR

83. CHANDALA

84. KADAIYAN

85. DAKKAL

86. LINGADER

87. MAHYAVANSHI

88. ARWA/MALA

89. MALA MASTI

90. GARODA

91. SINDHOLLU

92. MASTHI

93. MALA HANNAI

94. NADIA

95. KEPMARIS

96. SAPARI

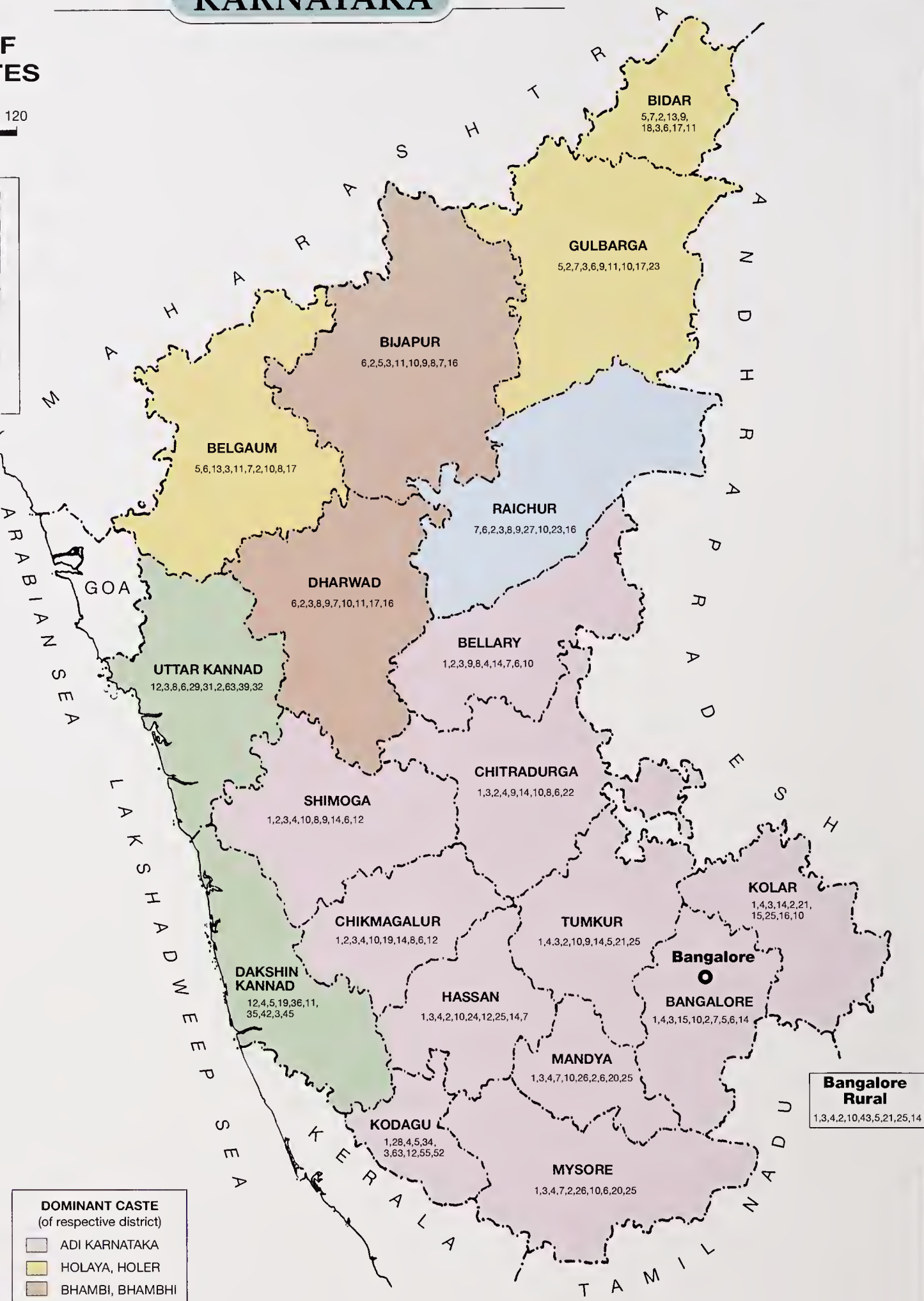
97. SAMBAN

98. PANNIANDI

99. MALA SALE

100. MEGHVAL

101. MAVILAN



Bangalore Rural
1,3,4,2,10,43,5,21,25,14

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Adi Karnataka	41.40	28.32	49.36	4.80	0.49	0.44	4.26	2.78	1.92	1.48	6.14	30.45
2.	Banjara	43.00	35.10	53.59	2.27	1.14	0.40	1.28	1.14	1.59	0.85	2.65	22.24
3.	Bhovi	42.10	24.43	41.59	1.66	8.98	0.77	4.79	10.24	2.42	1.44	3.69	26.91
4.	Adi Dravida	36.10	18.20	28.18	3.60	2.77	0.74	13.69	9.44	6.31	4.92	12.15	46.48
5.	Holaya	41.58	15.27	67.32	2.59	0.69	0.40	2.72	2.26	1.29	1.32	6.14	29.69

KARNATAKA

Total population	: 4,49,77,201 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 73,69,279 (M : 37,56,069, F : 36,13,210)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 16.38 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 101
Five major communities	: Adi Karnataka, Banjara/Lambani, Bhovi, Adi Dravida, Holaya



A market scene – women of Adi-Karnataka



Banjara/Lambani women

There are 101 Scheduled Caste communities in Karnataka which constitute about 16.38 per cent of the total population of the state. Total numerical strength of Scheduled Caste population of Karnataka is 73,69,279 (Census, 1991) which was 55,95,353 in 1981. Variation of Scheduled Caste population between 1981 and 1991 in the state is 31.70 per cent. They are significantly concentrated in the districts of Bangalore (7,11,775), Gulbarga (6,10,641), Mysore (5,97,921), Kolar (5,70,400), Bijapur (5,09,862), etc. Adi Karnataka (25,13,790), Banjara/Lambani (8,23,505), Bhovi (7,96,670), Adi Dravida (6,44,908), Holaya/Holer/Holeya (5,39,838), etc. are important Scheduled Caste communities in the state. The Adi Karnataka having the highest rank with more than 2 lakhs of population are spread out in the districts of Mysore (4,86,628), Bangalore (3,22,546), Kolar (2,96,460), Tumkur (2,38,470),



Holayas winnowing wheat grains

Chitradurga (2,20,140) and Bangalore Rural (2,08,251). Albeit, Banjara, Bhovi and Adi Dravida hold the second, third and fourth position respectively in the state as a whole but none of them possesses the highest rank at the district level. The Banjara have been returned in the Census, 1991 with more than one lakh of population in two districts viz., Gulbarga (1,66,496) and Bijapur (1,27,017), whereas, more than 1 lakh of population of the Bhovi are found only in the Kolar district (1,03,204) and the Adi Dravida in the districts of Bangalore (2,38,658) and Kolar (1,31,452). The Holaya hold the first ranking position in the four districts of the state viz., Gulbarga (1,92,978), Belgaum (1,07,496), Bidar (90,009) and Dakshin Kannada (26,800).

Major Castes :

Adi Karnataka : Adi Karnataka means the earliest settlers (indigenous people) of Karnataka. They are also found in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. They speak Kannada and

KARNATAKA

use the Kannada script. It is observed that 41.40 per cent population of the Adi Karnataka are reported as main workers. 77.68 per cent of their workers are engaged in agriculture (as cultivators 28.32 per cent and as agricultural labourers 49.36 per cent). Agriculture is their traditional and present occupation. They profess Hinduism. According to the Census 1991, 30.45 per cent of the Adi Karnataka are returned as literate, which was only 19.77 per cent in 1981.

Banjara/Lambani : They are identified at the national level and are also known as Lamani, Lambadi, Ladhari, Sugali, Vanjara, etc. Banjari is their mother tongue. the Kannada script is used for writing. 35.63 per cent variation of this population is found between the Census 1981 and 1991. Their traditional occupations in Karnataka are trading and manufacturing of liquor. Now, majority of them are landless agricultural labourers. A few

Bhovi : The Bhovi are known by different names such as, Wadda, Tudug-Vaadar, Voddar, etc. The word Bhovi may be a corrupt form of Bhavi, which means earth-digger. The Dravidian languages, Telugu and Kannada and the Kannada script are the medium of their communication. Earth digging, specially digging of wells and stone cutting are their traditional occupation. According to 1991 Census, 42.10 per cent of the Bhovi population are workers. Majority of them i.e. 66.02 per cent of their workers are dependant on agriculture (24.43 per cent as cultivators and 41.59 per cent agricultural labourers) and 10.24 per cent in construction works (their traditional occupation). They are Hindus by faith. 26.91 per cent of the Bhoivis are reported as literate in the Census, 1991 which was 17.92 per cent in 1981.

Holaya/Holer/Holeya : The Holaya are also found in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Kannada is their mother tongue



Holayas cleaning pooja utensils

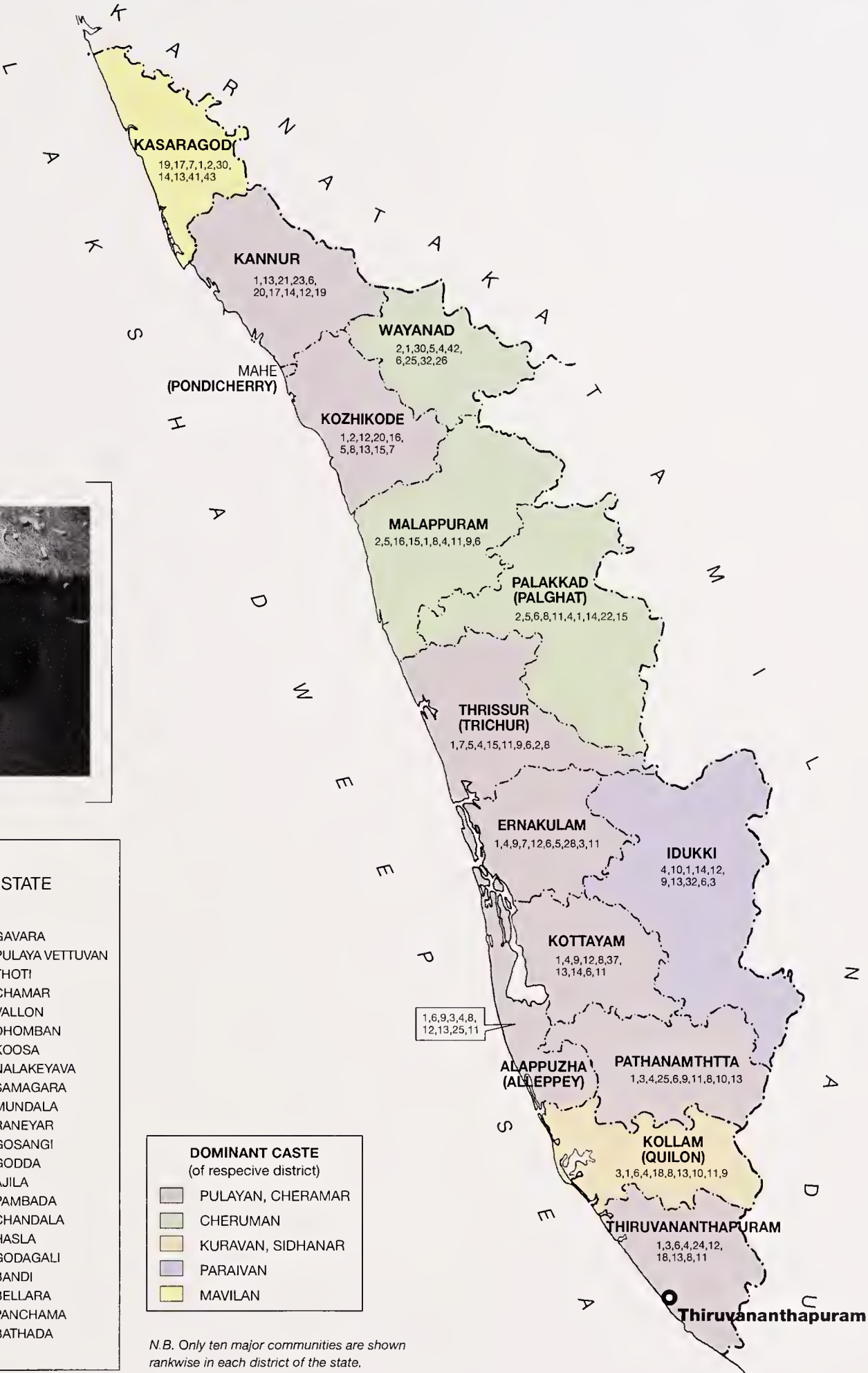
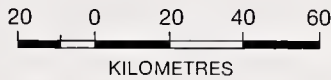
of them own agricultural land. According to the Census, 1991, 43 per cent of the Banjaras are main workers. Of them 88.69 per cent workers depend on agriculture. Among them cultivators are 35.10 per cent and agricultural labourers are 53.59 per cent. Engagement of 1.59 per cent workers in trade and commerce may indicate to their traditional occupation. They are followers of Hinduism. According to the Census 1991, 22.24 per cent of their population in Karnataka are recorded as literate which was 13.54 per cent in 1981.

and they use the Kannada script. Their traditional occupation is cultivation and majority of them work as agricultural labourer. Some of them are also engaged as masons. According to the Census, 1991, 41.58 per cent of the Holayas have been returned as main workers. Among them 67.32 per cent are agricultural labourers and 15.27 per cent are cultivators. They are followers of Hinduism. 26.69 per cent of their population are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991, but in 1981 it was only 20.59 per cent.

KERALA

PLATE NO. 29

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



Baira old man

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE 1991

1. PULAYAN	24. AYYANAVAR	47. GAVARA
2. CHERUMAN	25. PATHIYAN	48. PULAYA VETTUVAN
3. KURAVAN	26. ADI ANDHRA	49. THOTI
4. PARAIYAN	27. PADANNAN	50. CHAMAR
5. KANAKKAN	28. KAKKALAN	51. VALLON
6. THANDAN	29. BOYAN	52. DHOMBAN
7. VETTUVAN	30. BAKUDA	53. KOOSA
8. MANNAN	31. PALLUVAN	54. NALAKEYAVA
9. VELAN	32. ADI DRAVIDA	55. SAMAGARA
10. PALLAN	33. KADAIYAN	56. MUNDALA
11. PANAN	34. KOOTAN	57. RANEYAR
12. PARAVAN	35. KUDUMBAN	58. GOSANGI
13. VANNAN	36. NAYADI	59. GODDA
14. CHAKKILIYAN	37. BHARATAR	60. AJILA
15. PERUMANNAN	38. SAMBAN	61. PAMBADA
16. KALLADI	39. ARUNTHATHIYAR	62. CHANDALA
17. MOGER	40. SEMMAN	63. HASLA
18. VETAN	41. HOLEYA	64. GODAGALI
19. MAVILAN	42. ADI KARNATAKA	65. BANDI
20. VALLUVAN	43. NALKADAYA	66. BELLARA
21. KARIMPALAN	44. MAILA	67. PANCHAMA
22. KAVARA	45. PUTHIRAI VANNAN	68. BATHADA
23. MALAYAN	46. BAIRA	

DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

- PULAYAN, CHERAMAR
- CHERUMAN
- KURAVAN, SIDHANAR
- PARAIYAN
- MAVILAN

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Pulayan	36.10	3.27	57.98	6.84	2.30	1.15	7.52	3.65	2.74	4.54	10.00	73.89
2.	Cheruman	40.83	1.53	79.55	3.20	2.04	0.22	2.31	2.36	1.33	2.57	4.89	59.55
3.	Kuravan	38.86	6.01	68.83	2.88	1.75	0.79	9.95	1.44	1.36	1.80	5.19	65.14
4.	Paraiyan	38.77	3.01	37.42	23.50	0.80	10.04	7.77	2.35	2.33	3.02	9.76	70.33
5.	Kanakkan	35.90	1.80	68.51	3.53	3.52	0.49	3.39	4.12	2.64	4.05	7.96	66.00

KERALA

Total population	:	2,90,98,518 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	:	28,86,522 (M : 14,22,614, F : 14,63,908)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	:	9.92 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	:	68
Five major communities	:	Pulayan, Cheruman, Kuravans, Paraiyan, Kanakkan



Karimpalan man in his garden



A group of Paliyans dancing

Kerala comprises 68 Scheduled Caste communities with 28,86,522 persons which constitute 9.92 per cent of the population of the state (Census, 1991). More than 3 lakhs of Scheduled Caste population are found in the districts of Palakkad (3,78,548), Thiruvananthapuram (3,43,439), Thrissur (3,34,524) and Kollam (3,05,727). Pulayan/Cheramar (9,83,769), Cheruman (3,18,918), Kuravan/Sidhanar (2,50,933), Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar (2,22,312) have more than 2 lakhs of population. The Pulayan have the highest rank in eight districts of Kerala, of which four districts viz., Ernakulam (1,85,022), Thiruvananthapuram (1,53,200), Thrissur (1,30,407) and Alappuzha (1,12,146) have accommodated more than 1 lakh of population each. The Cheruman are on the top in the districts of Palakkad (1,69,491), Malappuram (88,612) and Wayanad (5,817), whereas, the Kuravan only at Kollam district (1,03,631) and Paraiyan at Idukki (53,295) are holding the top



A group of Paraiyan in their habitat

position. The Kanakkans rank fifth in the state having 1,83,777 population. The districts of Malappuram (81,933), Palakkad (60,513) and Thrissur (31,396), may be mentioned for the concentration of this community.

Major Castes :

Pulayan, Cheramar : They are also found in Tamil Nadu. They speak Malayalam and use the Malayalam script. The Census 1991, records 36.10 per cent of them as main workers. A majority of them are landless agricultural labourers (57.98 per cent), some are engaged in forestry and plantation (6.84 per cent). They profess Hinduism. According to the Census 1991, 73.89 per cent of the Pulayans are recorded as literate which was 61.5 per cent in 1981.

Cheruman : The Cheruman is also known as Cherumakkal. They are also found in Tamil Nadu. Cheruman is a corrupt form of Cheraman, meaning the people of Chera country (Singh, 1993). The Malayalam language and the script are medium of their communication.

KERALA

As per Census 1991, 40.83 per cent of their population have been returned as main workers (Census, 1991). Traditionally, they are agricultural labourers and presently majority of them (79.55 per cent) are engaged in the same profession. They believe in Hinduism although some of them have been converted to Christianity. According to the Census, 1991, 59.55 per cent of the Cherumans are literate, which was quite low during 1981 (only 38.94 per cent).

Kuravan : The word Kuravan might be derived from the word Kuram, meaning palmistry (Singh, 1993). They are also distributed in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Pondicherry. Decadal variation of population between 1981 and 1991 is 65.14 per cent. They use the Malayalam language and script as medium of communication. 38.86 per cent of their population have been recorded as main workers (Census, 1991). Majority of them are engaged as

of their population between 1981 and 1991 is only 17.48 per cent. Tamil is their mother tongue and they use the Tamil script. 38.77 per cent of their population are recorded as main workers in the Census, 1991. 64.73 per cent of their workers depend on the primary sector of occupation and majority of them are engaged as agricultural labourer (34.42 per cent) and 23.50 per cent are in livestock and forestry which are their traditional occupation. 17.81 per cent of the total workers are involved in 'household' and 'other than household industries'. Basketry is also one of their traditional occupations. They profess Hinduism. About 70 per cent of their population are recorded as literate in the Census, 1991 which was 57.64 per cent in 1981.

Kanakkan : The Kanakkans are referred to as Padanna. Their population have been increased by 27.59 per cent in 1991 over the population of 1981. Malayalam is their mother tongue, and they use the Malayalam script.



A typical village landscape of fisher folk

agricultural labourers (68.83 per cent), some of them are engaged in animal husbandry, government and private services, self employment and as wage labourer. A few of them follow their traditional occupation i.e. fortune telling, which has been recorded under 'other services'. They profess Hinduism. 65.14 per cent of their population are reported as literate in the Census, 1991. It was 49.50 per cent in 1981.

Paraiyan : They are also spelt as Parayan as well as notified as Sambavar. They are migrants from Tamil Nadu (Singh, 1993). The decadal variation

According to the Census, 1991, 35.90 per cent population of the Kanakkan are main workers. Their traditional occupation is to collect coconuts from coconut trees. Out of their total workers only 3.53 per cent are engaged in animal husbandry and forestry, but majority of them are involved in the primary sector of occupation (77.35 per cent). They are Hindus. The Census, 1991 records 66.00 per cent of the Kanakkans as literate which was 50.22 per cent in 1981.

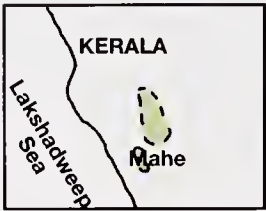
PONDICHERRY

PLATE NO. 30

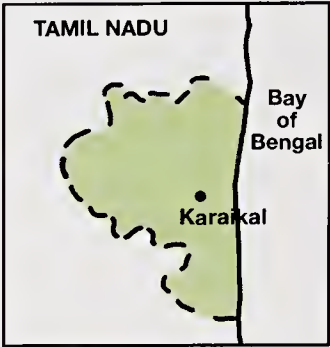
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



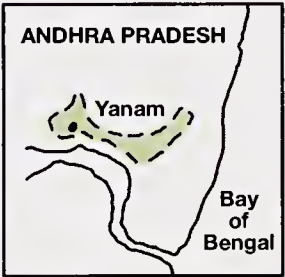
MAHE



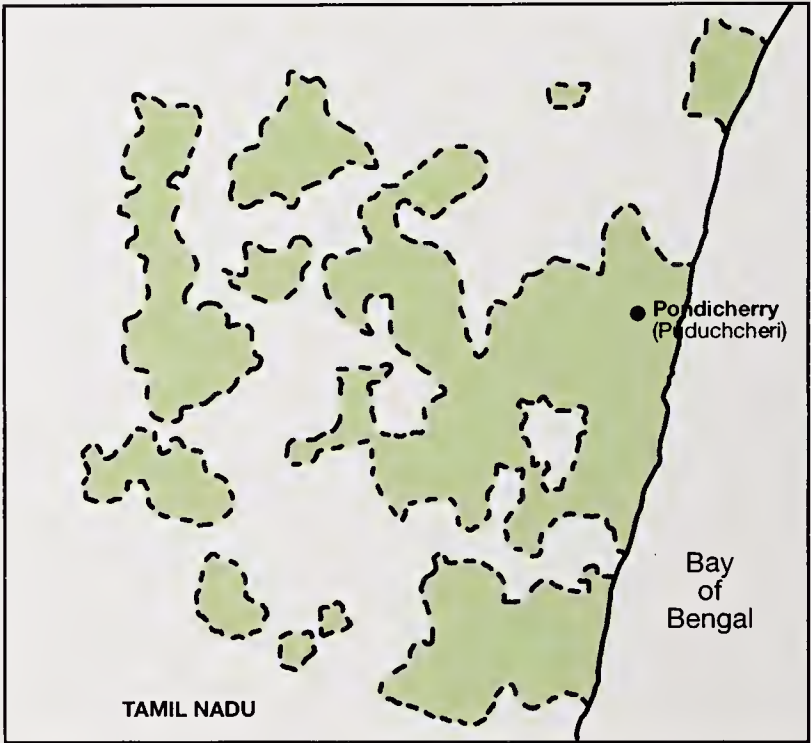
KARAIKAL



YANAM



PONDICHERRY (PUDUCHCHERI)



DOMINANT CASTE

ADI DRAVIDA

SCHEDULED CASTES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN U.T. 1991

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. ADI DRAVIDA | 6. CHAKKILIYAN | 11. THOTI |
| 2. PARAYAN | 7. KURAVAN | 12. MADIGA |
| 3. ADI ANDHRA | 8. VETAN | 13. MALA |
| 4. VALLUVAN | 9. JAMBUVULU | 14. SAMBAN |
| 5. PALLAN | 10. VETTIYAN | 15. PAKY |



A family of Adi Dravida

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

Industrial Classification of Workers (Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Adi Dravida	39.39	2.80	68.06	0.31	0.02	0.17	5.53	2.39	3.45	3.04	14.23	46.68
2.	Parayan	41.12	2.29	82.10	0.20	0.04	0.04	1.92	1.03	1.73	2.33	8.32	45.56
3.	Adi Andhra	36.00	3.28	64.40	0.00	0.08	0.25	9.52	0.33	3.28	2.13	16.74	61.16
4.	Valluvan	29.62	3.15	43.50	0.81	0.08	0.41	14.74	4.37	6.20	2.74	24.09	60.43
5.	Pallan	42.15	3.22	74.91	0.28	0.18	0.09	2.48	1.10	2.30	1.19	14.25	47.73

PONDICHERRY

Total population	: 8,07,785 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 1,31,278 (M : 66,191, F : 65,087)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 16.25 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 15
Five major communities	: Adi Dravida, Parayan, Adi Andhra, Valluvan, Pallan



Thoti man



Adi Dravida women going to market

Only 15 communities of the Union Territory of Pondicherry belong to Scheduled Castes with a total population of 1,31,278, which constitutes about 16.25 per cent of the total population of Pondicherry 8,07,785, (Census, 1991) and about 35.85 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population are increased from 1981 to 1991 in the state. In 1981, the Scheduled Caste population of the state was 96,636. Maximum population have been returned from the Adi Dravida (92,997) followed by the Parayan/Sambavar (22,693). Adi Andhra (3,386), Valluvan (3,322), and Pallan (2,581) which may be considered first five communities among the Scheduled Castes of the state as per ranking on population strength. But the Adi Dravida and the Parayan are only discussed below as major communities.



Thoti family

Major Castes :

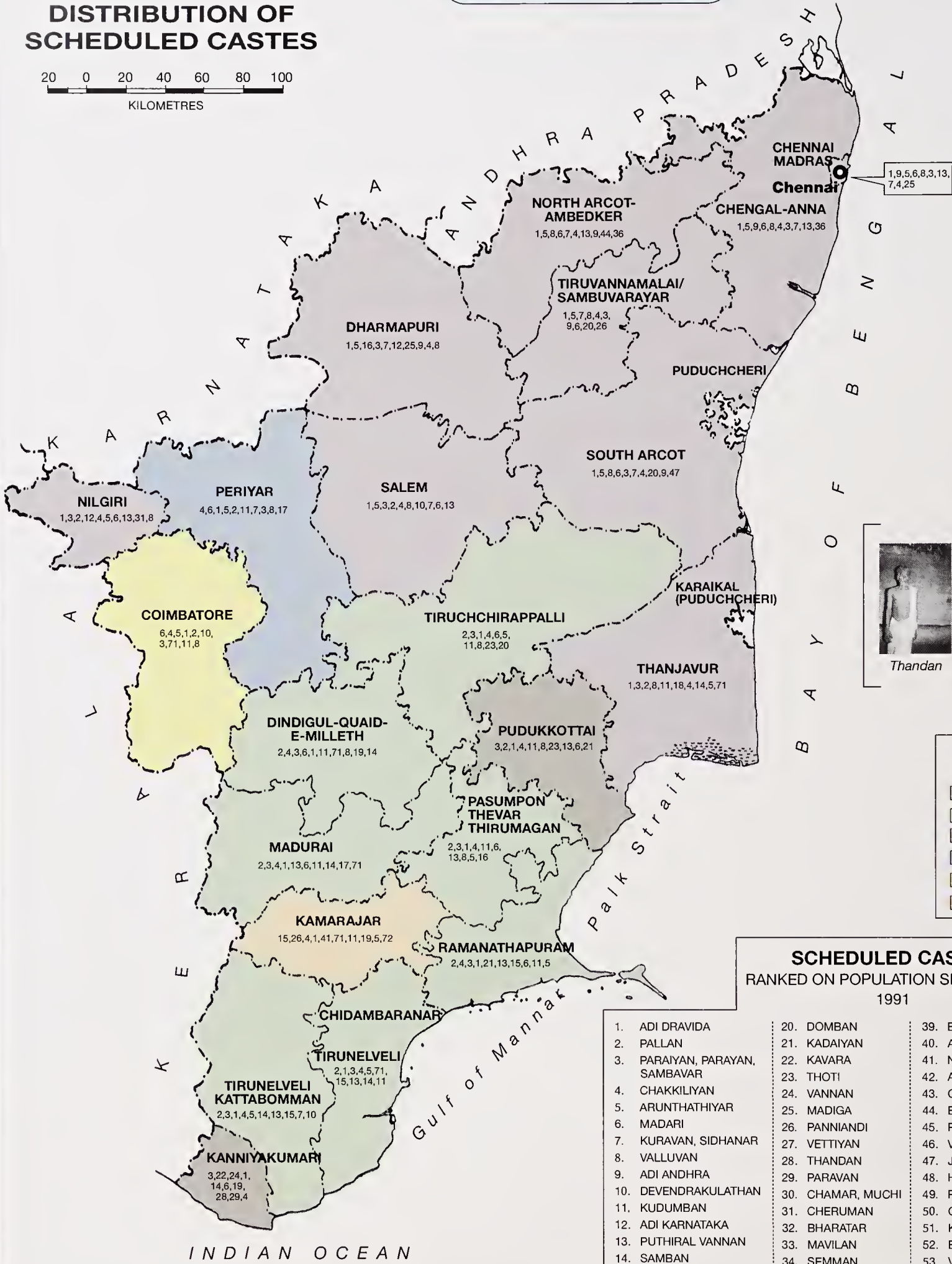
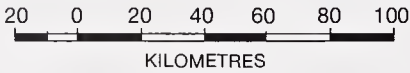
Adi Dravida : The Adi Dravida of Pondicherry are referred to as Harijans or Parayars by other communities. Percentage variation of their population between 1981 and 1991 is 56.53 per cent. The Tamil language and script are their medium of communication. They are mostly landless agricultural labourers. Some of them are engaged in various other services. In the Census 1991, 39.39 per cent of their population are returned as workers. Of them only 2.80 per cent are cultivators, 68.06 per cent are agricultural labourers and 14.23 per cent are engaged in other services. They are mostly Hindus but some of them are converted Christian. The Census, 1991 reports that 46.68 per cent of the Adi Dravidas are literates and 32.12 per cent were literates in 1981.

Parayan/Sambavar : The Parayan of the Pondicherry are also known as Paraiyan, Samabavar and Pulaiyan. They are distributed in the Karikal and Pondicherry. Decrease of population from 1981 to 1991 is observed (16.42 per cent). They use Tamil language and script as medium of communication. 41.12 per cent of the Parayans are returned as main workers in the Census, 1991. They are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers (82.10 per cent) and only 2.29 per cent workers are engaged as cultivators. They are Hindus. According to the Census, 1991, 45.56 per cent of their population are literate which was 31.36 per cent in 1981.

TAMIL NADU

PLATE NO. 31

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES



DOMINANT CASTE
(of respective district)

- ADI DRAVIDA
- PALLAN
- PARAIYAN
- CHAKKILIYAN
- MADARI
- PAGADAL

SCHEDULED CASTES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE IN STATE
1991

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ADI DRAVIDA | 20. DOMBAN | 39. BANDI | 59. MOGER |
| 2. PALLAN | 21. KADAIYAN | 40. AJILA | 60. MANNAN |
| 3. PARAIYAN, PARAYAN, SAMBAVAR | 22. KAVARA | 41. NAYADI | 61. MAILA |
| 4. CHAKKILIYAN | 23. THOTI | 42. AYYANAVAR | 62. CHALAVADI |
| 5. ARUNTHATHIYAR | 24. VANNAN | 43. GOSANGI | 63. JAGGALI |
| 6. MADARI | 25. MADIGA | 44. BAIRA | 64. NALAKHEYAVA |
| 7. KURAVAN, SIDHANAR | 26. PANNIANDI | 45. PALLUVAN | 65. PANAN |
| 8. VALLUVAN | 27. VETTIYAN | 46. VETAN | 66. BELLARA |
| 9. ADI ANDHRA | 28. THANDAN | 47. JAMBUVULU | 67. VETTUWAN |
| 10. DEVENDRAKULATHAN | 29. PARAVAN | 48. HOLEYA | 68. KANAKKAN, PADANNA |
| 11. KUDUMBAN | 30. CHAMAR, MUCHI | 49. PAMBADA | 69. VALLON |
| 12. ADI KARNATAKA | 31. CHERUMAN | 50. GODAGALI | 70. CHANDALA |
| 13. PUTHIRAL VANNAN | 32. BHARATAR | 51. KALLADI | 71. KOOTAN, KOODAN |
| 14. SAMBAN | 33. MAVILAN | 52. BAKUDA | 72. SAMAGARA |
| 15. PAGADAL | 34. SEMMAN | 53. VATHIRIYAN | 73. PADANNAN |
| 16. MALA | 35. TIRUVALLUVAR | 54. VELAN | 74. PATHIYAN |
| 17. PANNADI | 36. DOM, DOMBARA, PAIDI, PANO | 55. SAPARI | 75. KAKKALAN |
| 18. KOLLYAN | 37. GODDA | 56. KOOSA | 76. RANEYAR |
| 19. PULAYAN, CHERAMAR | 38. PANCHAMA | 57. MUNDALA | |
| | | 58. KARIMPALAN | |

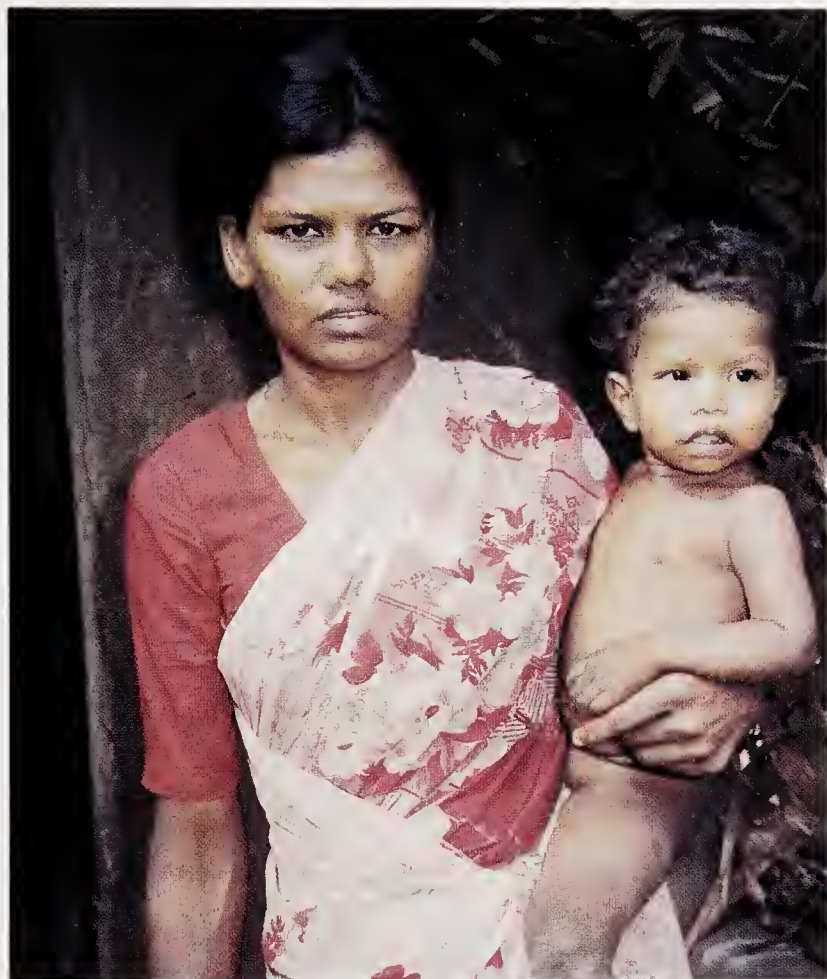
Industrial Classification of Workers
(Percentage of main workers)

Sl. No.	Dominant Castes in State	Main workers as percentage of total population	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	Constructions	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Literate as percentage of total population
1.	Adi Dravida	42.34	15.49	62.44	1.32	0.25	0.81	4.85	2.11	2.28	2.65	7.78	41.03
2.	Pallan	49.44	22.53	63.43	2.50	0.17	0.70	3.75	0.78	1.33	1.30	3.52	41.11
3.	Parayan	47.25	14.58	66.95	3.72	0.13	1.37	4.06	1.20	1.50	1.40	5.68	42.84
4.	Chakkiliyan	53.06	4.60	76.97	3.01	0.04	1.11	4.85	1.07	1.35	1.49	5.51	27.49
5.	Arunthathiyar	49.37	7.09	68.95	1.33	0.16	1.69	7.24	2.42	1.92	2.26	6.94	30.76

N.B. Only ten major communities are shown rankwise in each district of the state.

TAMIL NADU

Total population	: 5,58,58,946 (Census, 1991)
Total Scheduled Caste population	: 1,07,12,266 (M : 54,14,599, F : 52,97,667)
Percentage of Scheduled Caste to the total population	: 19.18 per cent
No. of Scheduled Caste communities	: 76
Five major communities	: Adi Dravida, Pallan, Paraiyan, Chakkiliyan, Arunthathiyar



Adi-Dravida : Mother & Child



Cheruman

Seventy-six communities of Tamil Nadu are returned as Scheduled Castes in 1991 having the total population of 1,07,12,266 which constitute 19.18 per cent of the total population of the state. Decadal variation of population between 1981 and 1991 is 33.66 per cent. Scheduled Caste population of 1981 was 74,27,398 persons. The districts of South Arcot (13,23,299), Chengal Anna (12,08,417), Thanjavur (10,95,474), Tiruchchirapalli (7,92,060), etc. have significant number of Scheduled Caste population. Adi Dravida (52,39,405), Pallan (19,17,391), Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar (13,42,281), Chakkiliyan (7,69,104) and Arunthathiyar (5,79,347) are numerically significant communities of Tamil Nadu. Adi Dravida are dominant in nine districts of the state, of which five districts have more than 85 per cent population in this regard; they are South Arcot (12,67,481), Chengal-Anna (11,50,385), North-Arcot-Ambedker (5,48,160), Madras (4,67,230), and Tiruvannamalai – Sambuvarayar (3,92,991). The Pallan are first ranking community of Tiruchchirapalli (2,57,358), Tirunelvel Kattabomman (2,52,717), Madurai (1,91,902), Chidambaranar



Adi-Dravida family

(1,46,709), Ramanathapuram (1,40,632), Dindigul-Quaid-E-Milleth (1,26,837). Although the Paraiyan hold the first position in the districts of Pudukkottai (97,293) and Kanniyakumari (33,806), but their population is significant in Thanjavur (3,56,739), Tiruchhirappalli (2,35,404) and Madurai (1,50,035). The Chakkilian are remarkable in

Periyar (1,62,096), Coimbatore (1,24,274) and Madurai (99,007) districts. The major concentration of Arunthathiyar are found in Salem (2,28,279) and Coimbatore (94,100) districts.

Major Castes :

Adi Dravida : The name 'Adi Dravida' means the "Dravidian people of indigenous origin". Besides Tamil Nadu they are also found in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Kerala. Tamil language and the Tamil script are the medium of communication. According to the Census, 1991, 42.34 per cent of Adi Dravida are reported as main workers. Traditionally, they carried carcasses which were used to make leather items from its skins, some of them also work as village messengers. At present majority of them are engaged as agricultural labourers (62.44 per cent), some of them are returned as cultivators (15.49 per cent) also. They are followers of Hinduism. The Census, 1991 records 36.76 per cent of the Adi Dravidas of Tamil Nadu as literate which was 32.07 per cent in the Census, 1981.

TAMIL NADU

Pallan : The Pallan are also distributed in Kerala and Pondicherry. A notable increase of population of Pallan between 1981 (9,93,070) and 1991 (19,17,391) is observed in Tamil Nadu (i.e. 93.08 per cent). It may be mentioned that many of the Pallan community were enlisted as Adi Dravida in the earlier Census record. In 1991 Census a potential number of the Adi Dravida people are recorded as the Pallans. Tamil is their mother tongue and they use Tamil script. According to the Census, 1991, 49.44 per cent of the Pallans are main workers. Majority of them are engaged as agricultural labourers (63.43 per cent) and 22.53 per cent are cultivators. They profess Hinduism. In the Census 1991, 41.11 per cent of their population are recorded as literate.

Paraiyan/Parayan/Sambavar : The name Paraiyan is derived from the Tamil word Parai which means drum. They are also found in Kerala,

Chakkiliyan : Chakkiliyan is derived from the Sanskrit word, Shatkuli, meaning flesh-eater. They are also concentrated in Kerala, Karnataka and Pondicherry. Their mother tongue is Telugu and they use the Tamil script. Percentage variation of their population between 1981 and 1991 is 49.82 per cent. According to the Census 1991, 53.06 per cent of the Chakkiliyans have been returned as main workers. Traditionally, they were leather workers, but presently majority of them are engaged as agricultural labourer i.e. 76.97 per cent and only 4.60 per cent are cultivators. They are Hindu by faith. Only 27.49 per cent of their population are recorded as literate in 1991 Census which was 16.44 per cent in 1981.

Arunthathiyar : The Arunthathiyar known as Arundhatiya in Andhra Pradesh and they are also distributed in Kerala and Karnataka. Telugu is



Arunthathiyar

Pondicherry and Karnataka. From 1981 to 1991 their decadal growth in Tamil Nadu was 69.83 per cent. Tamil language and the Tamil script are used by them. In the Census 1991, 47.25 per cent of their population are reported as main workers. Some of them act as drummers at marriage, funerals, village festivals and on the occasions of government or commercial announcements. Settled cultivation along with drum beating is their traditional as well as present occupation (14.58 per cent are cultivators and 66.95 per cent are agricultural labourers). They are followers of Hinduism. According to the Census, 1991, 42.84 per cent of the Paraiyan of Tamil Nadu are recorded as literate, which was 30.92 per cent in 1981.

their mother tongue and they use the Tamil script for writing. According to the Census, 1991, 49.37 per cent of their population are recorded as main workers. A majority of them are engaged as agricultural labourers i.e. 68.95 per cent and only 8.93 per cent of their workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc. which denotes their traditional occupation (leather work). They are followers of Hinduism. The Census of 1991 records 30.76 per cent of the Arunthathiyars as literate which was 21.86 per cent in 1981.

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APPENDIX

List of Scheduled Caste Communities and Statewise Distribution

1.	Ad Dharmi, Adi Dharmi	H, Hp, P, C, R, D	81.	Bhanumati	Mp	153.	Domban	Tn
2.	Adi Andhra	Anp, Kar, K, Tn, Po, O	82.	Bharatar	K, Tn	154.	Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Mahasha, Dumne	Hp, H, C, P
3.	Adi Dravida	Anp, Kar, K, Tn, Po	83.	Bhata	O	155.	Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	Wb, B, Up, U
4.	Adi Karnataka	Kar, K, Tn	84.	Bhil	D	156.	Dosadha	O
5.	Adiya	Kar	85.	Bhogta	B, Wb	157.	Dugla, Dholi	Ap, A, Me, Mi
6.	Agariya, Agria	Up, D, U	86.	Bhoi	O	158.	Dum	T
7.	Ager	Gu, Kar, Mh	87.	Bhovi	Kar	159.	Ellamalawar, Yellammalawandlu	Anp, Mh, Kar
8.	Aheri, Aheria	R, D	88.	Bhuimali, Bhuinmali, Mali	T, Wb, Ap, A, Me, Mi	160.	Gagra	H, Hp, P, C
9.	Ajila	Kar, K, Tn	89.	Bhuiya	B, Up, Wb, U	161.	Ganda, Gandi	Mp, O, Mh
10.	Amant, Amat	O	90.	Bhumij	B	162.	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola	H, Hp, C, P
11.	Anamuk	Anp, Kar, Mh	91.	Bhunar	T	163.	Gandia	R
12.	Aray Mala	Anp, Kar, Mh	92.	Bhuyiar	Up, U	164.	Ganti Chores	Kar
13.	Arundhatiya, Arunthathiyar	Anp, Kar, K, Tn	93.	Bidakia	R	165.	Garancha, Gancha	R
14.	Arwa Mala	Anp, Kar, Mh	94.	Bind	Wb	166.	Garmatang	Gu
15.	Audhelia	Mp, O	95.	Bindla	Anp, Kar, Mh	167.	Garo, Garura, Gurda, Garoda	R
16.	Ayyanavar	K, Tn	96.	Bola	R	168.	Garoda, Garo	Mh, Gu, kar
17.	Badaik	O	97.	Boria	Up, U	169.	Gavara	K
18.	Badhi, Nagalu	Hp	98.	Boyan	K	170.	Gavaria	R
19.	Badhik	Up, U	99.	Brittial Bania, Bania	Me, Mi, Ap, A	171.	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	O
20.	Badi	R, Up, U	100.	Byagara	Anp, Kar, mh	172.	Gharami, Garrami	Up, D, U
21.	Bagdi, Duley	T, Wb	101.	Chachati	Anp, O	173.	Ghasi, Ghasia, Ghasiya	Mp, Mh, O, B, T, Wb, Up, U
22.	Bagheti, Baghuti	O	102.	Chadar	Mp	174.	Ghasi, Haddi, Relli Chachandi	Anp
23.	Bagri, Bagdi	Mp, R	103.	Chakali	O	175.	Ghogia	O
24.	Bahelia, Baheliya	Wb, Up, U	104.	Chakkiliyan	Kar, K, Tn, Po	176.	Ghusuria	O
25.	Bahna, Bahana	Mp, Mh	105.	Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya	Kar, Anp, Tn, Mh, Gu	177.	Godagali	Anp, K, O, Tn
26.	Baiga	U, Up	106.	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi	Dn, Mp, Wb, T, O,	178.	Godari	Anp, O
27.	Baira	Kar, K, Tn		Jatav, Mochi, Regar, Charmakar, Muchi,	B, K, Tn, Anp, Up,	179.	Godda	Kar, K, Tn
28.	Bairwa, Berwa	R		Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishi, Satnam, Dhusia,	C, P, H, Hp, D, R, U	180.	Godhi	R
29.	Baiswar	Up, U		Jhusia, Jatava Chamar, Chanwar, Chamar,		181.	Godra	O
30.	Baiti	Wb		Jatya or Jatava Chamar, Jatia Chamar,		182.	Gokha	O
31.	Bajaniya	Up, U		Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi,		183.	Gond	U, Up
32.	Bajgar	R		Ramdas, Raidasi, Bhambhi, Jatia,		184.	Gonrhi	Wb
33.	Bajgi	Up, U		Raidas, Ramdasia, Regar		185.	Gorait, Korait	O
34.	Bajikar	O	107.	Chambhar	Anp, G, Dd	186.	Gosangi	Anp, Kar, K, Tn
35.	Bakad, Bant	kar, Mh, Gu	108.	Chanal	H, Hp, P, C	187.	Gour	T
36.	Bakuda	Kar, K, Tn	109.	Chandal, Chandala	R, Anp, Kar, K, O, Tn	188.	Gual	U, Up
37.	Balagai	Kar	110.	Chandhai Maru	O	189.	Gur	T
38.	Balahar	Up, U	111.	Chaupal	B, Wb	190.	Habura	U, Up
39.	Balahi, Balai	Mp, Mh, R, D, Up, U	112.	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holey, Dasari	Mh, Gu, Kar	191.	Haddi, hadi, Hari	O
40.	Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre	Up, P, C, H, Hp, U	113.	Chero	Up, U	192.	Halalkhor	B, Wb
41.	Banchada	Mp	114.	Cherua, Chhelia	O	193.	Hali	Hp
42.	Bandhela	Hp	115.	Cheruman	K, Tn	194.	Halleer	Gu, Kar, Mh
43.	Bandi	Kar, K, Tn	116.	Chhimbe, Dhobi	Hp	195.	Halsar, haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	Mh, Gu, Kar
44.	Bangali	H, Hp, P, Up, C, U	117.	Chidar	Mp	196.	Handi Jogis	Kar
45.	Banjara, Lambani	D, Kar	118.	Chikwa, Chikvi	Mp	197.	Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi	Wb, B, U, Up
46.	Banmanus	Up, U	119.	Chitar	Mp	198.	Hasla	Kar, K
47.	Bansi	Hp	120.	Chohra (Sweeper)	D	199.	Hela	U, Up
48.	Bansphor, Bansphod	Ap, A, Me, Mi, Up, R, U	121.	Chuhra (Balmiki)	D	200.	Hesi	Hp
49.	Bant	Kar	122.	Dabgar	B, R, U, Wb, Up	201.	Hira	Ap, A, Me, Mi
50.	Bantar	B, Wb	123.	Dagi	H, Hp, P, C	202.	Holar, Valhar	Mh, Gu, Kar
51.	Baori	R	124.	Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat	Mp	203.	Holaya dasari	Kar, Anp
52.	Barad	Hp	125.	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	Mh, Anp, Kar	204.	Holaya, Holer, Holey, Holiya	Mh, Mp, Anp, Kar, Tn, K, Gu
53.	Barahar, Basod	Mp	126.	Dakkaliga	Kar	205.	Irika	O
54.	Barar, Burar, Berar	C, P, H, Hp	127.	Damai (Nepali)	S, Wb	206.	Jaggali	Anp, Kar, O, Tn
55.	Bargi, Vargi, Birgi	R	128.	Dandasi	Anp, O, T	207.	Jalia Kaibarta	T, Wb
56.	Bargunda	Mp	129.	Dangashia	Gu	208.	Jalkeot	Ap, A, Me, Mi
57.	Bari	O	130.	Darai, Daryai	Hp	209.	Jambuvulu	Anp, Kar, Tn, Po
58.	Bariki	Anp, O	131.	Darain	H, Hp, P, C	210.	Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo	Ap, A, Me, Wb
59.	Barwar	Up, U	132.	Daule, Daole	Hp	211.	Jingar	R
60.	Basor, Burud, bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor	Mp, Up, O, Mh, U	133.	Deha, Dhaya, Dhea	P, H	212.	Jogi	Hp
61.	Bathada	Kar, K	134.	Devendrakulathan	Tn	213.	Julaha (Weaver)	D
62.	Batwal, Betwal	Hp, H, P, C	135.	Dewar	Mp, O	214.	Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer	Hp
63.	Bauri	B, O, Wb	136.	Dhaki, Toori	Hp	215.	Kabirpanthi, Julaha	C, P, H, D
64.	Bauria, Bawaria, Bawariya	C, P, H, Hp, D, R, Up, U	137.	Dhanak, Dhanuk	H, Hp, P, C, D, R, Mp, Up, U	216.	Kachhandha	D
65.	Bauti	O	138.	Dhangar	Up, U	217.	Kadaiyan	Kar, K, Tn
66.	Bavuri	Anp, O	139.	Dhankia	R	218.	Kadar	Wb
67.	Bawa-Dedh, Dedh-Sadhu	Gu	140.	Dhanwar	O	219.	Kahar	T
68.	Bazigar	H, Hp, P, C, D	141.	Dhaogri, Dhuai	Hp	220.	Kaibartta, Jaliya	Ap, A, Me, Mi
69.	Bada Jangam, Budga jangam	Anp, Kar, Mh	142.	Dharkar	Up, U	221.	Kaikadi	Mh
70.	Bedar	Mh	143.	Dhed, Dher	Mp	222.	Kakkalan	K, Tn
71.	Bedia, Bejia	O, R	144.	Dhenuar	T	223.	Kalabaz	U, Up
72.	Bedia, Beriya	Mp, Up, U	145.	Dhoba, Dhobi, Dhupi Wb, O, T, Mp, R, Up, U, D, B, Ap, A, M, Me, Mi		224.	Kalbelia, Sapera	R
73.	Beldar, Sunkar	O, Wb, Mp, Up, U	146.	Dhogri, Dhahgri, Dhangri, Siggi	H, Hp, C, P	225.	Kalindi	T
74.	Bellara	Kar, K, Tn	147.	Dholi	R	226.	Kalladi	Kar, K, Tn
75.	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Haralayya, Khalpa	Kar, Gu, Mh	148.	Dhomban	K	227.	Kamad, Kamadia	R
76.	Bhand	R	149.	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor	Mp, Mh, Gu, Anp, Kar	228.	Kami (Nepali), Lohar (Nepali)	S, Wb
77.	Bhangi, Bhangi (Hadi), Mehtar, Balmiki Lalbegi, Dharkar Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana	Kar, R, Gu, Mh, Mp, D, G, Dd, Dn	150.	Doai	Wb	229.	Kamoh, Dagoli	Hp
78.	Bhanjara	Hp	151.	Dom, Dhangad, Dombara, Paidi, Pano, Dombo, Duria Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	B, Wb, Tn, Anp, Kar, O, Mp, Mh, Up, D, R, U	230.	Kan	T
79.	Bhanjra, Bhanjre	Hp, H, P, C	152.	Domar	Up, U	231.	Kanakkan, Padanna	Tn, K
80.	Bhantu	Up, U				232.	Kanda	T
						233.	Kandra, Kandara	O, Wb

234.	Kanjar	B,Wb,Up,Mp,U	314.	Mala Dasari	Anp,Kar,Mh	396.	Perna	H,Hp,P,C,D
235.	Kanjar or Giarah	D	315.	Mala Dasu	Anp	397.	Perumannan	K
236.	Kanjar, Kunjar	R	316.	Mala Hannai	Anp,Kar,Mh	398.	Pherera, Pherra	H,Hp,P,C
237.	Kanugh	T	317.	Mala Jangam, Malajangam	Kar,Anp,Mh	399.	Poundra Kshatriya	Wb
238.	Kaora	Wb	318.	Mala, Mala Masti	Anp,Kar,Mh,Po	400.	Pulaya Vettuvan	K
239.	Kapadia Sansi	R	319.	Mala Sale, Netkani	Mh,Anp,Kar	401.	Pulayan, Cheramar	Tn,K
240.	Kapariya	Up,U	320.	Mala Sanyasi	Anp,Kar,Mh	402.	Puthirai Vannan	K,Tn
241.	Karenga, Koranga	Wb	321.	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	O	403.	Rajbanshi	Wb
242.	Karimpalan	K,Tn	322.	Malajangam	Anp	404.	Rajna	O
243.	Karoack	Hp	323.	Malayan	K	405.	Rajwar	B,Wb
244.	Karua	O	324.	Mali	T	406.	Raneyar	Kar,K,Tn
245.	Karwal	U,Up	325.	Mallah	Wb,D	407.	Rawal	R
246.	Katia	O	326.	Mang	Anp,G,Dd,O	408.	Rawat	U,Up
247.	Katia, Patharia	Mp,Mh	327.	Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhni Mang, Matang, Minimadig	Mp,Gu,R,Kar	409.	Rehar, Rehara	Hp
248.	Kaur	Wb	328.	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Mang-Garudi	Mh,Anp,Kar,R,Gu	410.	Relli	ANP,O
249.	Kavara	K,Tn	329.	Mangan	O	411.	Rujjhar	Mp
250.	Kela	O	330.	Mannan	K,Tn	412.	Sabakhia	O
251.	Keot, Keyot	Wb,T	331.	Manne	Anp,Kar,Mh	413.	Sabar	T
252.	Kepmaris	Kar	332.	Marija or Marecha, Marija, Marecha	C,P,H,Hp	414.	Saharya	U,Up
253.	Khadala	O	333.	Mashti, Masthi	Anp,Kar,Mh	415.	Salvi	R
254.	Khadit	T	334.	Matangi	Anp	416.	Samagara	ANP,Kar,K,Tn
255.	Khaira	Wb	335.	Mavilan	Kar,K,Tn	417.	Samasi	O
256.	Khairaha	Up,U	336.	Mazhabi, Majhabi	H,Hp,P,Up,C,D,R,U	418.	Samban	ANP,Kar,K,Tn,Po
257.	Khangar	R	337.	Megh	H,Hp,P,C	419.	Sanaurhiya	U,Up
258.	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	Mp,Mh	338.	Megh, Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar	R,Gu,Mh,D,Mp,Kar	420.	Sanel	O
259.	Kharia	T	339.	Mehar	R	421.	Sanhai	H,Hp,P,C
260.	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)	U,Up	340.	Mehra, Mahar	O	422.	Sanhal	H,Hp,P,C
261.	Khatik	H,Mp,P,R, Up,Wb,C,D,U,Hp	341.	Mehtar, Bhangi, Mehtor	Me,Mi,Ap,A,O,Anp,T	423.	Sansi, Manesh, Bhedkut, Sansia, Sansiya	C,P,Mh,Mp,R D,H,Hp,Up,U,
262.	Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi	Mh	342.	Mewar	O	424.	Sansoi	H,Hp,P,C
263.	Khorot	Up,U	343.	Mitha Ayyalvar	Anp,Mh	425.	Santia, Satia	R
264.	Koch	T,Wb	344.	Moger	Kar,K,Tn	426.	Sapari	Kar,Tn,O
265.	Kodalo, Khodalo	O	345.	Moghia	Mp	427.	Sapela	H,Hp,P,C
266.	Koir	T	346.	Muchi, Rishi, Ravidas	Ap,A,M,Me,Mi	428.	Sapera	D
267.	Kol	T,Up,U	347.	Mukri	Gu,Kar,Mh	429.	Sapru	ANP
268.	Koli, Kori	Mh,Mp,R,Up,U, D,C,P,H,Hp,O	348.	Mundala	Anp,Kar,K,Tn	430.	Sarbhangi	R
269.	Koliyan	Tn	349.	Mundapotta	O	431.	Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Siryare, Sarehde	Hp,H,P,C
270.	Kolupulvandlu	Anp,Kar,Mh	350.	Musahar	B,O,Wb,T,Up,U	432.	Sargara	R
271.	Konai	Wb	351.	Muskhan	Mp	433.	Sarki (Nepali)	S,Wb
272.	Konwar	Wb	352.	Nadia, Hadi	Mh,Gu,Kar	434.	Sauntia, Santia	O
273.	Kooch Band, Kuchband	R	353.	Nagarchi	O	435.	Semman	K,Tn
274.	Koosa	Kar,K,Tn	354.	Nalakeyava	Kar,K,Tn	436.	Senva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat, Ravat	Gu,Mh
275.	Kootan, Koodan	Tn,K	355.	Nalkadaya	Kar,K	437.	Shemalia	Gu
276.	Kora	T	356.	Namasudra	Ap,A,M,Me,Mi,O,T,Wb	438.	Shilpkar	U,Up
277.	Koracha	Kar	357.	Naribut	D	439.	Sidhria	O
278.	Korama	Kar	358.	Nat	B,H,Hp,P,Up,Wb,C,U	440.	Sikligar	H,Hp,P,C,D
279.	Koria	R	359.	Nat (Rana)	D	441.	Silawat	Mp
280.	Korwa	Up,U	360.	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar	Mp	442.	Sillekyathas	Kar
281.	Kotal	T,Wb	361.	Nat, Nut	R	443.	Sindhollu, Chindollu	Mh,Anp,Kar
282.	Kotegar, Metri	Kar	362.	Nayadi	Kar,K,Tn	444.	Sinduria	O
283.	Kotwal	Mp	363.	Nuniya	Wb	445.	Singiwala or Kalbelia, Singiwala	D,R
284.	Kuchbandhia	Mp	364.	Od	H,Hp,P,C	446.	Sipi	Hp
285.	Kudumban	Kar,K,Tn	365.	Padannan	K,Tn	447.	Sirkiband	H,Hp,P,C,D
286.	Kumhar	Mp	366.	Pagadai	Tn	448.	Siyal	O
287.	Kummari	O	367.	Paidi	O	449.	Sudugadu Siddha	Kar
288.	Kurariar	B,Wb	368.	Painda	O	450.	Sunri (Excluding Saha)	Wb
289.	Kuravan, Sidhanar	K,Tn,Po,Kar	369.	Paky, Moti, Thoti	Anp,Po	451.	Sutradhar	Ap,A,M,Me,Mi
290.	Kurunga	O	370.	Pale	Kar	452.	Tamadia	O
291.	Laban	O	371.	Paliya	Wb	453.	Tamudia	O
292.	Laheri	O	372.	Pallan	Kar,K,Tn,Po	454.	Tania	O
293.	Lalbegi	Ap,A,Me,Mi,U,B,Wb,D,Up	373.	Palluvan	K,Tn	455.	Teli	Hp
294.	Lingader	Gu,Kar,Mh	374.	Pambada, Pambanda	Anp,Kar,K,Tn	456.	Thandan	K,Tn
295.	Lohar	Hp,Wb	375.	Pamidi	Anp,O	457.	Thathiar, Thathera	Hp
296.	Lois	M	376.	Pamldi	O	458.	Thori, Nayak	R,Gu
297.	Machala	M	377.	Pan, Sawasi, Pano	B,Wb,O	459.	Thoti	Kar,K,Tn,Po
298.	Madari, Bazigar	Kar,Tn,O,D,R	378.	Panan	K,Tn	460.	Tiar, Tior	O
299.	Madasi Kuruva, Madari Kuruva	Anp	379.	Panchama, pariah	Anp,Kar,K,Tn,O	461.	Tirgar, Tirbanda	Mh,Kar,Gu,R
300.	Madgi	Mh	380.	Panika	O	462.	Tiruvalluvar	Tn
301.	Madiga	Anp,Kar,Mh,O,Tn,Po	381.	Panka	O	463.	Tiyar	Wb
302.	Madiga Dasu, Mashteen	Anp	382.	Pankha	Up,U	464.	Turaiha	U,Up
303.	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar, Taral, Dhegu, Megu, Dhegumegu	Mh,Mp,Anp,Kar,G, Gu,R,Dn,Dd,Wb	383.	Pannadi	Tn	465.	Turi	Gu,R,Mh,B,O,Wb
304.	Mahara	Ap,A,Me,Mi	384.	Panniandi	Kar,Tn	466.	Turi Barot, Dedh Barot	Gu
305.	Mahisyadas	T	385.	Pantanti	O	467.	Ujia	O
306.	Mahuria	O	386.	Pap	O	468.	Valamiki, Valmiki	O
307.	Mahyavanshi (Vankar)	Dd,G	387.	Parahiya	Up,U	469.	Vallon	K,Tn
308.	Mahyavansi, Dhed, Dhedh, Vankar, Maru, Vanker	Gu,Dn,Mh,R,Kar	388.	Paraiyan, Parayan, Paraya, Sambavar	Tn,Kar,K,Po	470.	Valluvan	Kar,K,Tn,Po
309.	Maila	Kar,K,Tn	389.	Paravan	Kar,K,Tn	471.	Vannan	K,Tn
310.	Majhi (Nepali)	S	390.	Pardhi	Mp	472.	Vathiriyar	Tn
311.	Majhwar	Up,U	391.	Pasi, Tarmali	U,Gu,B,H,Hp,C,D,Up, R,Mp,Mh,O,Wb	473.	Velan	K,Tn
312.	Mal	Wb	392.	Patari	U,Up	474.	Vetan	K,Tn,Po
313.	Mala	Anp,Kar,Tn,Mh	393.	Pathiyan	K,Tn	475.	Vettiyan	Tn,Po
			394.	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	O	476.	Vettuvan	K,Tn
			395.	Patni	Ap,A,M,Me,MiT,Wb	477.	Yaiithibi	M
						478.	Zamral	Mp

- 1. Bhuimali clubbed with Bhuinmali or Mali
- 2. Chamar, Chamari... merged with Jatav, Mochi ..., Ravidas, Ruidas, Rishi..., Chamar, Dhusia, Jatav, Raigar, Ravidasi, Ramdas... Raigar clubbed with Chamar.
- 3. Dohor clubbed with Dhor
- 4. Dom, Dhangad, Dour, Dombara..., Dom, Dombo, Dom, Dumar merged with Dom
- 5. Dome, Dom, Doom are deleted
- 6. Dusadh, Dhari, Dharli merged with Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari...
- 7. Kabirpanthi merged with Kabirpanthi, Julaha
- 8. Kanjar to Kanjar merged with Kanjar ... In Delhi kanjar shown with Giarah and in Rajasthan Kanjar shown with Kunjar.
- 9. Mahiyavanshi (vankar) merged with Mahiyavansi, Dhed... Vankar, Maru. Vanker shown separately.
- 10. Majhabhi clubbed with Mazhabhi
- 11. Mala Masti merged with Mala, Mala Masti
- 12. Mang, Matang, Minimadig merged with Mang, Mang Garodi...

In the Census list of 1991 the total no. of S. C. Communities = 499

In the compiled final list the total no. of S. C. Communities = 499-21

= 478

Note : Kori of Orissa clubbed with Koli, Balahi & Balai clubbed together, Sansiya of U. P. clubbed with Sansi, Bhedkut.

Abbreviation of States/Union Territories					
A	Assam	H	Hariyana	P	Punjab
Ap	Arunachal Pradesh	Hp	Himachal Pradesh	Po	Pondicherry (UT)
Anp	Andhra Pradesh	Kar	Karnataka	R	Rajasthan
C	Chandigarh	K	Kerala	S	Sikkim
B	Bihar	Mp	Madhya Pradesh	Tn	Tamil Nadu
D	Delhi	Mh	Maharashtra	T	Tripura
Dn	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M	Manipur	Up	Uttar Pradesh
Dd	Daman & Diu	Me	Meghalaya	Wb	West Bengal
G	Goa	Mi	Mizoram	U	Uttaranchal
Gu	Gujarat	O	Orissa		

Growth and Variation of Scheduled Caste Population in India from 1961 to 1991

Source Name of units	1961 a		1971 b		1981 c		1991 d	
	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of S.C. to total population of State	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of S. C. to total population of State	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of S. C. to total population of State	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of S. C. to total population of State
India	64,449,275	14.67	80,005,398	14.60	104,754,623	15.75	138,223,277	16.33
Andhra Pradesh	4,973,616	13.82	5,774,548	13.27	7,961,730	14.87	10,592,066	15.92
Assam	732,756	6.17	912,557	6.24	1,241,442	6.24	1,659,412	7.40
Meghalaya	—	—	3,887	0.38	5,492	0.41	9,072	0.51
Mizoram	—	—	82	0.02	135	0.03	691	0.10
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	339	0.07	2,919	0.46	4,052	0.47
Bihar	6,504,966	14.00	7,950,652	14.11	10,142,368	14.51	12,571,700	14.55
Gujarat	1,367,255	6.63	1,825,432	6.84	2,438,297	7.15	3,060,358	7.41
Himachal Pradesh	369,916	27.38	769,572	22.24	1,053,958	24.62	1,310,296	25.34
Jammu and Kashmir	284,131	7.98	381,277	8.26	497,363	8.31	not held	—
Karnataka	3,117,232	13.22	3,850,034	13.14	5,595,353	15.07	7,369,279	16.38
Kerala	1,434,817	8.49	1,772,162	8.30	2,549,382	10.02	2,886,522	9.92
Madhya Pradesh	4,253,024	13.14	5,453,690	13.09	7,358,533	14.10	9,626,679	14.55
Maharashtra	2,226,914	5.63	3,025,761	6.00	4,479,763	7.14	8,757,842	11.09
Manipur	13,376	1.71	16,376	1.53	17,753	1.25	37,150	2.02
Orissa	2,763,858	15.75	3,310,854	15.09	3,865,543	14.66	5,129,314	16.20
Punjab	4,139,106	20.98	3,348,217	24.71	4,511,703	26.87	5,742,528	28.31
Haryana	—	—	1,895,933	18.89	2,464,012	19.07	3,250,933	19.75
Rajasthan	3,359,640	16.67	4,075,580	15.82	5,838,879	17.04	7,607,820	17.29
Sikkim	—	—	9,502	4.53	18,281	5.78	24,084	5.93
Tamil Nadu	6,067,327	18.01	7,315,595	17.76	8,881,295	18.35	10,712,266	19.18
Tripura	119,725	10.48	192,860	12.39	310,384	15.12	451,116	16.36
Uttar Pradesh	15,399,881	20.88	18,548,916	21.00	23,453,339	21.16	29,276,455	21.04
West Bengal	6,890,314	19.73	8,816,028	19.90	12,000,768	21.99	16,080,611	23.62
Goa	—	—	16,514	1.93	23,432	2.16	24,364	2.08
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,891	3.83
Chandigarh	—	—	29,073	11.30	63,621	14.09	105,977	16.51
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	985	1.70	1,332	1.80	2,041	1.97	2,730	1.97
Delhi	341,555	12.85	635,698	15.64	121,643	18.03	1,794,836	19.05
Pondicherry	56,846	15.40	72,921	15.46	96,636	15.99	131,278	16.25

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Castes Population in India (Census, 1991)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram	Visakhapatnam	East Godavari	West Godavari	Krishna	Guntur	Prakasam	Nellore	Chittoor	Cuddapah	Anantapur
1	Madiga	23,708 (2)	47,692 (2)	54,634 (2)	1,11,597 (3)	333 (12)	1,588 (7)	1,870 (5)	25 (23)	1,15,035 (2)	1,08,690 (3)	1,48,622 (2)	3,62,556 (1)
2	Mala	1,40,265 (1)	1,14,912 (1)	1,45,793 (1)	2,24,160 (2)	1,486 (8)	1,167 (8)	17 (31)	2 (40)	3,12,131 (1)	2,53,350 (1)	1,70,217 (1)	60,773 (2)
3	Adi Andhra	7,678 (4)	2,941 (5)	6,165 (4)	4,19,648 (1)	1,72,810 (3)	4,180 (5)	250 (12)	16,160 (3)	12,790 (4)	46,425 (4)	15,475 (3)	19,143 (3)
4	Adi Dravid	112 (19)	45 (21)	136 (15)	616 (11)	154 (15)	55 (23)	51 (19)	49 (15)	264 (10)	1,84,196 (2)	168 (8)	870 (5)
5	Relli	19,324 (3)	22,610 (3)	35,236 (3)	364 (13)	1,989 (6)	5 (45)	0	0	33 (21)	8 (33)	1 (37)	2 (45)
6	Mala Sale, Netkanl	1 (51)	0	14 (41)	3 (52)	4 (46)	3 (50)	26 (26)	1,955 (5)	0	2 (44)	3 (29)	2 (43)
7	Arundhatiya	18 (25)	9 (39)	97 (18)	16,724 (5)	16,020 (4)	26 (31)	23 (27)	31 (18)	54,605 (3)	693 (6)	275 (6)	1 (46)
8	Manne	4 (39)	2 (50)	12 (42)	97 (28)	129 (17)	57 (22)	2 (47)	0	12 (32)	16 (29)	0	0
9	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	187 (15)	75 (17)	381 (9)	1,643 (9)	1,556 (7)	488 (10)	581 (9)	720 (8)	792 (7)	247 (9)	78 (9)	127 (11)
10	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	6,608 (5)	19,942 (4)	593 (6)	153 (20)	13 (40)	3 (49)	36 (22)	2 (39)	414 (9)	475 (7)	429 (5)	648 (8)
11	Jambuvulu	0	6 (43)	24 (29)	25,953 (4)	204 (14)	12 (39)	1,086 (6)	1,244 (6)	1 (47)	21 (23)	1 (36)	40 (16)
12	Mahar	5 (36)	9 (40)	17 (36)	30 (38)	2,47,391 (1)	2,82,574 (2)	26 (25)	7 (36)	16 (29)	18 (24)	12 (18)	22 (25)
13	Mala Dasari	174 (16)	43 (22)	100 (17)	309 (16)	965 (9)	1,804 (6)	1 (49)	17 (30)	580 (8)	385 (8)	908 (4)	1,033 (4)
14	Byagara	527 (12)	2 (48)	238 (11)	110 (25)	34 (29)	11 (40)	4 (41)	4 (37)	0	17 (25)	3 (28)	28 (21)
15	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi	27 (24)	47 (20)	93 (20)	356 (14)	51 (25)	1 (53)	101 (14)	26 (20)	55 (16)	40 (16)	4 (27)	697 (7)
16	Bindla	5 (35)	32 (25)	8 (47)	42 (37)	17 (38)	12 (38)	309 (10)	20 (29)	41 (19)	6 (35)	10 (20)	3 (38)
17	Gosangi	34 (22)	32 (26)	24 (28)	25 (40)	2 (49)	1 (55)	5 (40)	2,63,389 (1)	3 (42)	5 (38)	2 (32)	1 (48)
18	Arwa Mala	1 (47)	13 (35)	7 (50)	50 (33)	96 (20)	47 (25)	19 (29)	101 (11)	1,135 (6)	821 (5)	0	28 (20)
19	Mala Dasu	14 (28)	6 (44)	64 (21)	186 (18)	18 (37)	17 (36)	2 (46)	25 (24)	52 (18)	13 (31)	10 (21)	15 (28)
20	Samban	0	17 (31)	26 (25)	5,937 (7)	0	6,155 (4)	0	0	5,638 (5)	0	0	0
21	Mang	0	0	5 (56)	2 (53)	54 (24)	65 (21)	16 (34)	0	0	0	0	3 (39)
22	Bariki	431 (13)	639 (9)	230 (12)	133 (21)	26 (31)	10 (41)	5 (39)	10 (34)	16 (28)	36 (18)	6 (26)	841 (6)
23	Paky, Moti, Thoti	233 (14)	2,861 (6)	20 (33)	3,908 (8)	3 (48)	43 (26)	796 (8)	0	59 (15)	167 (10)	193 (7)	20 (26)
24	Mehtar	2 (46)	38 (24)	17 (38)	587 (12)	137 (16)	115 (14)	1 (51)	0	1 (49)	5 (40)	0	0
25	Panchama, Pariah	18 (26)	125 (14)	408 (8)	2 (54)	2 (51)	2 (52)	0	0	5 (38)	0	0	0
26	Malajangam	78 (21)	4 (47)	17 (37)	53 (31)	42 (28)	15 (37)	274 (11)	154 (10)	14 (30)	6 (37)	20 (13)	2 (42)
27	Dandasi	4,617 (6)	617 (10)	21 (32)	1 (55)	4 (45)	1 (54)	1,020 (7)	10 (35)	0	4 (41)	0	4 (37)
28	Pamidi	2,352 (7)	1,461 (7)	265 (10)	8 (48)	5 (43)	8 (44)	0	0	61 (14)	41 (15)	32 (11)	67 (13)
29	Madiga Dasu, Mashteen	15 (27)	26 (28)	43 (23)	70 (29)	23 (32)	31 (29)	3,287 (3)	40 (16)	24 (25)	27 (19)	16 (14)	42 (15)
30	Chachati	1 (48)	90 (16)	2,323 (5)	707 (10)	22 (33)	21 (34)	2 (44)	4 (38)	1 (46)	7 (34)	2 (31)	9 (30)
31	Sindhollu, Chindollu	5 (37)	27 (27)	4 (58)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (50)	0	1 (38)	5 (36)
32	Godagali	1,263 (9)	1,023 (8)	460 (7)	22 (42)	20 (35)	50 (24)	1 (48)	29 (19)	9 (33)	24 (20)	7 (25)	15 (27)
33	Mashti	2 (45)	7 (41)	11 (45)	44 (36)	741 (11)	2 (51)	2,610 (4)	0	0	9 (32)	14 (16)	102 (12)
34	Ghasi, Haddi, Relli Chachandi	1,302 (8)	467 (11)	136 (16)	207 (17)	18 (36)	95 (17)	3 (43)	25 (22)	7 (35)	51 (13)	8 (24)	52 (14)
35	Mitha Ayyalvar	0	2 (52)	8 (49)	28 (39)	841 (10)	30 (30)	19 (30)	0	53 (17)	3 (43)	2 (35)	0
36	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	1 (50)	5 (46)	17 (35)	3 (51)	128 (18)	70 (20)	126 (13)	65 (14)	24 (24)	17 (26)	12 (17)	32 (19)
37	Dhor	4 (38)	0	25 (26)	1 (56)	106 (19)	98 (16)	21 (28)	11 (33)	0	0	0	2 (41)
38	Samagara	1 (52)	1 (53)	23 (31)	14 (46)	0	1 (56)	0	0	89 (11)	1 (49)	0	7 (33)
39	Holeya Dasari	6 (33)	0	7 (52)	8 (47)	3 (47)	24 (33)	54 (18)	24 (26)	5 (37)	0	0	35 (18)
40	Jaggali	1,169 (10)	13 (36)	11 (43)	19 (44)	330 (13)	4 (47)	2,69,777 (2)	2,62,290 (2)	34 (20)	22 (22)	0	0
41	Aray Mala	2 (42)	9 (38)	23 (30)	329 (15)	48 (26)	3 (48)	37 (21)	229 (9)	16 (27)	38 (17)	2 (30)	7 (32)
42	Godari	140 (17)	211 (12)	144 (14)	117 (23)	8 (41)	9 (42)	60 (17)	22 (28)	0	6 (36)	0	1 (47)
43	Pambada, Pambanda	4 (40)	15 (33)	17 (39)	10,924 (6)	1 (54)	6,266 (3)	0	0	62 (13)	85 (11)	12 (19)	5 (35)
44	Madasi Kuruva, Madari Kuruva	9 (30)	18 (30)	34 (24)	51 (32)	1,77,664 (2)	3,05,816 (1)	2,90,533 (1)	26 (21)	31 (22)	24 (21)	15 (15)	372 (9)
45	Chalavadi	3 (41)	15 (32)	24 (27)	99 (27)	22 (34)	115 (13)	16 (33)	24 (25)	3 (41)	14 (30)	0	325 (10)
46	Mang Garodi	0	0	4 (57)	124 (22)	17 (39)	407 (11)	66 (16)	0	0	0	0	10 (29)
47	Bavuri	938 (11)	5 (45)	7 (51)	3 (50)	7 (42)	1,160 (9)	8 (37)	0	3 (40)	1 (46)	0	0
48	Matangi	8 (31)	2 (51)	3 (59)	49 (35)	87 (21)	87 (18)	1 (50)	0	3 (43)	42 (14)	0	8 (31)
49	Mala Sanyasi	2 (44)	12 (37)	7 (53)	23 (41)	1 (53)	9 (43)	50 (20)	4,655 (4)	1 (48)	5 (39)	2 (34)	2 (44)
50	Mundala	6 (34)	72 (18)	94 (19)	102 (26)	5,370 (5)	109 (15)	16 (35)	0	4 (39)	2 (45)	35 (10)	26 (23)
51	Anamuk	6 (32)	6 (42)	57 (22)	160 (19)	82 (22)	20 (35)	16 (32)	23 (27)	18 (26)	54 (12)	9 (22)	36 (17)
52	Mala Masti	95 (20)	94 (15)	11 (44)	112 (24)	1 (52)	38 (28)	6 (38)	12 (32)	0	0	0	0
53	Kolupuivandu	29 (23)	40 (23)	5 (55)	57 (30)	45 (27)	42 (27)	93 (15)	971 (7)	28 (23)	16 (28)	0	24 (24)
54	Ellamalawar, Yellammalawandu	2 (43)	14 (34)	10 (46)	15 (45)	30 (30)	25 (32)	36 (23)	15 (31)	7 (34)	1 (48)	20 (12)	0
55	Sapru	0	55 (19)	191 (13)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (45)	0	0	0
56	Holeya	124 (18)	143 (13)	16 (40)	19 (43)	2 (50)	74 (19)	13 (36)	100 (12)	2 (44)	3 (42)	2 (33)	26 (22)
57	Chambhar	1 (49)	2 (49)	8 (48)	4 (49)	4 (44)	4 (46)	29 (24)	1 (41)	82 (12)	0	0	2 (40)
58	Mala Hannai	14 (29)	23 (29)	19 (34)	49 (34)	67 (23)	155 (12)	4 (42)	33 (17)	13 (31)	17 (27)	9 (23)	5 (34)
59	Chandala	0	0	5 (54)	0	0	0	2 (45)	90 (13)	5 (36)	1 (47)	0	0

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Tawang	West Kameng	East Kameng	Lower Subansiri	Upper Subansiri	West Siang	East Siang	Dibang Valley	Lohit	Changlang	Tirap	Total
1	Kaibartta or Jaliya	7 (2)	24 (4)	6 (2)	71 (2)	7 (6)	12 (7)	43 (3)	69 (2)	824 (1)	2 (13)	12 (11)	1084
2	Namasudra	6 (3)	36 (2)	8 (1)	212 (1)	0	30 (4)	54 (2)	214 (1)	26 (7)	6 (7)	28 (4)	633
3	Dhupi or Dhobi	2 (7)	54 (1)	1 (8)	45 (3)	14 (1)	47 (2)	79 (1)	68 (3)	84 (3)	19 (4)	17 (7)	430
4	Muchi or Rishi	14 (1)	15 (6)	4 (4)	44 (4)	0	64 (1)	31 (5)	48 (4)	66 (4)	7 (6)	50 (1)	347
5	Mehtar or Bhangi	5 (4)	1 (14)	2 (5)	33 (5)	12 (4)	20 (5)	28 (7)	17 (6)	95 (2)	28 (2)	17 (9)	253
6	Sutradhar	0	30 (3)	0	28 (6)	0	40 (3)	29 (6)	0	20 (8)	0	40 (3)	187
7	Brittial-Bania or Bania	3 (6)	2 (12)	1 (7)	23 (7)	2 (9)	1 (11)	4 (12)	11 (7)	47 (5)	2 (12)	44 (2)	140
8	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	0	0	0	6 (10)	1 (12)	5 (9)	39 (4)	8 (8)	27 (6)	5 (8)	17 (8)	107
9	Patni	0	3 (11)	0	9 (9)	0	1 (13)	10 (10)	20 (5)	2 (15)	55 (1)	3 (14)	103
10	Bansphor	4 (5)	20 (5)	1 (6)	21 (8)	2 (8)	0	14 (9)	5 (9)	16 (9)	4 (9)	15 (10)	102
11	Bhuinmali or Mali	1 (8)	4 (9)	4 (3)	3 (11)	1 (10)	0	16 (8)	2 (11)	12 (10)	8 (5)	18 (6)	69
12	Mahara	0	5 (8)	1 (10)	1 (16)	13 (3)	8 (8)	6 (11)	5 (10)	3 (14)	23 (3)	3 (13)	56
13	Jalkeot	0	1 (13)	0	1 (15)	14 (2)	13 (6)	3 (13)	0	1 (16)	3 (11)	26 (5)	49
14	Dugla or Dholi	0	0	1 (9)	1 (13)	11 (5)	1 (12)	0	0	4 (13)	1 (15)	5 (12)	24
15	Lalbegi	0	6 (7)	0	3 (12)	4 (7)	0	1 (15)	0	7 (11)	2 (14)	1 (16)	20
16	Hira	0	4 (10)	0	1 (14)	1 (11)	4 (10)	1 (14)	0	5 (12)	3 (10)	2 (15)	20

ANDHRA PRADESH contd...

Rank in State	District Castes	Kurnool	Mahbubnagar	Rangareddi	Hyderabad	Medak	Nizamabad	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Warangal	Khammam	Nalgonda	Total
1	Madiga	3,23,484 (1)	3,95,087 (1)	2,79,263 (1)	1,28,312 (1)	2,28,702 (1)	1,48,427 (1)	1,25,492 (1)	3,31,052 (1)	3,41,275 (1)	2,02,712 (1)	3,46,329 (1)	48,39,315
2	Mala	1,75,933 (2)	1,00,759 (2)	1,25,669 (2)	1,20,546 (2)	1,49,583 (2)	1,40,551 (2)	1,17,918 (2)	1,67,695 (2)	94,943 (2)	1,42,492 (2)	1,22,463 (2)	39,62,941
3	Adi Andhra	1,152 (6)	38 (18)	832 (9)	1,365 (7)	162 (17)	35 (28)	87 (28)	91 (28)	1,995 (6)	825 (7)	96 (17)	7,30,343
4	Adi Dravid	22 (22)	32 (20)	182 (16)	230 (17)	23 (30)	7 (42)	25 (39)	25 (35)	77 (27)	18 (29)	29 (26)	1,87,386
5	Relli	4 (39)	9 (35)	24 (38)	31 (45)	5 (46)	20 (34)	235 (16)	851 (10)	14 (42)	1,004 (6)	35 (24)	1,04,612
6	Mala Sale, Netkani	0	0	57 (28)	82 (26)	7 (41)	21 (31)	59,738 (3)	24,068 (3)	8,621 (3)	3,640 (3)	2 (52)	96,301
7	Arundhatiya	9 (27)	1 (50)	33 (36)	35 (43)	13 (35)	3 (47)	22 (41)	6 (47)	7 (46)	4 (45)	7 (45)	88,662
8	Manne	9 (30)	9 (33)	98 (23)	64 (31)	1,157 (7)	54 (22)	35,308 (4)	14,983 (4)	4,932 (4)	13 (33)	1 (55)	57,328
9	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	407 (9)	3,722 (3)	3,133 (5)	1,863 (6)	3,503 (4)	1,753 (5)	273 (15)	1,263 (6)	4,287 (5)	1,420 (5)	5,485 (3)	34,656
10	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	326 (10)	367 (8)	20 (41)	30 (47)	49 (22)	37 (27)	27 (37)	560 (14)	358 (11)	175 (15)	373 (8)	32,873
11	Jambuvulu	1 (45)	13 (28)	36 (35)	45 (38)	1 (52)	9 (39)	12 (49)	2 (55)	23 (36)	8 (37)	20 (31)	26,555
12	Mahar	2 (42)	6 (42)	201 (15)	318 (11)	49 (23)	463 (9)	21,155 (5)	41 (32)	66 (28)	21 (25)	14 (39)	22,636
13	Maia Dasari	4,067 (4)	3,284 (4)	1,135 (7)	248 (14)	540 (8)	46 (24)	279 (14)	234 (20)	674 (10)	1,566 (4)	894 (5)	22,266
14	Byagara	1,788 (5)	2,389 (5)	4,657 (4)	81 (27)	5,953 (3)	353 (11)	124 (21)	13 (42)	173 (18)	15 (31)	27 (27)	16,552
15	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi	701 (7)	853 (7)	1,041 (8)	3,582 (4)	2,018 (5)	2,177 (4)	1,123 (8)	958 (8)	224 (15)	1 (49)	336 (9)	14,726
16	Bindla	12 (24)	2,002 (6)	2,425 (6)	243 (16)	1,165 (6)	137 (18)	5 (53)	941 (9)	1,985 (7)	543 (8)	3,882 (4)	14,321
17	Gosangi	2 (41)	16 (26)	19 (42)	40 (40)	107 (20)	5,729 (3)	750 (10)	4,255 (5)	1,437 (8)	0	0	12,512
18	Arwa Mala	26 (20)	8 (36)	5,632 (3)	3,255 (5)	21 (31)	10 (37)	172 (19)	15 (41)	13 (43)	34 (21)	1 (53)	11,505
19	Mala Dasu	65 (15)	95 (14)	51 (30)	247 (15)	20 (33)	9 (40)	19 (44)	18 (39)	37 (29)	215 (13)	107 (16)	8,270
20	Samban	0	0	4 (58)	15 (53)	0	0	42 (35)	2 (56)	0	0	6 (48)	7,712
21	Mang	1 (46)	0	46 (33)	54 (33)	6 (45)	405 (10)	7,043 (6)	23 (36)	13 (44)	1 (52)	18 (35)	7,611
22	Bariki	4,557 (3)	17 (25)	109 (22)	63 (32)	6 (42)	1 (53)	42 (34)	7 (45)	3 (52)	6 (40)	2 (50)	7,196
23	Paky, Moti, Thoti	275 (12)	75 (15)	137 (18)	182 (19)	39 (27)	20 (33)	230 (17)	133 (23)	151 (19)	283 (11)	21 (30)	6,995
24	Mehtar	51 (17)	232 (11)	384 (12)	3,644 (3)	206 (15)	279 (12)	761 (9)	445 (15)	109 (23)	138 (17)	33 (25)	6,992
25	Panchama, Pariah	0	0	78 (25)	39 (41)	44 (25)	4 (46)	21 (43)	100 (27)	324 (13)	8 (38)	0	6,131
26	Malajangam	22 (23)	8 (39)	484 (10)	265 (13)	405 (11)	1,560 (6)	1,286 (7)	748 (11)	236 (14)	201 (14)	212 (12)	5,885
27	Dandasi	7 (32)	15 (27)	14 (47)	38 (42)	0	13 (35)	1 (55)	0	0	3 (46)	0	5,360
28	Pamidi	28 (19)	9 (34)	17 (43)	29 (48)	21 (32)	5 (44)	13 (48)	17 (40)	31 (33)	14 (32)	0	4,939
29	Madiga Dasu, Mashteen	305 (11)	238 (10)	47 (32)	118 (22)	40 (26)	49 (23)	44 (33)	63 (30)	108 (24)	340 (9)	163 (14)	4,885
30	Chachati	6 (34)	10 (31)	16 (44)	30 (46)	4 (47)	4 (45)	11 (50)	7 (46)	29 (34)	6 (41)	14 (37)	3,316
31	Sindhollu, Chindollu	0	109 (13)	112 (20)	6 (58)	256 (14)	206 (15)	182 (18)	739 (12)	767 (9)	12 (35)	762 (6)	3,227
32	Godagali	12 (25)	3 (46)	12 (51)	46 (37)	8 (39)	1 (55)	24 (40)	19 (37)	15 (40)	19 (27)	23 (29)	3,165
33	Mashti	3 (40)	259 (9)	341 (13)	139 (20)	313 (13)	103 (20)	116 (22)	259 (19)	223 (16)	139 (16)	243 (11)	3,122
34	Ghasi, Haddi, Relli Chachandi	11 (26)	2 (48)	8 (56)	23 (49)	8 (38)	8 (41)	95 (26)	314 (17)	141 (21)	6 (42)	19 (32)	2,951
35	Mitha Ayyalvar	0	8 (40)	53 (29)	94 (25)	359 (12)	3 (50)	506 (11)	969 (7)	218 (17)	19 (28)	199 (13)	2,644
36	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	88 (14)	207 (12)	96 (24)	31 (44)	113 (19)	68 (21)	74 (29)	310 (18)	147 (20)	218 (12)	466 (7)	2,343
37	Dhor	0	7 (41)	205 (14)	1,089 (10)	489 (9)	146 (17)	72 (30)	129 (24)	5 (51)	2 (47)	6 (47)	2,182
38	Samagara	0	4 (45)	115 (19)	1,178 (9)	200 (16)	1 (57)	61 (31)	151 (22)	132 (22)	7 (39)	158 (15)	2,168
39	Holeya Dasari	0	46 (17)	384 (11)	287 (12)	413 (10)	266 (13)	0	0	0	0	54 (21)	1,662
40	Jaggali	9 (29)	35 (19)	110 (21)	53 (34)	6 (43)	3 (48)	0	3 (53)	7 (47)	36 (20)	58 (20)	1,640
41	Aray Mala	51 (16)	28 (21)	57 (27)	130 (21)	45 (24)	33 (29)	46 (32)	31 (34)	20 (37)	285 (10)	35 (23)	1,504
42	Godari	4 (38)	0	142 (17)	74 (29)	0	1 (56)	474 (12)	4 (50)	0	9 (36)	2 (51)	1,424
43	Pambada, Pambanda	1 (47)	6 (43)	15 (46)	11 (57)	161 (18)	13 (36)	21 (42)	336 (16)	355 (12)	18 (30)	8 (44)	1,342
44	Madasi Kuruva, Madari Kuruva	112 (13)	11 (30)	38 (34)	103 (24)	37 (28)	39 (26)	109 (24)	37 (33)	29 (35)	27 (22)	37 (22)	1,296
45	Chalavadi	489 (8)	11 (29)	25 (37)	112 (23)	4 (48)	30 (30)	9 (52)	3 (51)	16 (38)	101 (18)	6 (46)	1,271
46	Mang Garodi	0	0	1 (59)	1,221 (8)	2 (50)	497 (8)	15 (47)	8 (44)	2 (53)	1 (53)	259 (10)	1,264
47	Bavuri	0	2 (47)	12 (50)	50 (35)	0	1 (54)	172 (20)	0	11 (45)	0	18 (34)	1,238
48	Matangi	5 (37)	0	13 (49)	41 (39)	0	609 (7)	408 (13)	195 (21)	98 (25)	23 (23)	67 (19)	977
49	Mala Sanyasi	0	2 (49)	22 (39)	12 (55)	3 (49)	3 (49)	113 (23)	711 (13)	16 (39)	6 (44)	3 (49)	954
50	Mundala	37 (18)	10 (32)	9 (54)	22 (50)	2 (51)	228 (14)	11 (51)	119 (25)	6 (50)	67 (19)	12 (40)	849
51	Anamuk	7 (31)	21 (23)	68 (26)	80 (28)	24 (29)	9 (38)	30 (36)	8 (43)	34 (30)	12 (34)	18 (33)	798
52	Mala Masti	7 (33)	63 (16)	11 (53)	74 (30)	6 (44)	2 (52)	15 (46)	117 (26)	15 (41)	6 (43)	81 (18)	766
53	Kolupulvandlu	26 (21)	8 (37)	12 (52)	12 (54)	9 (36)	43 (25)	15 (45)	42 (31)	87 (26)	21 (24)	14 (38)	746
54	Ellamalawar, Yellammalawandlu	5 (35)	18 (24)	47 (31)	228 (18)	19 (34)	185 (16)	92 (27)	4 (49)	32 (31)	0	15 (36)	730
55	Sapru	0	0	6 (57)	3 (59)	1 (53)	1 (58)	0	3 (54)	1 (54)	2 (48)	10 (41)	688
56	Holeya	1 (44)	5 (44)	15 (45)	17 (51)	77 (21)	2 (51)	1 (56)	3 (52)	0	1 (51)	1 (54)	464
57	Chambhar	1 (43)	1 (51)	20 (40)	49 (36)	7 (40)	103 (19)	105 (25)	4 (48)	6 (49)	1 (50)	8 (43)	430
58	Mala Hannai	5 (36)	8 (38)	14 (48)	11 (56)	9 (37)	5 (43)	26 (38)	19 (38)	7 (48)	21 (26)	9 (42)	370
59	Chandala	9 (28)	25 (22)	8 (55)	16 (52)	0	20 (32)	1 (54)	69 (29)	31 (32)	0	27 (28)	233

ASSAM

Rank in State	District Castes	Dhubri	Kokrajhar	Bongaigaon	Goalpara	Barpeta	Nalbari	Kamrup	Darrang	Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	Dhemaji	Marigaon
1	Kaibartta or Jaliya	9,885 (3)	5,844 (2)	12,888 (2)	10,095 (2)	16,744 (2)	17,661 (2)	40,651 (2)	15,410 (2)	39,231 (1)	38,488 (1)	12,582 (1)	18,908 (2)
2	Namasudra	27,653 (1)	11,492 (1)	44,433 (1)	11,163 (1)	33,693 (1)	34,101 (1)	54,565 (1)	23,125 (1)	16,412 (2)	15,100 (2)	417 (8)	44,688 (1)
3	Patni	561 (11)	326 (10)	697 (12)	457 (9)	156 (15)	408 (11)	543 (13)	140 (13)	91 (15)	10 (15)	1,032 (3)	29 (14)
4	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	10,072 (2)	2,690 (4)	4,372 (4)	3,888 (4)	9,537 (3)	274 (13)	6,934 (6)	6,580 (3)	8,231 (3)	1,220 (4)	973 (5)	4,193 (4)
5	Muchi, Rishi	3,632 (5)	915 (5)	2,059 (8)	572 (7)	2,412 (9)	1,318 (9)	2,188 (10)	1,807 (8)	3,483 (4)	600 (5)	12,459 (2)	1,498 (5)
6	Bhuinmali, Mali	1,750 (7)	874 (6)	3,671 (5)	138 (13)	5,106 (6)	3,475 (6)	12,110 (3)	234 (12)	583 (12)	471 (7)	257 (9)	153 (11)
7	Dhupi, Dhobi	569 (10)	410 (9)	932 (10)	295 (11)	1,475 (10)	6,027 (4)	7,272 (5)	2,452 (7)	2,108 (7)	254 (9)	988 (4)	445 (7)
8	Sutradhar	4,517 (4)	5,424 (3)	10,352 (3)	5,379 (3)	7,537 (4)	2,919 (8)	2,397 (9)	2,751 (6)	1,028 (9)	439 (8)	76 (13)	204 (9)
9	Brittial-Bania, Bania	407 (13)	681 (7)	2,105 (7)	624 (6)	5,449 (5)	4,839 (5)	6,601 (7)	5,729 (4)	2,126 (6)	2,577 (3)	721 (6)	1,202 (6)
10	Hira	734 (9)	291 (11)	2,330 (6)	2,934 (5)	4,352 (7)	3,229 (7)	7,799 (4)	4,019 (5)	737 (10)	85 (11)	89 (12)	16,045 (3)
11	Jalkeot	2,302 (6)	149 (14)	711 (11)	439 (10)	2,549 (8)	13,825 (3)	1,732 (12)	506 (10)	3,229 (5)	154 (10)	418 (7)	75 (12)
12	Bansphor	895 (8)	480 (8)	1,314 (9)	469 (8)	398 (12)	355 (12)	5,179 (8)	456 (11)	1,228 (8)	475 (6)	58 (14)	201 (10)
13	Mehtar, Bhangi	142 (14)	171 (13)	505 (13)	148 (12)	487 (11)	577 (10)	2,009 (11)	769 (9)	660 (11)	73 (12)	230 (10)	210 (8)
14	Dugla, Dholi	449 (12)	213 (12)	136 (14)	47 (14)	330 (13)	23 (14)	140 (14)	64 (15)	285 (14)	50 (13)	25 (16)	63 (13)
15	Mahara	33 (15)	69 (15)	21 (15)	4 (15)	236 (14)	12 (15)	130 (15)	128 (14)	341 (13)	33 (14)	124 (11)	11 (15)
16	Lalbegi	33 (16)	2 (16)	16 (16)	3 (16)	8 (16)	4 (16)	123 (16)	18 (16)	48 (16)	3 (16)	33 (15)	4 (16)

ASSAM cont...

Rank in State	District Castes	Nagaon	Golaghat	Jorhat	Sibsagar	Dibrugarh	Tinsukia	Karbi Anglong	North Cachar Hills	Karimganj	Hailakandi	Cachar	Total
1	Kaibartta or Jaliya	78,644 (1)	36,507 (1)	55,513 (1)	25,176 (1)	23,602 (1)	11,334 (1)	8,797 (2)	318 (4)	23,099 (3)	1,829 (6)	33,932 (3)	5,37,138
2	Namasudra	68,891 (2)	936 (5)	312 (10)	906 (5)	3,432 (2)	4,984 (2)	10,580 (1)	574 (3)	38,101 (1)	11,761 (2)	36,023 (2)	5,05,384
3	Patni	7,064 (3)	70 (13)	29 (15)	1,266 (3)	2,196 (5)	62 (14)	1,119 (5)	1,110 (1)	24,854 (2)	25,549 (1)	69,507 (1)	1,36,661
4	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	2,679 (10)	717 (6)	1,523 (4)	964 (4)	308 (12)	788 (8)	385 (12)	14 (14)	880 (10)	178 (11)	1,429 (8)	68,829
5	Muchi, Rishi	3,076 (9)	3,528 (2)	1,685 (3)	1,521 (2)	2,785 (3)	1,242 (5)	1,277 (4)	130 (8)	8,837 (6)	4,998 (3)	17,394 (4)	67,187
6	Bhuinmali, Mali	4,470 (6)	215 (10)	350 (9)	330 (8)	544 (11)	445 (10)	319 (13)	705 (2)	10,066 (4)	4,902 (4)	7,166 (5)	58,334
7	Dhupi, Dhobi	4,314 (7)	1,584 (3)	624 (6)	449 (7)	2,496 (4)	1,399 (4)	1,499 (3)	312 (5)	9,171 (5)	2,003 (5)	6,950 (6)	54,028
8	Sutradhar	3,907 (8)	206 (11)	102 (11)	47 (15)	570 (10)	821 (7)	201 (14)	112 (9)	1,222 (7)	678 (8)	1,363 (9)	53,208
9	Brittial-Bania, Bania	6,498 (4)	1,156 (4)	3,888 (2)	480 (6)	1,487 (6)	914 (6)	474 (9)	92 (10)	285 (13)	395 (9)	637 (10)	49,367
10	Hira	5,575 (5)	31 (14)	38 (14)	217 (10)	125 (16)	46 (15)	568 (7)	18 (12)	33 (15)	8 (16)	33 (16)	49,336
11	Jalkeot	678 (13)	262 (9)	415 (8)	146 (12)	729 (9)	310 (11)	535 (8)	1 (15)	1,015 (8)	87 (13)	396 (12)	30,663
12	Bansphor	1,648 (11)	476 (7)	585 (7)	204 (11)	1,056 (8)	591 (9)	421 (10)	170 (7)	765 (12)	356 (10)	532 (11)	18,312
13	Mehtar, Bhangi	1,627 (12)	281 (8)	938 (5)	289 (9)	1,416 (7)	1,877 (3)	1,028 (6)	241 (6)	949 (9)	117 (12)	387 (13)	15,025
14	Dugla, Dholi	237 (14)	19 (15)	60 (13)	105 (14)	149 (15)	44 (16)	34 (15)	14 (13)	826 (11)	926 (11)	2,263 (7)	6,502
15	Mahara	72 (15)	156 (12)	73 (12)	112 (13)	150 (14)	121 (12)	414 (11)	1 (16)	59 (14)	59 (14)	170 (14)	2,438
16	Lalbegi	21 (16)	11 (16)	1 (16)	5 (16)	170 (13)	68 (13)	5 (16)	24 (11)	8 (16)	39 (15)	168 (15)	782

BIHAR

Rank in State	District Castes	Sitamarhi	Purba Champaran	Pashchim Champaran	Gopalganj	Bhojpur	Patna	Gaya	Jehanabad	Aurangabad	Araria
1	Chamar, Mochi	1,00,372 (2)	1,65,960 (1)	1,71,001 (1)	1,20,556 (1)	1,83,290 (1)	1,49,056 (2)	1,31,301 (3)	63,702 (2)	1,23,902 (1)	24,740 (3)
2	Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	1,08,082 (1)	1,29,870 (2)	54,623 (2)	43,553 (2)	1,19,650 (2)	2,10,564 (1)	1,46,715 (2)	69568 (1)	1,18,844 (2)	53,230 (2)
3	Musahar	36,233 (3)	41,737 (3)	53,958 (3)	12,793 (4)	41,394 (3)	71,977 (4)	49,536 (5)	28,382 (3)	1,434 (9)	1,14,750 (1)
4	Pasi	5,088 (5)	6,499 (6)	7,305 (7)	2,636 (6)	20,613 (5)	72,641 (3)	73,291 (4)	25,178 (4)	25,306 (4)	714 (9)
5	Dhobi	32,192 (4)	37,112 (4)	17,867 (4)	21,970 (3)	26,819 (4)	28,193 (5)	19,179 (6)	7,991 (6)	15,821 (5)	6,620 (5)
6	Bhuiya	232 (10)	1,354 (8)	2,587 (8)	458 (9)	1,722 (10)	3,044 (9)	3,33,685 (1)	10,285 (5)	49,695 (3)	138 (12)
7	Rajwar	67 (13)	57 (17)	106 (19)	215 (11)	5,141 (6)	1,305 (11)	14,558 (7)	6,231 (7)	13,073 (6)	262 (10)
8	Hari, Mehtar, Bhangi	2,196 (7)	2,927 (7)	8,527 (6)	941 (7)	3,401 (9)	8,139 (7)	2,824 (9)	272 (10)	1,800 (8)	4,395 (6)
9	Dom, Dhangad	3,808 (6)	8,813 (5)	11,910 (5)	2,816 (5)	4,448 (7)	8,439 (6)	2,498 (10)	1780 (8)	3,327 (7)	2,405 (8)
10	Bantar	43 (16)	144 (15)	855 (10)	100 (13)	113 (17)	206 (14)	511 (15)	109 (13)	495 (12)	7,939 (4)
11	Chaupal	604 (8)	248 (12)	794 (13)	17 (21)	104 (19)	41 (22)	1,081 (12)	0 (20)	232 (15)	3,495 (7)
12	Nat	90 (12)	983 (9)	921 (9)	547 (8)	4,222 (8)	3,504 (8)	912 (13)	1,338 (9)	1,115 (11)	30 (20)
13	Turi	26 (19)	13 (22)	34 (21)	10 (22)	48 (20)	1,322 (10)	1,886 (11)	0 (21)	25 (21)	17 (22)
14	Bhogta	10 (21)	57 (18)	119 (18)	45 (18)	138 (16)	110 (18)	5,968 (8)	199 (11)	1,225 (10)	33 (18)
15	Dabgar	144 (11)	309 (10)	830 (11)	78 (14)	329 (12)	515 (12)	366 (18)	11 (18)	308 (14)	54 (17)
16	Halalkhor	363 (9)	276 (11)	471 (15)	191 (12)	293 (13)	87 (19)	296 (19)	193 (12)	122 (17)	32 (19)
17	Ghasi	18 (20)	214 (14)	700 (14)	438 (10)	413 (11)	244 (13)	483 (16)	0 (22)	321 (13)	115 (13)
18	Kurariar	52 (15)	243 (13)	351 (16)	65 (16)	108 (18)	154 (16)	102 (22)	55 (14)	20 (22)	100 (14)
19	Bauri	60 (14)	49 (19)	19 (23)	36 (19)	170 (15)	163 (15)	445 (17)	24 (16)	216 (16)	75 (15)
20	Kanjar	33 (18)	37 (20)	273 (17)	49 (17)	200 (14)	112 (17)	132 (21)	20 (17)	11 (23)	55 (16)
21	Bhumij	35 (17)	95 (16)	75 (20)	72 (15)	33 (22)	28 (23)	539 (14)	45 (15)	108 (18)	25 (21)
22	Lalbegi	5 (22)	11 (23)	796 (12)	0 (23)	46 (21)	52 (20)	49 (23)	11 (19)	44 (19)	250 (11)
23	Pan, Sawasi	0 (23)	28 (21)	21 (22)	19 (20)	25 (23)	50 (21)	213 (20)	0 (23)	35 (20)	0 (23)

BIHAR

Rank in State	District Castes	Begusarai	Bhagalpur	Darbhangha	Katihar	Khagaria	Kishanganj	Madhepura	Madhubani	Munger	Muzaffarpur
1	Chamar, Mochi	45,594 (2)	1,53,149 (1)	84,269 (2)	20,609 (4)	30,433 (3)	4,809 (5)	40,278 (2)	1,06,403 (2)	1,07,081 (3)	1,87,758 (1)
2	Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	1,42,110 (1)	83,762 (2)	1,42,551 (1)	30,666 (2)	38,951 (2)	8,792 (3)	34,292 (3)	1,34,785 (1)	1,36,984 (2)	1,67,590 (2)
3	Musahar	31,858 (3)	31,289 (3)	68,217 (3)	48,431 (1)	57,085 (1)	14,356 (2)	96,385 (1)	74,064 (3)	1,65,080 (1)	48,855 (3)
4	Pasi	15,057 (5)	11,925 (5)	16,858 (4)	1,100 (11)	2,382 (6)	365 (15)	824 (7)	6,588 (6)	29,739 (4)	14,823 (5)
5	Dhobi	18,787 (4)	24,974 (4)	14,695 (6)	7,162 (5)	8,832 (4)	1,444 (6)	7,359 (5)	18,256 (4)	25,802 (5)	33,458 (4)
6	Bhuiya	890 (8)	3,843 (8)	3,268 (10)	1,415 (10)	203 (10)	241 (16)	77 (14)	581 (12)	4,365 (9)	167 (14)
7	Rajwar	52 (16)	2,933 (10)	47 (21)	769 (12)	10 (19)	109 (17)	0 (21)	34 (22)	254 (20)	137 (15)
8	Hari, Mehtar, Bhangi	2,110 (7)	3,958 (7)	3,635 (9)	29,927 (3)	430 (7)	21,690 (1)	315 (9)	1,662 (9)	8,923 (6)	3,749 (7)
9	Dom, Dhangad	4,348 (6)	9,877 (6)	3,953 (8)	5,045 (6)	2,588 (5)	937 (7)	2,371 (6)	6,660 (5)	8,377 (7)	4,357 (6)
10	Bantar	308 (13)	424 (14)	15,033 (5)	102 (20)	240 (9)	496 (12)	8,978 (4)	1,008 (11)	464 (16)	36 (17)
11	Chaupal	24 (19)	1,247 (11)	9,867 (7)	4,751 (7)	24 (17)	7,375 (4)	336 (8)	3,751 (7)	2,624 (10)	1,077 (8)
12	Nat	383 (9)	259 (17)	65 (20)	183 (16)	53 (15)	47 (20)	75 (15)	560 (13)	763 (12)	422 (11)
13	Turi	350 (11)	3,015 (9)	45 (22)	3,602 (8)	(23)	97 (18)	92 (13)	3,589 (8)	7,868 (8)	507 (10)
14	Bhogta	20 (20)	149 (20)	282 (12)	25 (23)	9 (20)	373 (14)	0 (22)	29 (23)	684 (13)	21 (21)
15	Dabgar	346 (12)	586 (12)	152 (16)	181 (17)	121 (12)	(23)	143 (12)	186 (17)	2,312 (11)	248 (12)
16	Halalkhor	361 (10)	100 (22)	1,144 (11)	125 (19)	9 (21)	10 (22)	54 (17)	1,264 (10)	378 (17)	221 (13)
17	Ghasi	215 (14)	241 (18)	72 (19)	238 (14)	242 (8)	69 (19)	314 (10)	131 (18)	609 (14)	547 (9)
18	Kurariar	98 (15)	566 (13)	172 (15)	2,579 (9)	153 (11)	646 (10)	164 (11)	302 (14)	194 (22)	29 (19)
19	Bauri	12 (21)	59 (23)	127 (17)	273 (13)	61 (14)	448 (13)	66 (16)	117 (19)	501 (15)	19 (22)
20	Kanjar	0 (23)	219 (19)	228 (13)	213 (15)	103 (13)	645 (11)	26 (19)	295 (15)	334 (18)	34 (18)
21	Bhumij	50 (17)	311 (15)	109 (18)	68 (21)	46 (16)	660 (9)	54 (18)	194 (16)	273 (19)	27 (20)
22	Lalbegi	30 (18)	104 (21)	210 (14)	164 (18)	22 (18)	694 (8)	1 (20)	110 (20)	226 (21)	60 (16)
23	Pan, Sawasi	1 (22)	288 (16)	0 (23)	39 (22)	0 (22)	11 (21)	0 (23)	71 (21)	38 (23)	18 (23)

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BIHAR *contd*

Rank in State	District Castes	Purnia	Rohtas	Samastipur	Saran	Siwan	Vaishali	Nalanda	Nawada	Saharsa	Total
1	Chamar, Mochi	26,102 (3)	2,73,930 (1)	1,41,268 (2)	1,52,603 (1)	1,41,634 (1)	1,32,160 (2)	83,265 (1)	44,652 (4)	89,402 (2)	3099279
2	Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	41,983 (2)	1,49,056 (2)	2,24,094 (1)	1,01,927 (2)	63,211 (2)	2,17,470 (1)	, (23)	32,443 (5)	84,052 (3)	2747308
3	Musahar	1,28,872 (1)	20,213 (5)	49,354 (3)	7,050 (5)	4,871 (5)	24,199 (3)	67,263 (2)	89,937 (1)	1,45,826 (1)	1625399
4	Pasi	2,457 (8)	27,503 (4)	26,247 (4)	12,714 (4)	6,008 (4)	14,178 (5)	55,793 (3)	49,437 (3)	7,606 (6)	540875
5	Dhobi	7,431 (5)	29,170 (3)	23,077 (5)	14,794 (3)	18,047 (3)	20,859 (4)	11,050 (4)	6,564 (7)	12,443 (5)	517968
6	Bhuiya	1,773 (9)	7,002 (7)	441 (12)	140 (11)	103 (13)	746 (10)	396 (9)	15,080 (6)	127 (13)	444058
7	Rajwar	1,159 (10)	16,585 (6)	42 (20)	121 (12)	32 (17)	99 (19)	9,540 (5)	86,957 (2)	134 (12)	160029
8	Hari, Mehtar, Bhangi	12,835 (4)	4,303 (10)	3,947 (8)	1,809 (8)	1,235 (7)	6,397 (6)	2,242 (7)	25 (22)	2,018 (8)	146632
9	Dom, Dhangad	4,733 (6)	6,660 (8)	4,363 (7)	4,193 (6)	3,853 (6)	3,539 (7)	2,674 (6)	701 (9)	6,126 (7)	135599
10	Bantar	328 (14)	463 (12)	9,584 (6)	98 (15)	44 (16)	1,427 (8)	132 (12)	58 (19)	32,720 (4)	82458
11	Chaupal	3,570 (7)	278 (17)	2,696 (9)	257 (9)	22 (19)	408 (11)	1 (22)	42 (20)	1,002 (9)	45968
12	Nat	158 (16)	5,528 (9)	197 (15)	4,034 (7)	938 (8)	288 (14)	1,635 (8)	325 (11)	147 (11)	29722
13	Turi	1,153 (11)	369 (13)	6 (23)	9 (23)	0 (23)	44 (21)	266 (10)	3,403 (8)	0 (22)	27796
14	Bhogta	107 (18)	326 (16)	29 (22)	26 (21)	8 (22)	30 (22)	69 (15)	624 (10)	2 (21)	10717
15	Dabgar	90 (19)	199 (18)	347 (14)	101 (14)	489 (9)	78 (20)	38 (18)	211 (12)	30 (18)	8802
16	Halalkhor	70 (21)	729 (11)	584 (11)	115 (13)	390 (10)	106 (18)	62 (16)	27 (21)	92 (15)	8165
17	Ghasi	111 (17)	338 (15)	387 (13)	179 (10)	179 (11)	862 (9)	87 (13)	190 (13)	109 (14)	8066
18	Kurariar	328 (15)	107 (20)	159 (17)	68 (17)	74 (14)	295 (13)	54 (17)	115 (16)	59 (17)	7412
19	Bauri	346 (12)	345 (14)	669 (10)	41 (19)	110 (12)	126 (17)	160 (11)	183 (14)	88 (16)	5008
20	Kanjar	339 (13)	40 (22)	74 (18)	53 (18)	12 (21)	145 (16)	74 (14)	100 (17)	187 (10)	4043
21	Bhumij	76 (20)	92 (21)	180 (16)	75 (16)	56 (15)	232 (15)	23 (20)	90 (18)	18 (19)	3689
22	Lalbegi	58 (22)	197 (19)	74 (19)	14 (22)	27 (18)	303 (12)	22 (21)	11 (23)	0 (23)	3591
23	Pan, Sawasi	48 (23)	20 (23)	37 (21)	32 (20)	19 (20)	1 (23)	36 (19)	127 (15)	11 (20)	1188

JHARKHAND

Rank in State	District Castes	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Giridih	Godda	Dumka	Gumla	Hazaribag
1	Chamar, Mochi	54,129 (1)	80,094 (2)	1,20,585 (1)	28,426 (1)	28,851 (1)	3,251 (6)	1,20,452 (2)
2	4Bhuiya	1,906 (11)	45,855 (4)	11,428 (7)	6,977 (5)	6,174 (5)	13,002 (2)	1,90,033 (1)
3	Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	5,827 (6)	42,824 (5)	30,115 (3)	11,147 (2)	2,121 (7)	1,157 (8)	51,509 (4)
4	Dhobi	4,136 (8)	28,888 (6)	22,041 (4)	3,682 (6)	6,898 (4)	3,505 (5)	26,906 (5)
5	Bhogta	364 (12)	1,659 (12)	13,498 (5)	1 (21)	151 (14)	12,903 (3)	74,028 (3)
6	Turi	4,807 (7)	23,684 (7)	53,191 (2)	1,485 (8)	1,539 (9)	8,229 (4)	23,727 (6)
7	Bauri	3,511 (9)	80,893 (1)	2,741 (13)	734 (11)	24,692 (3)	209 (14)	1,418 (13)
8	Rajwar	5,916 (5)	48,051 (3)	12,297 (6)	1,724 (7)	2,814 (6)	215 (13)	11,085 (7)
9	Dom, Dhangad	15,115 (2)	16,480 (9)	4,325 (11)	7,780 (3)	25,219 (2)	1,918 (7)	5,497 (11)
10	Ghasi	73 (14)	588 (16)	6,058 (9)	261 (13)	77 (16)	13,727 (1)	9,284 (8)
11	Musahar	11,028 (3)	12,674 (10)	5,328 (10)	7,205 (4)	1,242 (10)	909 (9)	8,804 (9)
12	Pasi	6,507 (4)	9,343 (11)	8,728 (8)	1,160 (9)	916 (11)	903 (10)	8,602 (10)
13	Hari, Mehtar, Bhangi	2,042 (10)	20,181 (8)	4,156 (12)	699 (12)	2,035 (8)	515 (11)	1,654 (12)
14	Pan, Sawasi	37 (17)	826 (13)	67 (21)	11 (19)	32 (18)	378 (12)	981 (15)
15	Chaupal	2 (22)	378 (17)	133 (18)	1,001 (10)	149 (15)	74 (17)	1,165 (14)
16	Kurariar	101 (13)	614 (15)	170 (16)	94 (14)	289 (12)	38 (20)	141 (21)
17	Dabgar	28 (18)	219 (19)	487 (14)	1 (22)	48 (17)	43 (19)	314 (17)
18	Bantar	50 (16)	200 (20)	222 (15)	45 (18)	171 (13)	77 (16)	176 (19)
19	Halalkhor	66 (15)	160 (21)	154 (17)	60 (16)	7 (21)	67 (18)	281 (18)
20	Nat	24 (19)	119 (22)	19 (22)	60 (17)	20 (19)	83 (15)	90 (22)
21	Kanjar	9 (20)	790 (14)	83 (20)	81 (15)	2 (22)	19 (21)	143 (20)
22	Lalbegi	4 (21)	372 (18)	133 (19)	8 (20)	14 (20)	9 (22)	329 (16)

JHARKHAND *contd...*

Rank in State	District Castes	Lohardaga	Palamu	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Purbi Singhbhum	Ranchi	Sahibganj	Total
1	Chamar, Mochi	4,141 (1)	1,72,091 (2)	4,952 (7)	8,207 (5)	13,487 (5)	16,286 (1)	654952
2	4Bhuiya	773 (5)	2,11,920 (1)	33,106 (1)	14,097 (1)	4,218 (9)	5,548 (7)	545037
3	Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	919 (4)	1,06,713 (3)	1,504 (9)	2,054 (8)	5,605 (8)	8,607 (2)	270102
4	Dhobi	1,423 (3)	31,051 (5)	6,874 (5)	12,919 (2)	15,467 (2)	5,886 (5)	169676
5	Bhogta	509 (7)	35,305 (4)	507 (13)	53 (22)	13,683 (4)	85 (16)	152746
6	Turi	1,643 (2)	6,494 (9)	1,713 (8)	1,724 (10)	9,769 (6)	5,589 (6)	143594
7	Bauri	144 (10)	475 (13)	768 (10)	1,906 (9)	1,059 (14)	3,852 (8)	122402
8	Rajwar	201 (8)	28,010 (6)	409 (14)	579 (13)	3,000 (10)	6,559 (4)	120860
9	Dom, Dhangad	93 (13)	3,177 (10)	8,838 (3)	8,714 (4)	6,065 (7)	7,471 (3)	110692
10	Ghasi	512 (6)	7,422 (7)	13,939 (2)	10,272 (3)	27,467 (1)	159 (13)	89839
11	Musahar	144 (11)	1,560 (11)	6,644 (6)	1,321 (11)	1,814 (13)	3,485 (9)	62158
12	Pasi	139 (12)	6,998 (8)	735 (11)	914 (12)	1,874 (12)	1,318 (11)	48137
13	Hari, Mehtar, Bhangi	183 (9)	363 (15)	523 (12)	6,785 (6)	2,029 (11)	2,131 (10)	43296
14	Pan, Sawasi	3 (19)	14 (22)	7,367 (4)	6,044 (7)	15,274 (3)	54 (17)	31088
15	Chaupal	11 (17)	252 (17)	51 (20)	120 (15)	248 (18)	158 (14)	3742
16	Kurariar	8 (18)	19 (20)	205 (16)	498 (14)	253 (17)	777 (12)	3207
17	Dabgar	0 (20)	1,448 (12)	74 (19)	63 (19)	94 (21)	15 (22)	2834
18	Bantar	23 (15)	138 (18)	84 (18)	96 (17)	477 (15)	100 (15)	1859
19	Halalkhor	0 (21)	309 (16)	266 (15)	57 (21)	247 (19)	54 (18)	1728
20	Nat	15 (16)	427 (14)	108 (17)	75 (18)	416 (16)	38 (20)	1494
21	Kanjar	0 (22)	18 (21)	34 (21)	60 (20)	166 (20)	40 (19)	1445
22	Lalbegi	24 (14)	20 (19)	33 (22)	102 (16)	62 (22)	19 (21)	1129

CHANDIGARH U.T.

Rank in State	Castes	Total
1	Balmiki, Chura or Bhang	46,977
2	Chamar, Jatia Chamar	31,933
3	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	2,957
4	Kori or Koli	2,692
5	Pasi	2,626
6	Ad Dharmi	2,507
7	Sansi, Bhedkut or Mann	2,452
8	Mazhabi	1,794
9	Khatik	1,653
10	Bazigar	1,621
11	Dhanak	1,266
12	Bauria or Bawaria	600
13	Sikligar	535
14	Sarera	525
15	Bangali	461
16	Sirkiband	341
17	Barar, Burar or Berar	258
18	Nat	253
19	Bhanjra	238
20	Megh	231
21	Batwal	223
22	Dumna, Mahasha or Doc	219
23	Od	209
24	Darain	170
25	Sansoi	124
26	Gagra	95
27	Marija or Marecha	92
28	Chanal	83
29	Dhogri, Dhangri or Sigg	72
30	Sanhai	60
31	Sanhal	57
32	Perma	28
33	Gandhila or Gandil Gond	26
34	Dagi	19
35	Sapela	7
36	Pherera	3

DELHI U.T.

Rank in State	Castes	Total
1	Chamar, Chanwar Chamar, Jatya or Jatav Chamar,	6,60,380
2	Chuhra (Balmiki)	3,67,303
3	Koli	1,40,088
4	Khatik	1,12,605
5	Dhobi	91,178
6	Balai	89,671
7	Dhanak or Dhanuk	57,925
8	Julaha (Weaver)	53,246
9	Mallah	45,684
10	Pasi	24,495
11	Bhangi	15,277
12	Banjara	13,425
13	Sansi or Bhedkut	11,846
14	Sikligar	11,600
15	Bawaria	9,188
16	Aheria	8,519
17	Adi-Dharmi	6,192
18	Kanjar or Giarah	4,763
19	Nat (Rana)	3,969
20	Meghwal	3,951
21	Kabirpanthi	3,793
22	Chohra (Sweeper)	2,854
23	Dom	2,464
24	Sirkiband	2,338
25	Naribut	2,241
26	Sapera	1,945
27	Mazhabi	1,802
28	Bhil	1,794
29	Gharrami	1,787
30	Agria	1,766
31	Kachhandha	790
32	Singiwala or Kalbelia	656
33	Perna	591
34	Bazigar	499
35	Madari	369
36	Lalbegi	192

DAMAN AND DIU DAMAN

Rank in State	Castes	Total
1.	Bhangi (Hadi)	119
2.	Chambhar	6
3.	Mahar	1
4.	Mahyavanshi (Vankar)	2,178
5.	Mang	20

PONDICHERY

Rank in State	Castes	Total
1	Adi Dravida	92,997
2	Parayan, Sambavar	22,693
3	Adi Andhra	3,386
4	Valluvan	3,322
5	Pallan	2,581
6	Chakkiliyan	1,960
7	Kuravan	1,293
8	Vetan	435
9	Jambuvulu	419
10	Vettiyan	308
11	Thoti	302
12	Madiga	210
13	Mala, Mala Masti	154
14	Samban	92
15	Paky	10

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Rank in State	Castes	Total
1	Chamar	1,244
2	Mahyavanshi, Dhed	856
3	Bhangi	304
4	Mahar	79

GOA

Rank in State	Castes	SOUTH GOA	NORTH GOA	Total
1	Bhangi (Hadi)	127	52	179
2	Chambhar	2,567	4,601	7,168
3	Mahar	3,925	10,063	13,988
4	Mahyavanshi (Vankar)	18	69	87
5	Mang	185	460	645

GUJARAT

Rank in State	District Castes	Jamnagar	Rajkot	Surendranagar	Bhavnagar	Amreli	Junagadh	Kachchh	Banas Kantha	Sabar Kantha	Mahesana
1	Mahyavansi, Dhed, Dhedh, Vankar, Maru Vanker	62,666 (1)	1,00,999 (1)	68,486 (1)	58,167 (1)	65,779 (1)	1,34,308 (1)	11,751 (2)	33,052 (2)	52,021 (2)	80,074 (2)
2	Bhamb, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamar, Haralayya, Kh	29,429 (2)	43,056 (2)	38,664 (2)	45,499 (2)	21,351 (2)	37,232 (2)	10,234 (3)	1,21,554 (1)	58,942 (1)	96,729 (1)
3	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Mulkana, Halal	7,950 (4)	18,126 (3)	12,095 (3)	21,313 (3)	8,659 (3)	13,441 (3)	6,794 (4)	31,560 (3)	11,937 (4)	27,086 (4)
4	Meghval, Meghwal, Menghwar	13,174 (3)	2,551 (4)	622 (11)	1,307 (4)	1,178 (5)	3,154 (5)	1,07,245 (1)	4,672 (7)	88 (14)	82 (14)
5	Serva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat	449 (8)	1,004 (6)	3,424 (4)	43 (10)	8 (16)	29 (14)	118 (10)	5,377 (5)	11,988 (3)	29,510 (3)
6	Garoda, Garo	1,784 (5)	1,531 (5)	2,214 (6)	1,279 (5)	908 (6)	1,545 (6)	3,428 (5)	11,126 (4)	5,909 (5)	10,488 (5)
7	Nadia, Hadi	24 (19)	21 (24)	1,248 (7)	3 (24)	1,709 (4)	12,543 (4)	21 (21)	870 (11)	2,521 (6)	3,671 (7)
8	Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu	47 (13)	21 (23)	82 (15)	11 (19)	5 (20)	60 (10)	39 (18)	159 (12)	209 (10)	23 (23)
9	Turi	5 (29)	106 (11)	392 (12)	120 (8)	18 (10)	9 (25)	188 (9)	5,273 (6)	1,571 (7)	4,455 (6)
10	Bawa-Dedh, Dedh-Sadhu	557 (7)	666 (7)	709 (10)	481 (6)	383 (7)	412 (7)	296 (8)	1,200 (9)	97 (12)	500 (8)
11	Turi Barot, Dedh Barot	350 (9)	644 (8)	801 (9)	478 (7)	248 (8)	239 (8)	561 (7)	1,259 (8)	133 (11)	126 (12)
12	Tirgar, Tirbanda	7 (27)	20 (25)	32 (25)	0	15 (11)	3 (29)	14 (26)	982 (10)	812 (8)	199 (9)
13	Dangashia	36 (15)	186 (9)	2,435 (5)	27 (15)	40 (9)	23 (15)	87 (11)	75 (15)	90 (13)	126 (11)
14	Holar, Valhar	35 (17)	33 (17)	1,061 (8)	30 (14)	7 (17)	38 (12)	25 (20)	60 (18)	19 (19)	41 (20)
15	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	706 (6)	34 (16)	109 (14)	10 (20)	6 (18)	7 (26)	744 (6)	14 (26)	11 (25)	40 (21)
16	Thori	15 (21)	44 (14)	71 (17)	1 (28)	0	2 (30)	54 (13)	13 (28)	749 (9)	55 (17)
17	Chalvadi, Channayya	117 (10)	59 (12)	78 (16)	40 (11)	3 (24)	17 (17)	4 (29)	40 (21)	39 (17)	45 (19)
18	Pasi	17 (20)	16 (26)	20 (27)	2 (26)	2 (27)	11 (22)	41 (17)	108 (13)	18 (20)	161 (10)
19	Holaya, Holer	10 (24)	51 (13)	159 (13)	24 (17)	10 (14)	22 (16)	45 (15)	18 (24)	14 (22)	46 (18)
20	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar	31 (18)	32 (18)	66 (19)	34 (13)	13 (12)	29 (13)	20 (22)	45 (19)	51 (15)	72 (15)
21	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya	9 (25)	15 (27)	58 (20)	7 (21)	3 (25)	3 (27)	7 (28)	80 (14)	42 (16)	62 (16)
22	Ager	91 (11)	37 (15)	32 (24)	106 (9)	10 (13)	15 (18)	30 (19)	62 (17)	21 (18)	36 (22)
23	Garmatang	36 (16)	27 (21)	48 (22)	27 (16)	8 (15)	13 (20)	75 (12)	16 (25)	4 (29)	11 (29)
24	Mang-Garudi	63 (12)	119 (10)	7 (30)	3 (23)	0	3 (28)	50 (14)	32 (22)	14 (23)	17 (27)
25	Halleer	13 (22)	30 (19)	70 (18)	1 (27)	5 (19)	14 (19)	8 (27)	29 (23)	7 (27)	19 (24)
26	Bakad, Bant	37 (14)	27 (20)	48 (21)	34 (12)	3 (23)	45 (11)	16 (24)	44 (20)	10 (26)	17 (26)
27	Lingader	13 (23)	22 (22)	47 (23)	11 (18)	2 (26)	9 (24)	42 (16)	3 (29)	6 (28)	19 (25)
28	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	5 (28)	6 (28)	21 (26)	4 (22)	4 (22)	13 (21)	4 (30)	75 (16)	1 (30)	8 (30)
29	Shemalia	8 (26)	1 (30)	10 (28)	0	2 (28)	10 (23)	14 (25)	13 (27)	12 (24)	123 (13)
30	Mukri	4 (30)	6 (29)	9 (29)	2 (25)	5 (21)	69 (9)	19 (23)	2 (30)	17 (21)	13 (28)

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GUJARAT contd...

Rank in State	District	Gandhinagar	Ahmadabad	Kheda	Panch Mahals	Vadodara	Bharuch	Surat	Valsad	The Dangs	Total
	Castes										
1	Mahyavansi, Dhed, Dhedh, Vankar, Maru Vanker	14,095 (1)	2,39,159 (1)	81,142 (1)	40,923 (1)	85,949 (1)	35,861 (1)	63,949 (1)	40,640 (1)	116 (5)	12,69,137
2	Bhambi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamar, Haralayya, Kh	13,410 (2)	1,42,262 (2)	58,213 (2)	23,803 (2)	38,066 (2)	15,328 (2)	20,634 (2)	16,257 (2)	257 (1)	8,30,920
3	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Mulkana, Halal	4,641 (3)	76,363 (3)	41,070 (3)	21,452 (3)	32,214 (3)	10,720 (3)	9,303 (4)	3,940 (3)	232 (2)	3,58,896
4	Meghval, Meghwal, Menghwar	149 (8)	783 (13)	35 (20)	1,459 (5)	188 (13)	10 (17)	8,216 (5)	59 (12)	0	1,44,972
5	Senva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat	661 (5)	19,355 (4)	8,488 (4)	951 (7)	212 (11)	24 (10)	273 (10)	53 (13)	0	81,967
6	Garoda, Garo	2,662 (4)	11,127 (6)	3,822 (5)	1,506 (4)	1,809 (4)	505 (5)	868 (8)	549 (6)	0	63,060
7	Nadia, Hadi	648 (6)	11,472 (5)	11 (27)	751 (9)	814 (5)	12 (16)	1,102 (6)	25 (17)	0	37,466
8	Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu	63 (11)	2,370 (7)	61 (16)	57 (12)	788 (6)	527 (4)	16,356 (3)	2,050 (4)	213 (3)	23,141
9	Turi	199 (7)	697 (14)	645 (7)	901 (8)	144 (17)	27 (9)	152 (13)	13 (25)	0	14,915
10	Bawa-Dedh, Dedh-Sadhu	109 (9)	1,334 (10)	155 (12)	32 (14)	220 (9)	38 (6)	516 (9)	108 (9)	3 (7)	7,816
11	Turi Barot, Dedh Barot	86 (10)	937 (12)	256 (11)	175 (11)	194 (12)	33 (7)	110 (16)	100 (10)	0	6,730
12	Tirgar, Tirbanda	56 (12)	1,504 (9)	613 (8)	1,338 (6)	171 (15)	29 (8)	11 (29)	21 (20)	0	5,798
13	Dangashia	6 (19)	1,086 (11)	418 (10)	29 (15)	737 (8)	13 (14)	92 (17)	43 (14)	0	5,549
14	Holar, Valhar	5 (21)	1,679 (8)	542 (9)	12 (18)	755 (7)	15 (12)	185 (11)	654 (5)	1 (9)	5,197
15	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	10 (13)	307 (19)	17 (26)	4 (26)	178 (14)	23 (11)	976 (7)	531 (7)	167 (4)	3,894
16	Thori	0	81 (29)	1,032 (6)	536 (10)	215 (10)	0	155 (12)	9 (27)	0	3,061
17	Chalvadi, Channayya	6 (17)	326 (18)	79 (14)	6 (21)	159 (16)	7 (21)	36 (24)	21 (18)	0	1,082
18	Pasi	5 (23)	377 (16)	40 (19)	37 (13)	38 (25)	7 (23)	86 (18)	15 (23)	7 (6)	1,008
19	Holaya, Holer	5 (22)	340 (17)	61 (15)	10 (19)	121 (18)	8 (20)	26 (27)	14 (24)	0	984
20	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar	6 (18)	289 (20)	95 (13)	12 (17)	67 (22)	12 (15)	41 (22)	20 (21)	1 (8)	936
21	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya	5 (20)	417 (15)	57 (17)	2 (28)	67 (23)	7 (22)	34 (25)	21 (19)	0	896
22	Ager	8 (16)	226 (24)	41 (18)	23 (16)	70 (21)	8 (18)	37 (23)	34 (15)	0	887
23	Garmatang	1 (27)	286 (22)	28 (22)	5 (23)	47 (24)	8 (19)	139 (14)	25 (16)	0	804
24	Mang-Garudi	9 (15)	70 (30)	19 (25)	0	15 (29)	1 (27)	63 (19)	239 (8)	0	724
25	Halleer	4 (24)	288 (21)	29 (21)	9 (20)	108 (19)	14 (13)	30 (26)	17 (22)	0	695
26	Bakad, Bant	2 (25)	140 (26)	19 (23)	4 (25)	36 (26)	5 (24)	120 (15)	7 (28)	0	614
27	Lingader	1 (28)	199 (25)	19 (24)	6 (22)	75 (20)	5 (25)	23 (28)	59 (11)	0	561
28	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	9 (14)	263 (23)	8 (29)	1 (29)	24 (28)	2 (26)	56 (20)	1 (29)	0	505
29	Shemalia	0	118 (27)	9 (28)	5 (24)	11 (30)	0	42 (21)	9 (26)	0	387
30	Mukri	2 (26)	110 (28)	6 (30)	4 (27)	25 (27)	0	5 (30)	0	0	298

HARYANA

Rank in State	District		Ambala	Yamunanagar	Kurukshetra	Kaithal	Karnal	Panipat	Sonipat	Rohtak	Faridabad	Gurgaon
	Castes											
1	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdas		1,58,822 (1)	1,59,490 (1)	51,841 (1)	83,990 (1)	78,429 (1)	66,829 (1)	67,165 (1)	1,58,982 (1)	1,54,477 (1)	94,402 (1)
2	Balmiki, Chura, Bhangri		55,117 (2)	30,441 (2)	38,237 (2)	58,867 (2)	56,410 (2)	41,624 (2)	30,766 (2)	69,755 (3)	37,974 (2)	29,582 (2)
3	Dhanak		347 (14)	45 (19)	195 (14)	1,030 (8)	1,678 (12)	11,738 (3)	27,286 (3)	85,210 (2)	1,357 (8)	9,205 (3)
4	Mazhabi		806 (10)	1,265 (7)	7,667 (4)	3,462 (6)	2,580 (11)	4,811 (5)	19 (22)	70 (24)	64 (25)	4 (34)
5	Od		84 (22)	291 (12)	1,913 (8)	4,549 (4)	6,176 (3)	6,654 (4)	2,902 (4)	2,190 (6)	2,150 (5)	69 (14)
6	Bazigar		7,475 (4)	1,734 (5)	12,787 (3)	13,559 (3)	4,333 (5)	1,914 (8)	64 (16)	253 (13)	144 (17)	66 (15)
7	Kori, Koli		6,494 (5)	545 (9)	174 (16)	26 (23)	470 (16)	936 (10)	355 (9)	180 (18)	25,584 (3)	7,744 (4)
8	Bauria, Bawaria		142 (19)	38 (20)	42 (21)	60 (21)	345 (17)	504 (13)	76 (13)	3,273 (5)	2,032 (6)	1,983 (7)
9	Khatik		5,755 (6)	361 (11)	813 (10)	422 (11)	2,629 (10)	1,573 (9)	1,189 (5)	4,492 (4)	4,047 (4)	2,334 (6)
10	Kabirpanthi, Julaha		7,984 (3)	1,300 (6)	2,025 (7)	192 (13)	3,509 (8)	4,285 (6)	657 (7)	1,134 (8)	914 (9)	7,038 (5)
11	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh		411 (12)	959 (8)	2,591 (6)	3,589 (5)	4,859 (4)	3,851 (7)	45 (18)	2,035 (7)	55 (28)	30 (23)
12	Megh		4,406 (7)	22 (24)	2,633 (5)	2,567 (7)	63 (22)	292 (16)	52 (17)	192 (16)	116 (20)	23 (25)
13	Dumna, Mahasha, Doom		77 (24)	22 (23)	577 (11)	980 (9)	14 (27)	187 (17)	394 (8)	1,064 (9)	78 (22)	165 (12)
14	Pasi		3,438 (8)	1,993 (3)	480 (12)	159 (16)	3,458 (9)	754 (11)	258 (10)	113 (19)	829 (10)	46 (18)
15	Sikligar		56 (25)	251 (13)	214 (13)	147 (17)	3,911 (6)	439 (15)	977 (6)	197 (15)	634 (12)	50 (16)
16	Deha, Dhaya, Dhea		2,253 (9)	1,752 (4)	939 (9)	548 (10)	861 (13)	501 (14)	245 (11)	180 (17)	137 (18)	46 (17)
17	Sapela		51 (26)	12 (27)	52 (20)	166 (15)	703 (15)	680 (12)	27 (20)	352 (12)	2,001 (7)	17 (30)
18	Nat		11 (34)	30 (22)	33 (25)	9 (28)	3,544 (7)	81 (21)	5 (31)	48 (26)	821 (11)	252 (11)
19	Bhanjra		570 (11)	390 (10)	182 (15)	169 (14)	730 (14)	115 (18)	143 (12)	478 (10)	403 (14)	294 (9)
20	Sirkiband		151 (18)	172 (15)	12 (32)	16 (26)	26 (24)	1 (37)	(37)	103 (20)	115 (21)	261 (10)
21	Barar, Burar, Berar		207 (17)	65 (18)	71 (18)	114 (18)	79 (20)	84 (20)	65 (15)	208 (14)	382 (15)	116 (13)
22	Bangali		343 (15)	75 (17)	85 (17)	64 (20)	262 (19)	28 (25)	72 (14)	80 (21)	542 (13)	45 (19)
23	Batwal		95 (21)	36 (21)	30 (26)	326 (12)	35 (23)	38 (22)	22 (21)	61 (25)	129 (19)	39 (20)
24	Ad Dharmi		408 (13)	104 (16)	37 (22)	95 (19)	70 (21)	32 (24)	32 (19)	32 (28)	57 (27)	22 (27)
25	Perna		2 (36)	1 (37)	13 (30)	2 (34)	1 (34)	6 (33)	9 (27)	78 (22)	151 (16)	441 (8)
26	Dhogri, Dhaghri, Sigg		22 (30)	1 (36)	1 (37)	59 (22)	301 (18)	12 (28)	3 (34)	11 (32)	11 (35)	15 (31)
27	Sanhai		21 (32)	8 (29)	11 (33)	5 (30)	2 (32)	1 (36)	3 (35)	408 (11)	27 (31)	3 (35)
28	Sansoi		252 (16)	3 (35)	6 (34)	1 (35)	1 (35)	100 (19)	1 (36)	23 (31)	(37)	(37)
29	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola		140 (20)	179 (14)	20 (28)	0	0	3 (35)	4 (32)	3 (37)	6 (36)	24 (24)
30	Marija, Marecha		79 (23)	17 (26)	37 (23)	22 (24)	25 (25)	12 (29)	7 (30)	23 (30)	45 (29)	19 (29)
31	Darain		31 (28)	20 (25)	63 (19)	19 (25)	5 (30)	34 (23)	15 (24)	37 (27)	31 (30)	21 (28)
32	Dagi		29 (29)	6 (30)	13 (29)	11 (27)	12 (29)	4 (34)	16 (23)	75 (23)	73 (23)	13 (32)
33	Pherera		42 (27)	3 (34)	13 (31)	9 (29)	21 (26)	13 (27)	13 (25)	10 (34)	62 (26)	23 (26)
34	Gagra		8 (35)	5 (33)	33 (24)	2 (33)	1 (33)	8 (31)	7 (29)	28 (29)	14 (34)	30 (22)
35	Chanal		21 (31)	9 (28)	4 (36)	2 (32)	2 (31)	22 (26)	10 (26)	10 (33)	20 (32)	30 (21)
36	Sarera		2 (37)	6 (32)	25 (27)	(37)	1 (36)	9 (30)	9 (28)	4 (36)	68 (24)	1 (36)
37	Sanhal		18 (33)	6 (31)	5 (35)	5 (31)	14 (28)	8 (32)	4 (33)	4 (35)	18 (33)	10 (33)

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Rank in State	District Castes	Rewari	Mahendragarh	Bhiwani	Jind	Hisar	Sirsa	Total
1	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdas	82,199 (1)	65,523 (1)	1,26,154 (1)	95,050 (1)	1,89,106 (1)	73,221 (1)	17,05,680
2	Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi	13,493 (3)	5,489 (3)	22,780 (3)	57,199 (2)	59,874 (3)	18,637 (5)	6,26,245
3	Dhanak	14,766 (2)	25,952 (2)	52,614 (2)	25,030 (3)	74,046 (2)	29,732 (3)	3,60,231
4	Mazhabi	3 (32)	6 (23)	62 (20)	298 (13)	18,024 (5)	51,433 (2)	90,551
5	Od	28 (19)	4 (25)	104 (16)	610 (8)	44,919 (4)	11,371 (7)	87,662
6	Bazigar	82 (17)	83 (11)	166 (13)	613 (7)	14,939 (6)	19,550 (4)	77,762
7	Kori, Koli	556 (6)	3 (28)	9 (30)	148 (16)	296 (17)	226 (17)	44,551
8	Bauria, Bawaria	4,798 (4)	3,322 (5)	722 (7)	379 (10)	7,598 (7)	16,222 (6)	41,536
9	Khatik	2,462 (5)	461 (6)	356 (9)	1,012 (5)	3,747 (9)	1,516 (11)	40,612
10	Kabirpanthi, Julaha	218 (8)	3,477 (4)	4,783 (4)	302 (12)	880 (11)	179 (19)	30,861
11	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh	0	2 (31)	1,357 (6)	3,454 (4)	6,193 (8)	278 (13)	29,709
12	Megh	8 (25)	180 (7)	95 (17)	8 (30)	747 (13)	5,504 (9)	16,701
13	Dumna, Mahasha, Doom	137 (10)	112 (8)	316 (10)	875 (6)	1,835 (10)	6,582 (8)	13,702
14	Pasi	22 (21)	1 (32)	7 (31)	346 (11)	212 (19)	277 (14)	12,493
15	Sikligar	90 (15)	110 (9)	177 (12)	288 (14)	634 (15)	1,327 (12)	9,502
16	Deha, Dhaya, Dhea	84 (16)	74 (13)	93 (18)	431 (9)	714 (14)	61 (22)	8,919
17	Sapela	180 (9)	26 (17)	312 (11)	175 (15)	280 (18)	3,403 (10)	8,437
18	Nat	133 (12)	26 (16)	3,730 (5)	23 (21)	180 (21)	62 (21)	5,507
19	Bhanjra	365 (7)	92 (10)	375 (8)	58 (17)	152 (22)	32 (23)	4,548
20	Sirkiband	137 (11)	33 (14)	116 (15)	35 (20)	868 (12)	256 (15)	2,302
21	Barar, Burar, Berar	90 (14)	30 (15)	92 (19)	50 (18)	183 (20)	98 (20)	1,934
22	Bangali	19 (22)	5 (24)	13 (25)	38 (19)	66 (25)	29 (25)	1,766
23	Batwal	48 (18)	8 (21)	14 (24)	15 (23)	70 (24)	227 (16)	1,193
24	Ad Dharmi	24 (20)	16 (18)	12 (27)	13 (25)	37 (26)	9 (27)	1,000
25	Perna	125 (13)	4 (26)	6 (32)	7 (31)	17 (34)	4 (31)	858
26	Dhogri, Dhahgri, Sigg	4 (30)	2 (30)	38 (21)	9 (28)	301 (16)	207 (18)	696
27	Sanhai	2 (34)	0	3 (33)	13 (27)	12 (36)	1 (35)	511
28	Sansoi	0	0	2 (35)	3 (33)	27 (28)	(37)	419
29	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola	4 (31)	83 (12)	161 (14)	15 (24)	2 (37)	9 (28)	410
30	Marija, Marecha	5 (29)	10 (20)	35 (22)	9 (29)	71 (23)	13 (26)	396
31	Darain	13 (23)	16 (19)	12 (28)	13 (26)	22 (31)	30 (24)	382
32	Dagi	7 (26)	2 (29)	25 (23)	2 (35)	18 (33)	5 (30)	311
33	Pherera	7 (27)	1 (33)	2 (34)	4 (32)	23 (30)	6 (29)	262
34	Gagra	8 (24)	8 (22)	13 (26)	19 (22)	28 (27)	2 (32)	227
35	Chanal	5 (28)	3 (27)	9 (29)	2 (34)	13 (35)	1 (34)	163
36	Sarera	0	0	1 (36)	1 (36)	25 (29)	1 (36)	153
37	Sanhal	3 (33)	0	0	0	19 (32)	2 (33)	132

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Chamba	Kangra	Hamirpur	Una	Bilaspur	Mandi	Kullu	Lahul And Spiti	Shimla
1	Kori, Koli	1,164 (12)	15,701 (5)	791 (9)	250 (12)	324 (10)	70,318 (1)	59,279 (1)	61 (4)	1,18,608 (1)
2	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdas	8,247 (3)	88,391 (1)	41,678 (1)	47,852 (1)	39,338 (1)	53,654 (2)	4,971 (3)	47 (5)	10,270 (2)
3	Lohar	4,455 (5)	24,689 (3)	9,220 (3)	9,797 (3)	8,143 (3)	43,745 (3)	13,681 (2)	640 (2)	8,793 (3)
4	Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer	134 (19)	30,600 (2)	19,437 (2)	12,081 (2)	17,482 (2)	20,695 (4)	619 (8)	19 (6)	2,294 (6)
5	Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Mahasha, Dumne	4,472 (4)	19,281 (4)	7,969 (4)	2,029 (6)	4,471 (4)	15,198 (5)	164 (17)	7 (12)	1,268 (10)
6	Hali	25,681 (1)	1,313 (15)	75 (16)	6 (33)	1 (43)	16 (36)	1 (47)	2 (19)	14 (46)
7	Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chuhre	1,174 (11)	3,375 (12)	380 (10)	1,626 (7)	560 (7)	1,850 (8)	602 (9)	13 (9)	7,437 (4)
8	Badhi, Nagalu	2,691 (8)	5,943 (10)	6 (31)	14 (26)	8 (25)	216 (16)	199 (16)	16 (7)	5,255 (5)
9	Sipi	13,599 (2)	5,061 (11)	4 (37)	0	7 (30)	143 (20)	2 (46)	0	8 (51)
10	Chanal	2,623 (9)	37 (36)	25 (21)	121 (14)	11 (23)	7,259 (6)	2,297 (4)	1,124 (1)	1,909 (8)
11	Jogi	4,201 (6)	8,685 (7)	133 (12)	4 (36)	193 (12)	1,077 (11)	953 (6)	4 (14)	398 (15)
12	Chhimbe, Dhobi	313 (17)	3,311 (13)	2,663 (5)	1,452 (8)	1,256 (6)	1,183 (10)	74 (22)	3 (15)	803 (11)
13	Betwal	1,245 (10)	10,945 (6)	9 (27)	11 (30)	7 (26)		5 (36)	2 (17)	37 (29)
14	Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Siryare, Sarehde	507 (14)	7,338 (8)	104 (14)	3,449 (4)	283 (11)	16 (37)	1 (49)	0	119 (20)
15	Darai, Daryai	393 (16)	6,353 (9)	852 (8)	109 (16)	6 (31)	257 (15)	105 (19)	3 (16)	80 (23)
16	Ad Dharmi	3,331 (7)	211 (28)	76 (15)	3,447 (5)	44 (19)	185 (18)	54 (23)	8 (11)	162 (18)
17	Bhanjra, Bhanjre	10 (41)	21 (41)	9 (26)	10 (32)	5 (32)	17 (35)	19 (26)	1 (26)	29 (31)
18	Dhaki, Toori	38 (30)	5 (52)	25 (22)	1 (44)	107 (16)	20 (34)	7 (32)	13 (10)	1,829 (9)
19	Teli	92 (24)	167 (29)	22 (23)	117 (15)	5 (34)	3,011 (7)	703 (7)	2 (23)	51 (27)
20	Barad	14 (37)	1,023 (18)	339 (11)	106 (17)	108 (15)	32 (29)	310 (10)	0	410 (14)
21	Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigg	127 (20)	2,918 (14)	1 (45)	1 (45)	3 (37)	187 (17)	11 (30)	0	22 (41)
22	Daule, Daole	11 (40)	24 (40)	3 (38)	453 (11)	1,922 (5)	503 (13)	5 (38)	0	16 (44)
23	Rehar, Rehara	483 (15)	225 (27)	7 (30)	20 (25)	2 (41)	2 (48)	0	2 (22)	1,961 (7)
24	Bhanjara	9 (43)	285 (24)	7 (29)	542 (9)	434 (9)	1,066 (12)	5 (37)	0	23 (38)
25	Bangali	100 (22)	749 (22)	122 (13)	3 (37)	142 (13)	105 (21)	75 (21)	1 (25)	328 (16)
26	Hesi	108 (21)	30 (39)	43 (18)	1 (47)	530 (8)	1,348 (9)	250 (13)	121 (3)	28 (32)
27	Sanhai	18 (36)	315 (23)	1,370 (6)	163 (13)	112 (14)	56 (26)	0	1 (31)	23 (39)
28	Dhaogri, Dhuai	257 (18)	1,102 (17)	1 (44)	3 (38)	0	182 (19)	279 (11)	0	9 (50)
29	Dagi	48 (27)	8 (47)	4 (36)	1 (43)	3 (36)	56 (25)	1,090 (5)	6 (13)	423 (13)
30	Bazigar	9 (42)	834 (21)	19 (24)	459 (10)	7 (28)	11 (39)	6 (34)	0	19 (43)
31	Sansoi	4 (48)	942 (19)	6 (33)	0	17 (22)	284 (14)	4 (41)	1 (32)	91 (22)
32	Phera, pherera	0	284 (25)	879 (7)	35 (22)	60 (18)	15 (38)	0	1 (30)	24 (36)
33	Megh	35 (31)	1,146 (16)	6 (32)	12 (28)	2 (40)	10 (40)	12 (29)	0	24 (35)
34	Sikligar	94 (23)	2 (54)	1 (48)	1 (49)	1 (44)	8 (44)	5 (39)	0	3 (53)
35	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh	40 (29)	839 (20)	0	0	0	0	47 (24)	0	42 (28)
36	Bansi	876 (13)	10 (44)	0	5 (34)	1 (42)	1 (49)	2 (42)	0	22 (40)
37	Od	0	6 (49)	5 (35)	2 (41)	0	7 (45)	204 (15)	0	484 (12)
38	Khatik	34 (32)	47 (34)	32 (20)	30 (23)	9 (24)	96 (22)	40 (25)	1 (29)	128 (19)
39	Thathiar, Thathera	45 (28)	149 (31)	3 (40)	67 (18)	0	9 (42)	108 (18)	2 (24)	204 (17)
40	Barar, Burar, Berar	7 (46)	225 (26)	5 (34)	13 (27)	4 (35)	0	100 (20)	1 (27)	117 (21)

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HIMACHAL PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Chamba	Kangra	Hamirpur	Una	Bilaspur	Mandi	Kullu	Lahul And Spiti	Shimla
41	Mazhabi	89 (25)	161 (30)	16 (25)	38 (21)	0	32 (30)	14 (28)	2 (21)	33 (30)
42	Kamoh, Dagoli	18 (35)	11 (43)	2 (42)	2 (40)	40 (20)	26 (32)	275 (12)	0	27 (34)
43	Nat	12 (39)	19 (42)	1 (47)	1 (48)	0	70 (23)	248 (14)	0	53 (25)
44	Bandhela	12 (38)	4 (53)	65 (17)	41 (19)	60 (17)	32 (28)	9 (31)	0	23 (37)
45	Pasi	1 (50)	6 (50)	3 (39)	11 (31)	3 (38)	6 (46)	4 (40)	0	10 (49)
46	Bauria, Bawaria	25 (33)	33 (38)	8 (28)	39 (20)	7 (27)	27 (31)	14 (27)	1 (28)	13 (48)
47	Karoack	9 (44)	47 (33)	1 (46)	0	7 (29)	53 (27)	7 (33)	0	28 (33)
48	Sanhal	0	34 (37)	2 (43)	12 (29)	3 (39)	0	2 (45)	14 (8)	58 (24)
49	Darain	1 (49)	80 (32)	2 (41)	0	0	60 (24)	2 (43)	2 (18)	1 (54)
50	Gagra	21 (34)	10 (45)	33 (19)	4 (35)	17 (21)	24 (33)	2 (44)	0	22 (42)
51	Dhanak	8 (45)	7 (48)	0	20 (24)	0	8 (43)	6 (35)	0	52 (26)
52	Sapela	65 (26)	6 (51)	0	2 (42)	0	10 (41)	1 (48)	0	14 (47)
53	Marija, Marecha	6 (47)	41 (35)	0	3 (39)	5 (33)	4 (47)	0	2 (20)	15 (45)
54	Sirkiband	1 (52)	1 (55)	0	0	0	0	1 (50)	0	0
55	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola	0	10 (46)	0	1 (46)	0	1 (50)	0	0	4 (52)
56	Perna	1 (51)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Solan	Sirmaur	Kinnaur	Total
1	Kori, Koli	30,230 (2)	67,242 (1)	11,059 (1)	3,75,027
2	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdas	44,120 (1)	15,110 (2)	1,829 (4)	3,55,507
3	Lohar	9,456 (4)	3,809 (4)	1,922 (2)	1,38,350
4	Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer	16,122 (3)	1,202 (10)	1,869 (3)	1,22,554
5	Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Mahasha, Dumne	2,712 (6)	9,032 (3)	0	66,626
6	Hali	1 (53)	6 (45)	0	27,116
7	Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chuhre	4,497 (5)	2,356 (8)	147 (8)	24,017
8	Badhi, Nagalu	48 (24)	3,251 (5)	1,490 (5)	19,137
9	Sipi	5 (44)	12 (37)	3 (28)	18,844
10	Chanal	804 (11)	2,464 (7)	6 (17)	18,680
11	Jogi	446 (12)	64 (20)	9 (15)	16,167
12	Chhimbe, Dhobi	2,458 (7)	1,002 (11)	14 (14)	14,532
13	Betwal	20 (37)	7 (41)	1 (36)	12,289
14	Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Siryare, Sarehde	28 (34)	9 (39)	1 (41)	11,855
15	Darai, Daryai	45 (25)	34 (25)	0	8,237
16	Ad Dharmi	275 (14)	37 (24)	271 (6)	8,101
17	Bhanjra, Bhanjre	69 (21)	2,476 (6)	1 (33)	5,210
18	Dhaki, Toori	862 (10)	1,966 (9)	3 (25)	4,876
19	Teli	232 (16)	23 (28)	85 (9)	4,510
20	Barad	1,219 (9)	564 (14)	1 (35)	4,126
21	Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggi	1 (52)	3 (48)	23 (11)	3,272
22	Daule, Daole	144 (18)	1 (51)	0	3,082
23	Rehar, Rehara	3 (48)	17 (31)	21 (12)	2,722
24	Bhanjara	2,352 (8)	487 (15)	0	2,667
25	Bangali	386 (13)	595 (13)	6 (16)	2,612
26	Hesi	2 (50)	1 (52)	3 (26)	2,465
27	Sanhai	33 (30)	25 (26)	4 (23)	2,091
28	Dhaogri, Dhual	2 (49)	8 (40)	1 (38)	1,846
29	Dagi	5 (42)	68 (18)	3 (24)	1,715
30	Bazigar	258 (15)	21 (29)	5 (20)	1,648
31	Sansoi	0	0	0	1,351
32	Pherra, pherera	32 (31)	15 (34)	2 (32)	1,346
33	Megh	42 (27)	12 (36)	4 (22)	1,305
34	Sikligar	13 (38)	897 (12)	0	1,025
35	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh	28 (33)	0	0	1,000
36	Bansi	3 (46)	3 (47)	1 (34)	924
37	Od	11 (40)	6 (46)	177 (7)	903
38	Khatik	151 (17)	66 (19)	0	634
39	Thathiar, Thathera	2 (51)	25 (27)	18 (13)	632
40	Barar, Burar, Berar	43 (26)	61 (21)	27 (10)	603
41	Mazhabi	57 (22)	44 (23)	4 (21)	490
42	Kamoh, Dagoli	55 (23)	20 (30)	3 (27)	479
43	Nat	34 (29)	11 (38)	2 (31)	451
44	Bandhela	122 (19)	50 (22)	2 (29)	420
45	Pasi	97 (20)	96 (16)	1 (39)	238
46	Bauria, Bawaria	36 (28)	15 (32)	2 (30)	220
47	Karoack	12 (39)	13 (35)	6 (18)	183
48	Sanhal	11 (41)	1 (54)	1 (40)	182
49	Darain	4 (45)	1 (50)	0	153
50	Gagra	3 (47)	7 (43)	0	143
51	Dhanak	28 (32)	7 (42)	1 (37)	137
52	Sapela	25 (35)	2 (49)	6 (19)	131
53	Marija, Marecha	24 (36)	1 (53)	0	101
54	Sirkiband	0	72 (17)	0	75
55	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola	5 (43)	15 (33)	0	36
56	Perna	1 (54)	7 (44)	0	9

KARNATAKA

Rank in State	District Castes	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chikmagalur	Chitradurga	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwad
1	Adi Karnataka	3,22,546 (1)	2,08,251 (1)	2,977 (15)	1,38,163 (1)	37 (28)	1,588 (14)	98,370 (1)	2,20,140 (1)	1,954 (13)	1,446 (18)
2	Banjara, Lambani	4,700 (6)	16,960 (4)	19,096 (7)	75,583 (2)	36,878 (3)	1,27,017 (2)	30,435 (2)	65,473 (3)	420 (28)	76,196 (2)
3	Bhovi	73,671 (3)	40,161 (2)	23,465 (4)	48,809 (3)	9,728 (7)	36,457 (4)	23,229 (3)	85,225 (2)	2,666 (9)	60,546 (3)
4	Adi Dravida	2,38,658 (2)	38,977 (3)	199 (27)	10,919 (6)	84 (18)	153 (30)	12,451 (4)	25,254 (4)	38,119 (2)	2,682 (11)
5	Holaya, Holer, Holey	2,128 (8)	1,469 (7)	1,07,496 (1)	396 (20)	90,009 (1)	1,08,184 (3)	975 (11)	8 (54)	26,800 (3)	1,378 (19)
6	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Ch	1,821 (9)	226 (15)	92,490 (2)	3,616 (9)	5,073 (8)	1,27,439 (1)	1,608 (9)	1,581 (9)	549 (23)	1,24,890 (1)
7	Madiga	3,577 (7)	0	20,577 (6)	7,821 (8)	48,108 (2)	6,916 (9)	484 (16)	263 (14)	306 (30)	16,048 (6)
8	Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya	270 (26)	24 (29)	9,607 (9)	18,033 (5)	19 (40)	13,056 (8)	1,684 (8)	2,246 (8)	57 (49)	39,394 (4)
9	Beda, Jangam, Budga Jangam	315 (22)	192 (16)	1,027 (19)	18,595 (4)	16,709 (5)	13,057 (7)	552 (14)	14,414 (5)	27 (63)	20,773 (5)
10	Korama	9,167 (5)	4,730 (5)	10,564 (8)	3,497 (10)	1,093 (11)	15,387 (6)	4,450 (5)	4,962 (7)	103 (42)	12,690 (7)
11	Samagara	232 (29)	14 (38)	21,398 (5)	383 (21)	2,997 (10)	16,424 (5)	157 (29)	263 (15)	3,918 (6)	9,800 (8)
12	Moger	97 (48)	4 (61)	33 (57)	18 (45)	4 (62)	5 (84)	1,416 (10)	7 (59)	41,215 (1)	94 (37)
13	Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu,	97 (47)	14 (37)	39,633 (3)	44 (33)	16,943 (4)	100 (34)	236 (23)	20 (35)	241 (32)	848 (24)
14	Koracha	1,399 (10)	829 (10)	330 (25)	9,659 (7)	4 (60)	544 (21)	2,006 (7)	6,035 (6)	107 (41)	2,125 (16)
15	Adi Andhra	23,505 (4)	64 (20)	76 (42)	2,207 (11)	17 (41)	26 (53)	98 (32)	74 (22)	27 (62)	974 (23)
16	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar	105 (43)	15 (35)	6,857 (11)	1,521 (13)	51 (23)	6,663 (10)	58 (40)	415 (11)	904 (20)	3,402 (10)
17	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya	569 (17)	19 (33)	7,300 (10)	59 (30)	3,285 (9)	4,782 (11)	47 (42)	35 (29)	61 (48)	3,502 (9)
18	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	23 (71)	1 (71)	6,574 (12)	6 (65)	14,245 (6)	789 (19)	104 (31)	88 (20)	28 (61)	245 (29)
19	Mundala	40 (59)	1 (73)	4 (88)	11 (52)	0	23 (58)	3,131 (6)	142 (18)	18,445 (4)	4 (88)
20	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halal	232 (28)	77 (18)	5,187 (13)	252 (22)	574 (13)	1,645 (13)	182 (26)	68 (24)	136 (38)	2,304 (14)
21	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	323 (20)	1,033 (8)	3,194 (14)	1,343 (14)	0	504 (22)	350 (19)	315 (13)	88 (45)	2,344 (13)
22	Sillekyathas	304 (25)	550 (13)	410 (24)	1,990 (12)	3 (68)	2,179 (12)	398 (18)	1,092 (10)	16 (73)	2,144 (15)
23	Mala	849 (13)	6 (50)	55 (51)	231 (23)	8 (48)	8 (75)	1 (94)	10 (47)	374 (29)	2,417 (12)
24	Sudugadu Siddha	114 (40)	0	1,327 (17)	1,035 (16)	205 (16)	1,189 (16)	921 (12)	231 (16)	81 (46)	1,924 (17)
25	Handi Jogis	1,007 (11)	849 (9)	60 (49)	743 (17)	78 (19)	64 (44)	488 (15)	368 (12)	45 (55)	199 (31)
26	Jambuvulu	166 (35)	758 (11)	77 (40)	19 (42)	35 (30)	88 (37)	17 (62)	7 (57)	7 (83)	16 (72)
27	Byagara	332 (19)	28 (26)	25 (63)	1,121 (15)	0	791 (18)	18 (58)	107 (19)	4 (89)	69 (40)
28	Pale	16 (80)	0	1 (97)	1 (88)	0	0	2 (92)	1 (84)	63 (47)	1 (94)
29	Mukri	8 (94)	0	9 (77)	10 (55)	1 (80)	10 (70)	22 (56)	2 (74)	917 (19)	83 (39)
30	Kuravan	158 (36)	8 (48)	875 (20)	641 (18)	9 (46)	1,466 (15)	31 (51)	15 (38)	150 (36)	1,142 (21)
31	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	230 (30)	0	97 (38)	32 (37)	0	34 (49)	437 (17)	6 (60)	192 (33)	834 (25)
32	Kotegar, Metri	99 (45)	9 (46)	72 (43)	5 (67)	23 (37)	65 (42)	54 (41)	12 (43)	1,696 (16)	100 (35)
33	Ager	198 (33)	53 (23)	10 (73)	17 (47)	0	5 (82)	33 (48)	45 (27)	30 (60)	44 (47)
34	Balagai	982 (12)	718 (12)	10 (74)	38 (35)	26 (34)	48 (47)	646 (13)	26 (31)	3 (93)	37 (52)
35	Baira	321 (21)	61 (21)	174 (28)	64 (28)	13 (42)	177 (28)	79 (34)	73 (23)	3,393 (7)	150 (32)
36	Nalakeyava	13 (85)	1 (75)	3 (91)	2 (83)	0	4 (85)	71 (35)	0	5,087 (5)	2 (90)
37	Bandi	71 (53)	2 (63)	708 (21)	34 (36)	64 (21)	941 (17)	12 (67)	22 (33)	26 (64)	1,086 (22)
38	Mala Dasari	25 (70)	5 (54)	72 (44)	460 (19)	73 (20)	23 (57)	9 (72)	0	18 (70)	54 (45)
39	Halleer	96 (49)	1 (68)	99 (37)	2 (78)	425 (15)	63 (45)	17 (61)	0	4 (91)	16 (71)
40	Raneyar	14 (83)	0	100 (36)	1 (92)	3 (66)	68 (41)	341 (20)	3 (70)	2,417 (11)	25 (62)
41	Ganti Chores	76 (50)	0	1,806 (16)	0	0	187 (27)	4 (81)	2 (71)	4 (90)	1,148 (20)
42	Paravan	151 (37)	0	21 (64)	1 (91)	3 (65)	55 (46)	43 (44)	2 (75)	2,731 (8)	16 (73)
43	Madari	712 (14)	2,753 (6)	1,108 (18)	55 (32)	59 (22)	200 (26)	16 (63)	1 (80)	134 (39)	328 (28)
44	Ajila	18 (76)	20 (32)	16 (67)	13 (51)	5 (55)	7 (77)	39 (45)	9 (49)	1,770 (15)	18 (69)
45	Koosa	8 (93)	4 (59)	32 (58)	15 (48)	2 (70)	73 (39)	33 (49)	8 (55)	2,606 (10)	18 (70)
46	Mang Garudi, Mang Garodi	22 (72)	70 (19)	649 (22)	1 (87)	648 (12)	631 (20)	4 (84)	2 (73)	35 (57)	27 (60)
47	Bakuda	43 (58)	8 (47)	119 (33)	64 (29)	38 (27)	320 (24)	31 (50)	75 (21)	1,097 (18)	90 (38)
48	Holaya dasari	26 (68)	13 (40)	69 (47)	29 (39)	45 (25)	97 (35)	2 (89)	0	10 (77)	106 (34)
49	Bathada	310 (23)	0	5 (85)	23 (40)	34 (32)	15 (64)	30 (53)	9 (50)	1,986 (12)	25 (61)
50	Godda	100 (44)	50 (24)	513 (23)	6 (64)	37 (29)	28 (52)	47 (43)	11 (45)	1,121 (17)	57 (42)
51	Chakkiliyan	304 (24)	30 (25)	111 (34)	9 (56)	11 (44)	207 (25)	60 (37)	55 (26)	89 (44)	230 (30)
52	Paraiyan, Paraya	35 (62)	0	7 (82)	5 (70)	1 (82)	4 (86)	223 (24)	9 (52)	173 (34)	39 (51)
53	Maila	642 (16)	10 (43)	48 (52)	57 (31)	29 (33)	20 (62)	11 (69)	7 (58)	1,832 (14)	12 (77)
54	Arunthathiyar	223 (31)	22 (31)	13 (70)	8 (58)	6 (51)	7 (78)	109 (30)	13 (41)	54 (52)	7 (80)
55	Pallan	8 (91)	15 (36)	1 (98)	18 (46)	0	3 (87)	181 (27)	5 (65)	494 (26)	20 (68)
56	Bant	6 (97)	0	142 (31)	0	0	132 (32)	0	0	0	466 (27)
57	Gosangi	58 (56)	3 (62)	29 (61)	124 (25)	48 (24)	15 (65)	202 (25)	191 (17)	0	610 (26)
58	Hasla	216 (32)	5 (53)	146 (30)	2 (79)	3 (63)	110 (33)	319 (21)	6 (61)	510 (25)	13 (76)
59	Bakad	196 (34)	24 (28)	138 (32)	38 (34)	21 (38)	170 (29)	59 (39)	65 (25)	172 (35)	60 (41)
60	Bellara	32 (65)	5 (52)	93 (39)	6 (62)	25 (35)	33 (50)	255 (22)	7 (56)	434 (27)	55 (43)
61	Thoti	31 (66)	88 (17)	77 (41)	67 (27)	6 (54)	151 (31)	31 (52)	5 (66)	14 (75)	25 (63)
62	Holar, Valhar	19 (75)	13 (39)	302 (26)	1 (84)	7 (50)	496 (23)	5 (79)	2 (72)	55 (51)	34 (56)
63	Adiya	658 (15)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	Mala Sanyasi	122 (39)	10 (44)	11 (72)	32 (38)	3 (64)	6 (81)	5 (80)	1 (81)	16 (71)	4 (87)
65	Kalladi	371 (18)	1 (69)	65 (48)	10 (53)	45 (26)	75 (38)	158 (28)	0	15 (74)	121 (33)
66	Valluvan	15 (82)	18 (34)	8 (80)	14 (50)	0	1 (96)	3 (88)	1 (87)	100 (43)	25 (64)
67	Jaggali	11 (89)	56 (22)	104 (35)	214 (24)	9 (45)	25 (54)	3 (85)	4 (67)	7 (82)	15 (74)
68	Nayadi	13 (86)	28 (27)	27 (62)	21 (41)	0	10 (71)	39 (46)	23 (32)	109 (40)	28 (59)
69	Pambada	55 (57)	0	1 (99)	1 (89)	0	0	10 (70)	0	704 (21)	5 (84)
70	Manne	68 (54)	0	12 (71)	0	2 (72)	9 (72)	3 (86)	0	652 (22)	5 (83)
71	Panchama	12 (88)	0	9 (78)	5 (69)	450 (14)	22 (60)	0	1 (85)	16 (72)	1 (95)
72	Bindla	33 (64)	2 (64)	71 (45)	6 (63)	2 (69)	72 (40)	6 (75)	17 (37)	138 (37)	96 (36)
73	Kolupulvandlu	25 (69)	4 (58)	172 (29)	10 (54)	6 (52)	95 (36)	85 (33)	14 (40)	4 (92)	22 (65)
74	Naikadaya	109 (41)	1 (74)	14 (69)	0	2 (73)	2 (90)	60 (38)	1 (83)	518 (24)	1 (93)
75	Dakkaliga	128 (38)	6 (49)	70 (46)	85 (26)	21 (39)	64 (43)	61 (36)	22 (34)	23 (66)	54 (44)
76	Machala	29 (67)	4 (60)	46 (54)	19 (43)	1 (78)	40 (48)	28 (54)	9 (51)	8 (81)	30 (57)
77	Aray Mala	37 (61)	9 (45)	1 (96)	8 (57)	1 (74)	12 (67)	25 (55)	33 (30)	52 (53)	21 (67)
78	Ellamalwar, Yellammalawandlu	18 (77)	4 (57)	29 (60)	4 (73)	24 (36)	23 (56)	17 (60)	5 (63)	0	53 (46)
79	Kudumban	237 (27)	2 (65)	6 (84)	7 (60)	0	10 (69)	15 (64)	3 (69)	241 (31)	7 (81)
80	Anamuk	6 (96)	5 (51)	14 (68)	4 (72)	4 (59)	15 (63)	11 (68)	5 (62)	23 (65)	11 (78)
81	Mala Jangam	59 (55)	0	3 (90)	2 (82)	91 (17)	24 (55)	1 (95)	0	2 (94)	4 (86)
82	Tirgar, Tirbanda	17 (78)	12 (42)	2 (95)	1 (93)	0	0	14 (65)	2 (77)	1 (96)	1 (96)
83	Chandala	109 (42)	4 (56)	19 (65)	7 (59)	1 (75)	20 (61)	17 (59)	8 (53)	52 (54)	35 (53)
84	Kadaiyan	8 (92)	0	3 (89)	3 (75)	0	8 (73)	4 (82)	1 (78)	31 (59)	0
85	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	97 (46)	12 (41)	46 (53)	5 (66)	1 (76)	1 (92)	13 (66)	39 (28)	12 (76)	4 (85)

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Rank in State	District Castes	Bangalore	Bangalore Rural	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chikmagalur	Chitradurga	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwad
86	Lingader	7 (95)	1 (70)	9 (76)	18 (44)	35 (31)	8 (74)	2 (90)	5 (64)	6 (84)	35 (54)
87	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	72 (52)	2 (66)	59 (50)	5 (68)	6 (53)	7 (79)	7 (74)	10 (46)	23 (67)	22 (66)
88	Arwa Mala	17 (79)	4 (55)	9 (75)	14 (49)	5 (56)	22 (59)	5 (78)	11 (44)	5 (86)	34 (55)
89	Mala Masti	12 (87)	0	45 (55)	1 (85)	2 (71)	2 (88)	4 (83)	13 (42)	10 (78)	28 (58)
90	Garoda, Garo	5 (98)	1 (67)	8 (79)	2 (77)	13 (43)	0	1 (93)	18 (36)	0	1 (92)
91	Sindhollu, Chindollu	75 (51)	330 (14)	38 (56)	3 (76)	5 (58)	31 (51)	1 (97)	4 (68)	9 (80)	14 (75)
92	Masthi	13 (84)	0	5 (86)	0	1 (79)	2 (89)	6 (76)	0	56 (50)	43 (48)
93	Mala Hannai	9 (90)	0	32 (59)	2 (81)	8 (49)	7 (80)	2 (91)	0	1 (95)	39 (50)
94	Nadia, Hadi	40 (60)	0	2 (93)	0	1 (81)	1 (95)	6 (77)	0	23 (68)	40 (49)
95	Kepmaris	35 (63)	24 (30)	2 (92)	2 (80)	1 (77)	1 (93)	9 (71)	1 (79)	43 (56)	2 (89)
96	Sapari	20 (73)	0	7 (83)	7 (61)	0	8 (76)	8 (73)	15 (39)	5 (88)	0
97	Samban	20 (74)	0	17 (66)	5 (71)	3 (67)	12 (68)	0	2 (76)	6 (85)	11 (79)
98	Panniandi	15 (81)	0	2 (94)	1 (90)	9 (47)	2 (91)	22 (57)	1 (86)	19 (69)	2 (91)
99	Mala Sale, Netkani	0	0	4 (87)	1 (86)	4 (61)	5 (83)	36 (47)	10 (48)	10 (79)	0
100	Meghval, Menghvar	0	0	7 (81)	4 (74)	5 (57)	13 (66)	3 (87)	1 (82)	5 (87)	7 (82)
101	Mavilan	0	1 (72)	0	0	0	1 (94)	1 (96)	0	32 (58)	0

KARNATAKA

Rank in State	District Castes	Gulbarga	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttara Kannada	Total
1	Adi Karnataka	500 (23)	1,95,160 (1)	29,522 (1)	2,96,460 (1)	1,62,793 (1)	4,86,628 (1)	623 (20)	1,07,650 (1)	2,38,470 (1)	512 (21)	25,13,790
2	Banjara, Lambani	1,66,496 (2)	15,668 (4)	153 (19)	7,046 (5)	1,011 (7)	7,649 (5)	55,316 (3)	82,948 (2)	28,597 (4)	5,863 (7)	8,23,505
3	Bhovi	34,546 (4)	21,599 (2)	1,259 (6)	1,03,204 (3)	17,331 (2)	28,947 (2)	42,195 (4)	78,198 (3)	54,273 (3)	11,161 (2)	7,96,670
4	Adi Dravida	1,594 (13)	20,223 (3)	2,679 (3)	1,31,452 (2)	12,975 (3)	22,894 (3)	1,886 (14)	17,812 (4)	65,338 (2)	559 (19)	6,44,908
5	Holaya, Holer, Holeya	1,92,978 (1)	543 (14)	1,844 (4)	400 (18)	496 (11)	249 (16)	829 (17)	480 (20)	1,613 (8)	1,563 (11)	5,39,838
6	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Ch	24,365 (5)	464 (15)	285 (15)	202 (21)	850 (8)	1,939 (8)	61,181 (2)	4,931 (9)	823 (13)	9,774 (4)	4,64,107
7	Madiga	1,17,299 (3)	711 (10)	540 (11)	1,197 (11)	7,503 (4)	16,545 (4)	1,09,521 (1)	1,418 (13)	1,093 (11)	940 (15)	3,63,620
8	Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya	1,257 (15)	255 (17)	9 (43)	75 (25)	14 (30)	52 (25)	34,696 (5)	6,965 (6)	400 (14)	10,200 (3)	1,38,313
9	Beda, Jangam, Budga Jangam	11,628 (6)	209 (19)	119 (20)	749 (14)	126 (17)	23 (37)	14,169 (6)	5,508 (7)	2,550 (6)	314 (23)	1,21,056
10	Korama	5,342 (8)	3,045 (5)	264 (16)	1,440 (10)	4,154 (5)	6,359 (7)	7,068 (8)	7,049 (5)	6,073 (5)	669 (16)	1,08,106
11	Samagara	8,486 (7)	35 (41)	60 (23)	10 (54)	8 (38)	20 (43)	722 (19)	671 (18)	152 (16)	644 (17)	66,394
12	Moger	14 (77)	1,518 (7)	968 (8)	6 (60)	0	7 (57)	0	3,289 (10)	5 (61)	14,653 (1)	63,353
13	Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu,	294 (30)	4 (66)	6 (56)	16 (43)	0	6 (58)	94 (33)	12 (61)	26 (36)	1,000 (14)	59,634
14	Koracha	318 (29)	983 (9)	9 (45)	9,871 (4)	22 (25)	64 (24)	597 (21)	5,319 (8)	1,876 (7)	164 (26)	42,261
15	Adi Andhra	175 (36)	54 (29)	452 (12)	2,585 (7)	147 (15)	576 (13)	255 (26)	372 (22)	59 (23)	38 (39)	31,781
16	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar	1,898 (12)	86 (23)	8 (48)	1,933 (9)	1 (66)	171 (17)	4,358 (10)	1,216 (15)	57 (24)	62 (36)	29,781
17	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya	4,377 (9)	11 (52)	6 (54)	21 (40)	7 (39)	34 (32)	285 (24)	30 (45)	148 (17)	308 (24)	24,886
18	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	2,465 (11)	1 (82)	3 (67)	2 (73)	1 (71)	4 (63)	146 (30)	3 (83)	4 (65)	10 (57)	24,743
19	Mundala	30 (63)	23 (45)	108 (21)	635 (15)	0	0	14 (59)	20 (55)	1 (83)	1 (88)	22,633
20	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halal	933 (18)	105 (21)	40 (26)	45 (29)	847 (9)	1,561 (9)	2,323 (12)	159 (26)	73 (20)	1,524 (12)	18,267
21	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	378 (26)	442 (16)	1 (79)	2,859 (6)	132 (16)	472 (14)	796 (18)	1,168 (16)	1,347 (9)	69 (32)	17,158
22	Sillekyathas	26 (65)	619 (12)	5 (63)	172 (22)	207 (12)	3 (69)	1,181 (16)	2,355 (11)	898 (12)	79 (31)	14,631
23	Mala	3,361 (10)	78 (24)	7 (52)	208 (20)	6 (40)	3 (66)	6,217 (9)	36 (41)	5 (60)	598 (18)	14,478
24	Sudugadu Siddha	766 (20)	1,899 (6)	7 (53)	7 (57)	76 (19)	1 (82)	1,385 (15)	1,234 (14)	328 (15)	146 (27)	13,206
25	Handi Jogis	204 (34)	1,475 (8)	2 (69)	2,333 (8)	500 (10)	1,422 (10)	206 (28)	887 (17)	1,134 (10)	7 (63)	12,071
26	Jambuvulu	107 (42)	44 (38)	237 (17)	11 (50)	3,208 (6)	7,114 (6)	8 (69)	25 (47)	17 (44)	3 (75)	11,964
27	Byagara	1,043 (17)	19 (46)	4 (64)	21 (39)	3 (53)	4 (61)	7,441 (7)	20 (54)	21 (39)	5 (69)	11,076
28	Pale	3 (92)	685 (11)	10,278 (2)	0	0	2 (74)	2 (90)	11 (62)	0	1 (90)	11,067
29	Mukri	4 (90)	3 (69)	1 (86)	0	0	0	6 (77)	4 (79)	3 (70)	8,746 (5)	9,829
30	Kuravan	1,200 (16)	35 (40)	0	53 (27)	9 (35)	48 (27)	2,913 (11)	23 (49)	6 (57)	268 (25)	9,050
31	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	49 (55)	226 (18)	1 (81)	0	40 (21)	2 (73)	5 (78)	561 (19)	2 (75)	6,087 (6)	8,835
32	Kotegar, Metri	164 (38)	2 (72)	32 (28)	35 (32)	3 (57)	8 (56)	6 (76)	1,681 (12)	6 (56)	2,263 (10)	6,335
33	Ager	5 (86)	74 (27)	8 (46)	14 (46)	11 (33)	47 (28)	22 (51)	22 (51)	47 (28)	5 (68)	6,150
34	Balagai	81 (46)	573 (13)	1,817 (5)	46 (28)	165 (14)	673 (12)	17 (56)	62 (33)	53 (25)	13 (51)	6,034
35	Baira	320 (28)	45 (37)	419 (13)	35 (31)	32 (22)	119 (20)	191 (29)	65 (31)	29 (33)	12 (53)	5,772
36	Nalakeyava	1 (98)	6 (58)	15 (38)	2 (74)	1 (72)	1 (81)	24 (49)	6 (72)	1 (84)	1 (89)	5,241
37	Bandi	697 (21)	11 (51)	5 (57)	21 (38)	8 (36)	24 (36)	262 (25)	45 (38)	2 (73)	474 (22)	4,515
38	Mala Dasari	817 (19)	1 (81)	2 (74)	492 (16)	4 (52)	5 (60)	2,068 (13)	84 (30)	53 (26)	19 (45)	4,284
39	Halleer	467 (24)	0	1 (80)	0	0	1 (76)	0	29 (46)	9 (50)	2,881 (9)	4,111
40	Raneyar	53 (54)	36 (39)	288 (14)	0	1 (73)	0	3 (88)	22 (53)	3 (71)	11 (55)	3,389
41	Ganti Chores	16 (72)	1 (76)	8 (49)	0	0	0	9 (65)	35 (42)	3 (69)	18 (47)	3,237
42	Paravan	59 (51)	32 (42)	21 (35)	1 (83)	2 (65)	17 (46)	7 (75)	4 (81)	4 (66)	64 (35)	3,159
43	Madari	216 (32)	4 (65)	5 (59)	60 (26)	18 (26)	126 (19)	392 (23)	85 (29)	10 (49)	126 (28)	3,094
44	Ajila	21 (68)	23 (44)	220 (18)	33 (34)	16 (27)	93 (21)	10 (63)	22 (52)	51 (27)	11 (54)	3,065
45	Koosa	37 (57)	3 (68)	1 (83)	6 (59)	1 (67)	40 (29)	10 (64)	52 (35)	7 (53)	5 (70)	2,971
46	Mang Garudi, Mang Garodi	645 (22)	1 (83)		164 (23)	0	0	0	0	0	6 (66)	2,898
47	Bakuda	389 (25)	50 (33)	42 (24)	18 (42)	2 (60)	21 (40)	62 (39)	91 (28)	46 (29)	54 (37)	2,639
48	Holaya dasari	1,570 (14)	75 (26)	3 (66)	13 (48)	3 (56)	17 (45)	425 (22)	32 (44)	10 (48)	9 (58)	2,571
49	Bathada	29 (64)	8 (55)	8 (47)	3 (63)	0	22 (38)	21 (52)	170 (24)	3 (68)	99 (30)	2,516
50	Godda	58 (52)	1 (78)	14 (40)	0	5 (42)	22 (39)	57 (41)	5 (74)	1 (79)	67 (33)	2,410
51	Chakkiliyan	155 (39)	48 (34)	21 (33)	22 (37)	15 (28)	1,014 (11)	93 (34)	50 (36)	60 (22)	13 (52)	2,393
52	Paraiyan, Paraya	2 (96)	93 (22)	790 (10)	1 (77)	204 (13)	325 (15)	26 (48)	93 (27)	0	1 (92)	2,299
53	Maila	117 (40)	2 (73)	25 (30)	859 (13)	4 (51)	12 (53)	19 (54)	5 (76)	5 (59)	9 (60)	2,260
54	Arunthathiyar	16 (71)	25 (43)	7 (51)	20 (41)	25 (24)	15 (48)	14 (58)	1 (90)	3 (67)	1 (82)	2,162
55	Pallan	0	19 (47)	807 (9)	0	69 (20)	4 (64)	248 (27)	4 (80)	1 (85)	1 (91)	2,133
56	Bant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,206 (13)	1,946
57	Gosangi	30 (62)	115 (20)	6 (55)	1 (75)	3 (54)	35 (30)	79 (36)	168 (25)	90 (19)	114 (29)	1,871
58	Hasla	208 (33)	56 (28)	2 (70)	1 (76)	3 (55)	10 (54)	9 (66)	381 (21)	4 (64)	65 (34)	1,859
59	Bakad	194 (35)	10 (53)	12 (41)	15 (45)	2 (59)	26 (35)	102 (31)	48 (37)	41 (30)	521 (20)	1,776
60	Bellara	35 (59)	54 (30)	23 (31)	10 (53)	8 (37)	89 (22)	61 (40)	64 (32)	6 (55)	22 (42)	1,501

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Rank in State	<div>District</div> <div>Castes</div>	Gulbarga	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttara Kannada	Total
61	Thoti	112 (41)	1 (86)	73 (22)	453 (17)	13 (32)	1 (83)	14 (60)	41 (39)	11 (47)	14 (50)	1,393
62	Holar, Valhar	167 (37)	1 (79)	2 (71)	11 (49)	5 (43)	12 (51)	8 (68)	12 (60)	20 (41)	4 (73)	1,189
63	Adiya	0	0	1,170 (7)	0	0	78 (23)	26 (47)	36 (40)	106 (18)	5,357 (8)	1,170
64	Mala Sanyasi	11 (79)	2 (74)	0	966 (12)	1 (70)	0	2 (89)	6 (71)	2 (76)	1 (87)	1,102
65	Kalladi	326 (27)	0	41 (25)	3 (64)	26 (23)	35 (31)	97 (32)	2 (85)	9 (51)	21 (44)	1,069
66	Valluvan	11 (81)	5 (63)	27 (29)	79 (24)	10 (34)	30 (33)	34 (45)	1 (94)	5 (63)	2 (81)	1,032
67	Jaggali	66 (49)	1 (80)	0	230 (19)	2 (62)	12 (52)	74 (38)	3 (82)	17 (43)	18 (48)	982
68	Nayadi	37 (58)	51 (32)	2 (77)	16 (44)	85 (18)	15 (49)	21 (53)	25 (48)	6 (58)	41 (38)	955
69	Pambada	2 (94)	46 (36)	17 (37)	34 (33)	0	0	0	1 (93)	0	0	739
70	Manne	11 (80)	0	5 (60)	0	0	3 (67)	0	1 (92)	1 (82)	3 (77)	718
71	Panchama	25 (66)	0	0	0	0	0	28 (46)	8 (68)	15 (45)	0	690
72	Bindla	80 (47)	4 (64)	0	5 (61)	2 (61)	2 (70)	81 (35)	12 (58)	1 (78)	27 (41)	679
73	Kolupulvandlu	91 (44)	5 (62)	0	2 (70)	4 (49)	19 (44)	40 (43)	8 (67)	26 (35)	4 (74)	679
74	Nalkadaya	15 (74)	7 (57)	5 (62)	0	0	1 (80)	1 (92)	0	0	0	640
75	Dakkaliga	67 (48)	5 (61)	0	8 (56)	4 (47)	16 (47)	15 (57)	10 (63)	26 (34)	7 (62)	597
76	Machala	232 (31)	53 (31)	2 (72)	2 (71)	13 (31)	27 (34)	5 (79)	18 (56)	24 (38)	10 (56)	596
77	Aray Mala	4 (89)	75 (25)	36 (27)	10 (52)	14 (29)	50 (26)	4 (81)	224 (23)	69 (21)	2 (78)	479
78	Ellamalwar, Yellammalawandlu	40 (56)	8 (56)	5 (58)	13 (47)	4 (48)	2 (71)	3 (84)	12 (59)	38 (31)	1 (84)	413
79	Kudumban	14 (76)	14 (49)	21 (34)	3 (65)	1 (68)	4 (62)	7 (72)	7 (69)	0	1 (85)	392
80	Anamuk	33 (60)	16 (48)	7 (50)	2 (68)	4 (44)	12 (50)	4 (80)	15 (57)	34 (32)	4 (72)	378
81	Mala Jangam	102 (43)	0	0	37 (30)	0		53 (42)	5 (77)	8 (52)	0	345
82	Tirgar, Tirbanda	9 (83)	3 (70)	15 (39)	11 (51)	3 (58)	9 (55)	2 (91)	34 (43)	5 (62)	5 (71)	337
83	Chandala	22 (67)	5 (59)	11 (42)	6 (58)	5 (41)	3 (65)	37 (44)	0	12 (46)	21 (43)	325
84	Kadaiyan	12 (78)	2 (71)	9 (44)	0	2 (63)	156 (18)	18 (55)	5 (75)	0	9 (59)	322
85	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	6 (84)	5 (60)	1 (78)	29 (36)	4 (46)	20 (42)	76 (37)	2 (84)	24 (37)	1 (83)	318
86	Lingader	10 (82)	12 (50)	1 (84)	3 (66)	0	0	3 (86)	23 (50)	1 (80)	0	281
87	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	58 (53)	0	2 (73)	3 (67)	4 (50)	21 (41)	13 (61)	2 (86)	21 (40)	6 (65)	279
88	Arwa Mala	17 (70)	8 (54)	0	9 (55)	4 (45)	0	0	0	0	0	278
89	Mala Masti	86 (45)	0	0	1 (78)	1 (69)	1 (77)	8 (70)	1 (91)	0	3 (76)	213
90	Garoda, Garo	1 (97)	1 (77)	4 (65)	30 (35)	0	2 (72)	8 (67)	10 (64)	2 (74)	17 (49)	195
91	Sindhollu, Chindollu	15 (75)	2 (75)	0	0	0	2 (75)	0	54 (34)	0	0	195
92	Masthi	21 (69)	1 (84)	5 (61)	4 (62)	0	0	7 (73)	10 (65)	0	19 (46)	192
93	Mala Hannai	60 (50)	0	1 (85)	2 (72)	0	6 (59)	23 (50)	0	1 (81)	1 (86)	190
94	Nadia, Hadi	6 (85)	4 (67)	2 (76)	1 (82)	0	0	8 (71)	0	0	6 (67)	175
95	Kepmaris	15 (73)	0	1 (82)	2 (69)	0	0	3 (85)	4 (78)	0	38 (40)	161
96	Sapari	4 (91)	47 (35)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (89)	20 (42)	0	145
97	Samban	32 (61)	0	0	1 (84)	0	0	13 (62)	6 (73)	3 (72)	0	141
98	Panniandi	2 (95)	0	3 (68)	0	0	3 (68)	3 (87)	9 (66)	0	2 (80)	134
99	Mala Sale, Netkani	5 (87)	0	22 (32)	1 (79)	0	0	4 (82)	6 (70)	0	7 (64)	115
100	Meghval, Menghvar	5 (88)	0	2 (75)	1 (81)	2 (64)	1 (79)	7 (74)	2 (88)	2 (77)	9 (61)	94
101	Mavilan	2 (93)	1 (85)	17 (36)	1 (80)	0	1 (78)	4 (83)	2 (87)	7 (54)	2 (79)	87

KERALA

Rank in State	District Castes	Kasaragod	Kannur	Wayanad	Kozhikode	Malappuram	Palakkad	Thrissur	Ernakulam	Idukki	Kottayam	Alappuzha
1	Pulayan, Cheramar	8,245 (4)	43,742 (1)	4,506 (2)	57,156 (1)	9,733 (5)	11,577 (7)	1,30,407 (1)	1,85,022 (1)	33,839 (3)	78,557 (1)	1,12,146 (1)
2	Cheruman	3,395 (5)	150 (22)	5,817 (1)	45,736 (2)	88,612 (1)	1,69,491 (1)	4,427 (9)	180 (20)	152 (21)	85 (26)	4 (41)
3	Kuravan, Sidhanar	381 (15)	813 (13)	349 (21)	1,457 (17)	933 (15)	2,989 (11)	1,203 (14)	1,321 (9)	728 (10)	364 (16)	11,202 (4)
4	Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambav	161 (19)	1,532 (11)	1,284 (5)	3,726 (13)	7,571 (7)	15,601 (6)	24,457 (4)	17,314 (2)	53,295 (1)	20,240 (2)	9,469 (5)
5	Kanakkan, Padanna	29 (37)	110 (24)	1,681 (4)	6,313 (6)	81,933 (2)	60,513 (2)	31,396 (3)	1,613 (7)	32 (36)	14 (36)	27 (21)
6	Thandan	796 (12)	3,903 (5)	1,144 (7)	504 (20)	2,874 (10)	28,783 (3)	4,787 (8)	2,083 (6)	768 (9)	957 (9)	31,596 (2)
7	Vettuvan	10,383 (3)	124 (23)	174 (25)	4,203 (10)	753 (17)	847 (21)	96,779 (2)	10,989 (4)	59 (29)	109 (24)	6 (36)
8	Mannan	268 (17)	592 (15)	473 (17)	4,953 (7)	9,506 (6)	23,414 (4)	3,907 (10)	220 (16)	235 (18)	4,326 (5)	4,928 (6)
9	Velan	145 (20)	1,504 (12)	655 (13)	3,846 (12)	3,980 (9)	542 (24)	6,575 (7)	12,098 (3)	3,119 (6)	10,961 (3)	14,439 (3)
10	Pallan	36 (33)	11 (44)	704 (12)	28 (41)	37 (35)	594 (23)	653 (17)	184 (19)	41,342 (2)	503 (15)	20 (23)
11	Panan	32 (36)	59 (31)	385 (20)	2,487 (15)	4,611 (8)	21,571 (5)	7,498 (6)	1,091 (10)	412 (13)	787 (10)	722 (10)
12	Paravan	139 (21)	2,101 (9)	560 (15)	11,582 (3)	538 (19)	1,929 (15)	319 (23)	2,595 (5)	3,587 (5)	10,046 (4)	1,469 (7)
13	Vannan	2,363 (8)	10,050 (2)	395 (19)	4,606 (8)	761 (16)	1,212 (18)	340 (22)	920 (12)	1,895 (7)	1,114 (7)	1,396 (8)
14	Chakkiliyan	2,932 (7)	2,119 (8)	899 (11)	1,171 (18)	1,023 (13)	9,926 (8)	606 (18)	1,072 (11)	12,541 (4)	1,103 (8)	3 (45)
15	Perumannan	1,089 (11)	340 (17)	609 (14)	4,382 (9)	14,255 (4)	3,387 (10)	8,741 (5)	411 (14)	122 (23)	183 (20)	83 (17)
16	Kalladi	6 (56)	18 (39)	177 (24)	10,038 (5)	19,556 (3)	53 (40)	23 (41)	19 (40)	13 (49)	14 (35)	2 (50)
17	Moger	20,952 (2)	2,255 (7)	512 (16)	582 (19)	12 (51)	30 (44)	9 (51)	17 (42)	34 (35)	6 (44)	9 (30)
18	Vetan	7 (55)	27 (35)	18 (38)	46 (33)	6 (61)	178 (31)	57 (33)	32 (32)	52 (30)	554 (14)	128 (15)
19	Mavilan	21,689 (1)	1,666 (10)	9 (49)	10 (54)	27 (40)	29 (47)	58 (32)	23 (37)	2 (62)	7 (43)	0
20	Valluvan	8 (52)	3,372 (6)	63 (28)	10,494 (4)	125 (26)	1,234 (17)	372 (21)	88 (26)	378 (14)	39 (30)	28 (20)
21	Karimpalan	5 (57)	8,183 (3)	122 (26)	3,934 (11)	39 (33)	13 (58)	12 (48)	5 (52)	3 (60)	1 (60)	0
22	Kavara	38 (31)	218 (19)	259 (23)	147 (25)	182 (23)	9,821 (9)	774 (16)	87 (27)	41 (31)	20 (34)	4 (42)
23	Malayan	0	5,798 (4)	0	2,199 (16)	953 (14)	2,896 (12)	0	0	0	0	0
24	Ayyanavar	11 (50)	16 (41)	11 (40)	31 (38)	7 (58)	32 (42)	6 (55)	16 (43)	261 (17)	31 (31)	10 (29)
25	Pathiyan	40 (29)	60 (29)	1,010 (8)	39 (35)	42 (32)	54 (39)	49 (36)	102 (25)	98 (25)	566 (13)	1,043 (9)
26	Adi Andhra	33 (35)	668 (14)	914 (10)	2,711 (14)	1,822 (12)	913 (20)	230 (26)	49 (29)	9 (52)	1 (57)	14 (26)
27	Padannan	12 (49)	14 (42)	8 (50)	20 (44)	2,346 (11)	59 (37)	3,440 (11)	208 (17)	24 (41)	65 (27)	5 (38)
28	Kakkalan	26 (42)	70 (28)	17 (39)	111 (27)	67 (27)	90 (35)	447 (19)	1,471 (8)	94 (26)	715 (12)	636 (11)
29	Boyan	27 (40)	0	405 (18)	0	0	747 (22)	2,060 (12)	775 (13)	520 (12)	727 (11)	5 (37)
30	Bakuda	3,256 (6)	2 (56)	1,703 (3)	14 (48)	28 (39)	3 (66)	13 (46)	1 (60)	25 (40)	0	0
31	Palluvan	28 (39)	418 (16)	56 (29)	173 (24)	31 (38)	2,134 (14)	226 (27)	193 (18)	81 (27)	119 (23)	204 (13)
32	Adi Dravida	135 (22)	232 (18)	939 (9)	119 (26)	507 (21)	339 (25)	277 (25)	177 (21)	792 (8)	212 (18)	23 (22)
33	Kadaiyan	26 (41)	36 (34)	11 (42)	239 (22)	660 (18)	2,806 (13)	22 (42)	28 (34)	3 (59)	1 (59)	12 (27)
34	Kootan, Koodan	17 (44)	9 (48)	11 (43)	12 (52)	180 (24)	1,446 (16)	1,968 (13)	7 (50)	39 (32)	4 (46)	4 (43)
35	Kudumban	34 (34)	204 (20)	329 (22)	185 (23)	32 (37)	149 (32)	843 (15)	241 (15)	548 (11)	206 (19)	274 (12)
36	Nayadi	3 (59)	59 (30)	2 (59)	42 (34)	412 (22)	1,039 (19)	383 (20)	53 (28)	37 (33)	87 (25)	37 (18)
37	Bharatar	19 (43)	25 (36)	21 (36)	75 (31)	61 (29)	85 (36)	29 (38)	41 (30)	146 (22)	2,180 (6)	3 (44)
38	Samban	98 (25)	108 (25)	80 (27)	111 (28)	67 (28)	116 (34)	299 (24)	175 (22)	283 (15)	177 (21)	96 (16)
39	Arunthathiyar	28 (38)	78 (26)	42 (30)	396 (21)	515 (20)	299 (27)	42 (37)	37 (31)	195 (19)	137 (22)	7 (33)
40	Semman	5 (58)	7 (50)	4 (54)	10 (55)	6 (60)	55 (38)	54 (34)	110 (24)	17 (46)	338 (17)	162 (14)
41	Holeya	1,288 (9)	5 (52)	9 (48)	38 (36)	37 (34)	17 (55)	18 (43)	9 (45)	0	8 (41)	6 (35)
42	Adi Kamataka	36 (32)	42 (33)	1,151 (6)	8 (58)	7 (57)	12 (60)	10 (50)	5 (51)	7 (54)	3 (49)	1 (53)
43	Nalkadaya	1,202 (10)	0	0	3 (64)	18 (44)	6 (65)	5 (58)	5 (54)	18 (45)	3 (52)	0
44	Maila	678 (14)	10 (46)	11 (44)	7 (59)	10 (55)	24 (50)	1 (66)	9 (46)	18 (44)	3 (51)	8 (32)
45	Puthirai Vannan	10 (51)	21 (37)	0	32 (37)	5 (62)	26 (48)	95 (29)	112 (23)	183 (20)	43 (29)	35 (19)
46	Baira	724 (13)	0	3 (55)	5 (61)	10 (54)	16 (56)	2 (60)	1 (59)	3 (58)	0	0
47	Gavara	7 (54)	162 (21)	37 (31)	29 (39)	58 (31)	242 (28)	60 (31)	31 (33)	110 (24)	3 (50)	0
48	Pulaya Vettuvan	84 (26)	10 (47)	10 (45)	104 (29)	133 (25)	13 (59)	225 (28)	19 (41)	13 (50)	4 (47)	16 (25)
49	Tholi	74 (27)	51 (32)	10 (46)	19 (46)	2 (67)	141 (33)	16 (44)	9 (47)	283 (16)	4 (48)	2 (52)
50	Chamar, Muchi	38 (30)	4 (53)	22 (35)	22 (42)	16 (47)	29 (45)	29 (39)	24 (35)	70 (28)	13 (37)	2 (48)
51	Vallon	17 (45)	20 (38)	25 (34)	91 (30)	14 (49)	25 (49)	62 (30)	20 (39)	30 (37)	55 (28)	12 (28)
52	Dhomban	0	0	1 (61)	9 (56)	15 (48)	329 (26)	23 (40)	7 (49)	1 (64)	28 (32)	2 (49)
53	Koosa	1 (65)	7 (49)	3 (57)	13 (50)	60 (30)	200 (29)	13 (47)	3 (55)	3 (61)	10 (39)	8 (31)
54	Nalakeyava	310 (16)	0	3 (58)	1 (65)	7 (59)	1 (67)	5 (57)	2 (58)	15 (47)	2 (56)	1 (57)
55	Samagara	115 (24)	3 (54)	0	17 (47)	24 (42)	47 (41)	51 (35)	22 (38)	11 (51)	6 (45)	5 (39)
56	Mundala	220 (18)	1 (59)	30 (33)	29 (40)	4 (64)	18 (54)	2 (64)	5 (53)	28 (38)	2 (55)	
57	Raneyar	3 (60)	11 (45)	5 (52)	70 (32)	17 (46)	22 (52)	15 (45)	24 (36)	27 (39)	23 (33)	19 (24)
58	Gosangi	1 (64)	17 (40)	0	19 (45)	17 (45)	183 (30)	7 (54)	1 (63)	1 (65)	8 (40)	
59	Godda	0	78 (27)	21 (37)	20 (43)	11 (53)	8 (62)	2 (63)	2 (57)	20 (42)	11 (38)	1 (56)
60	Ajila	118 (23)	2 (55)	9 (47)	4 (63)	3 (65)	0	1 (65)	7 (48)	1 (63)	2 (53)	4 (40)
61	Pambada	61 (28)	0	4 (53)	9 (57)	24 (41)	23 (51)	5 (59)	1 (65)	7 (56)	1 (61)	3 (46)
62	Chandala	1 (63)	0	11 (41)	14 (49)	11 (52)	29 (46)	5 (56)	1 (62)	7 (55)	7 (42)	7 (34)
63	Hasla	16 (46)	5 (51)	6 (51)	12 (51)	33 (36)	32 (43)	11 (49)	1 (64)	0	1 (58)	
64	Godagali	2 (61)	1 (58)	0	6 (60)	19 (43)	13 (57)	8 (52)	9 (44)	14 (48)	2 (54)	1 (55)
65	Bandi	7 (53)	0	36 (32)	5 (62)	4 (63)	6 (64)	0	0	35 (34)	0	
66	Bellara	13 (48)	12 (43)	3 (56)	11 (53)	13 (50)	9 (61)	2 (62)	2 (56)	5 (57)	0	2 (47)
67	Panchama	2 (62)	0	0	1 (66)	2 (66)	20 (53)	8 (53)	1 (66)	8 (53)	1 (62)	2 (51)
68	Bathada	15 (47)	2 (57)	1 (60)	0	9 (56)	7 (63)	2 (61)	1 (61)	19 (43)	0	1 (54)

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KERALA contd....

Rank in State	District		Pathanamthitta	Kollam	Thiruvananthapuram	Total
	Castes					
1	Pulayan, Cheramar		64,581 (1)	91,058 (2)	1,53,200 (1)	9,83,769
2	Cheruman		56 (24)	62 (25)	751 (12)	3,18,918
3	Kuravan, Sidhanar		53,906 (2)	1,03,631 (1)	71,656 (2)	2,50,933
4	Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambav		18,121 (3)	22,149 (4)	27,392 (4)	2,22,312
5	Kanakkan, Padanna		10 (39)	11 (48)	63 (27)	1,83,777
6	Thandan		3,613 (5)	50,442 (3)	37,045 (3)	1,69,295
7	Vettuvan		404 (13)	59 (26)	93 (24)	1,24,982
8	Mannan		1,438 (8)	6,036 (6)	6,864 (9)	67,160
9	Velan		2,178 (6)	2,372 (10)	1,390 (11)	63,804
10	Pallan		1,183 (9)	3,306 (8)	442 (15)	49,043
11	Panan		1,774 (7)	3,303 (9)	2,442 (10)	47,174
12	Paravan		226 (17)	800 (13)	10,480 (6)	46,371
13	Vannan		774 (10)	3,561 (7)	6,883 (8)	36,270
14	Chakkiliyan		210 (18)	1,743 (11)	301 (18)	35,649
15	Perumannan		123 (19)	221 (18)	362 (16)	34,308
16	Kalladi		0	909 (12)	11 (50)	29,941
17	Moger		39 (25)	120 (21)	40 (30)	24,617
18	Velan		279 (15)	13,238 (5)	9,303 (7)	23,925
19	Mavilan		3 (48)	9 (53)	7 (54)	23,539
20	Valluvan		23 (29)	137 (20)	146 (21)	16,507
21	Karimpalan		1 (55)	43 (30)	1 (65)	12,319
22	Kavara		19 (30)	49 (28)	304 (17)	11,963
23	Malayan		0	0	0	11,846
24	Ayyanavar		15 (34)	63 (24)	11,049 (5)	11,559
25	Pathiyan		6,703 (4)	71 (23)	83 (26)	9,960
26	Adi Andhra		6 (42)	28 (40)	27 (40)	7,425
27	Padannan		1 (57)	10 (51)	37 (34)	6,249
28	Kakkalan		672 (11)	1 (65)	700 (13)	6,025
29	Boyan		312 (14)	53 (27)	39 (31)	5,670
30	Bakuda		0	28 (41)	2 (59)	5,075
31	Palluvan		63 (23)	256 (17)	21 (44)	4,003
32	Adi Dravida		66 (22)	30 (37)	83 (25)	3,931
33	Kadaiyan		1 (54)	39 (32)	2 (62)	3,848
34	Kootan, Koodan		25 (28)	29 (39)	38 (32)	3,789
35	Kudumban		16 (32)	327 (15)	32 (38)	3,420
36	Nayadi		564 (12)	433 (14)	3 (58)	3,154
37	Bharatar		14 (35)	16 (45)	125 (22)	2,840
38	Samban		265 (16)	164 (19)	229 (19)	2,268
39	Arunthathiyar		75 (20)	30 (38)	35 (36)	1,916
40	Semman		13 (37)	272 (16)	638 (14)	1,691
41	Holeya		13 (36)	1 (64)	29 (39)	1,516
42	Adi Karnataka		1 (51)	12 (46)	24 (42)	1,319
43	Nalkadaya		6 (43)	12 (47)	15 (48)	1,296
44	Maila		11 (38)	20 (44)	16 (47)	826
45	Puthirai Vannan		71 (21)	96 (22)	95 (23)	824
46	Baira		0	10 (50)	18 (45)	792
47	Gavara		0	1 (63)	33 (37)	773
48	Pulaya Vettuvan		7 (41)	25 (43)	38 (33)	701
49	Thoti		3 (49)	44 (29)	22 (43)	680
50	Chamar, Muchi		0	33 (36)	195 (20)	497
51	Vallon		36 (26)	38 (33)	18 (46)	463
52	Dhomban		0	1 (62)	9 (51)	425
53	Koosa		17 (31)	41 (31)	36 (35)	415
54	Nalakeyava		2 (50)	8 (55)	14 (49)	368
55	Samagara		6 (44)	7 (57)	44 (29)	358
56	Mundala		1 (56)	4 (60)	2 (63)	346
57	Raneyar		16 (33)	34 (35)	60 (28)	346
58	Gosangi		29 (27)	7 (56)	7 (53)	323
59	Godda		4 (46)	28 (42)	5 (57)	192
60	Ajila		3 (47)	5 (59)	1 (64)	160
61	Pambada		5 (45)	11 (49)	1 (66)	155
62	Chandala		7 (40)	9 (52)	26 (41)	135
63	Hasla		0	34 (34)	6 (55)	118
64	Godagali		1 (53)	0	0	109
65	Bandi		0	0	2 (60)	95
66	Bellara		1 (52)	6 (58)	5 (56)	84
67	Panchama		1 (58)	9 (54)	8 (52)	63
68	Bathada		0	3 (61)	2 (61)	62

CHHATTISHGARH

Rank in State	District Castes	Surguja	Bilaspur	Raigarh	Rajnandgaon	Durg	Raipur	Bastar	Total
1	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar	60,777 (1)	5,80,987 (1)	67,087 (1)	89,667 (1)	2,25,648 (1)	3,97,947 (1)	10,013 (3)	14,32,126
2	Ganda, Gandhi	1,556 (7)	34,913 (2)	57,878 (2)	5,141 (3)	14,291 (3)	92,292 (2)	27,095 (2)	2,33,439
3	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar	736 (10)	14,780 (4)	1,409 (9)	44,007 (2)	47,420 (2)	33,503 (3)	75,259 (1)	2,17,114
4	Ghasi, Ghasia	26,260 (2)	16,425 (3)	24,420 (3)	1,010 (6)	1,527 (6)	14,233 (4)	2,660 (4)	86,535
5	Chikwa, Chikvi	6,249 (3)	313 (20)	20,263 (4)	62 (23)	432 (16)	303 (18)	100 (17)	27,722
6	Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar	930 (8)	4,663 (5)	991 (10)	1,471 (4)	3,064 (4)	3,262 (5)	1,288 (8)	15,669
7	Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	2,683 (5)	1,240 (11)	6,161 (5)	146 (13)	1,088 (7)	1,488 (8)	1,637 (6)	14,443
8	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	5,884 (4)	1,308 (10)	3,563 (6)	790 (7)	540 (13)	895 (12)	182 (15)	13,162
9	Dewar	53 (23)	1,689 (8)	912 (11)	1,063 (5)	1,752 (5)	2,488 (6)	303 (12)	8,260
10	Barahar, Basod	1,771 (6)	477 (17)	2,363 (7)	446 (8)	594 (11)	975 (11)	68 (21)	6,694
11	Koli, Kori	761 (9)	2,104 (7)	326 (16)	144 (14)	742 (9)	237 (21)	155 (16)	4,469
12	Chidar	305 (14)	613 (16)	835 (12)	187 (12)	543 (12)	1,190 (10)	665 (11)	4,338
13	Audhelia	50 (24)	3,780 (6)	53 (29)	2 (41)	66 (24)	135 (26)	14 (36)	4,100
14	Katia, Patharia	95 (17)	966 (12)	273 (19)	434 (9)	174 (20)	827 (13)	1,217 (9)	4,016
15	Beldar, Sunkar	194 (15)	1,347 (9)	90 (24)	137 (16)	458 (15)	1,365 (9)	79 (20)	3,670
16	Balahi, Balai	76 (19)	204 (23)	449 (15)	130 (17)	69 (23)	2,056 (7)	34 (26)	3,018
17	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar	27 (32)	905 (14)	465 (14)	340 (10)	497 (14)	632 (14)	13 (38)	2,879
18	Chitar	70 (20)	202 (24)	47 (31)	81 (20)	292 (18)	216 (22)	1,702 (5)	2,610
19	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	18 (33)	27 (36)	1,635 (8)	21 (29)	26 (34)	592 (15)	13 (37)	2,332
20	Khatik	453 (12)	371 (18)	89 (25)	207 (11)	846 (8)	133 (28)	95 (18)	2,194
21	Chadar	54 (22)	176 (25)	35 (32)	13 (31)	286 (19)	59 (33)	1,521 (7)	2,144
22	Pasi	522 (11)	656 (15)	83 (27)	35 (26)	646 (10)	75 (31)	81 (19)	2,098
23	Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhn	34 (29)	922 (13)	276 (18)	104 (18)	170 (21)	278 (19)	64 (22)	1,848
24	Ruijhar	39 (26)	365 (19)	55 (28)	100 (19)	55 (26)	348 (17)	873 (10)	1,835
25	Bhanumati	348 (13)	228 (22)	85 (26)	41 (22)	328 (17)	153 (24)	50 (25)	1,259
26	Bagri, Bagdi	38 (27)	75 (28)	575 (13)	59 (24)	63 (25)	151 (25)	54 (23)	1,015
27	Dhanuk	193 (16)	155 (26)	149 (22)	33 (27)	155 (22)	275 (20)	24 (30)	984
28	Dohor	28 (30)	34 (34)	242 (20)	10 (33)	38 (31)	69 (32)	279 (13)	700
29	Kanjar	38 (28)	40 (32)	150 (21)	13 (32)	39 (30)	360 (16)	30 (28)	670
30	Sansi, Sansia	16 (36)	122 (27)	303 (17)	23 (28)	15 (40)	135 (27)	12 (39)	626
31	Moghia	0 (43)	15 (40)	9 (41)	138 (15)	42 (28)	120 (29)	183 (14)	507
32	Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat	41 (25)	279 (21)	9 (40)	6 (35)	40 (29)	45 (35)	32 (27)	452
33	Banchada	90 (18)	58 (30)	124 (23)	6 (34)	29 (33)	29 (36)	23 (32)	359
34	Meghwal	27 (31)	14 (41)	28 (34)	70 (21)	21 (37)	170 (23)	17 (35)	347
35	Kuchbandhia	16 (35)	45 (31)	48 (30)	41 (25)	43 (27)	90 (30)	52 (24)	335
36	Silawat	5 (40)	60 (29)	35 (33)	6 (37)	18 (38)	26 (37)	26 (29)	176
37	Holiya	61 (21)	26 (37)	14 (38)	1 (43)	9 (42)	8 (43)	24 (31)	143
38	Muskhan	15 (37)	38 (33)	26 (35)	5 (38)	33 (32)	18 (40)	8 (40)	143
39	Bahna, Bahana	4 (41)	28 (35)	12 (39)	14 (30)	23 (36)	20 (38)	18 (33)	119
40	Dhed, Dher	16 (34)	25 (39)	14 (37)	6 (36)	24 (35)	19 (39)	6 (41)	110
41	Bargunda	7 (39)	25 (38)	1 (43)	2 (42)	16 (39)	46 (34)	1 (43)	98
42	Bedia	10 (38)	10 (43)	20 (36)	3 (40)	9 (41)	15 (41)	17 (34)	84
43	Zamral	4 (42)	13 (42)	2 (42)	5 (39)	6 (43)	13 (42)	3 (42)	46

MADHYA PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Morena	Bhind	Gwalior	Datia	Shivpuri	Guna	Tikamgarh	Chhatarpur	Panna	Sagar
1	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar	2,52,736 (1)	1,781,613 (1)	1,62,059 (1)	55,642 (1)	1,34,994 (1)	1,64,884 (1)	1,39,047 (1)	1,71,592 (1)	78,992 (1)	2,35,172 (1)
2	Balahi, Balai	697 (10)	79 (19)	1,711 (10)	420 (9)	371 (14)	326 (19)	91 (18)	110 (19)	80 (24)	150 (21)
3	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar	1,319 (8)	420 (11)	1,277 (12)	105 (19)	136 (20)	1,607 (13)	180 (17)	267 (15)	149 (20)	1,603 (10)
4	Koli, Kori	47,951 (2)	29,538 (2)	54,885 (2)	9,961 (2)	21,138 (3)	15,330 (2)	8,466 (5)	28,805 (2)	13,060 (3)	16,135 (4)
5	Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar	13,004 (3)	14,422 (3)	19,584 (3)	4,605 (5)	8,179 (5)	12,487 (3)	3,607 (6)	3,235 (6)	2,773 (7)	8,895 (7)
6	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	66 (23)	117 (15)	388 (16)	999 (8)	656 (10)	3,246 (6)	20,323 (2)	24,971 (4)	9,847 (4)	16,476 (3)
7	Bagri, Bagdi	12 (32)	41 (22)	1,771 (9)	21 (23)	6 (38)	2,827 (7)	23 (29)	18 (32)	3,213 (6)	22 (31)
8	Kumhar	0	0	0	7,279 (4)	212 (16)	0	18,958 (3)	25,678 (3)	13,806 (2)	0
9	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	777 (9)	12,822 (4)	15,673 (4)	8,705 (3)	27,912 (2)	5,633 (5)	9,485 (4)	7,821 (5)	1,423 (9)	11,400 (6)
10	Katia, Patharia	8 (36)	82 (18)	236 (20)	7 (33)	12 (34)	30 (33)	3 (39)	5 (40)	26 (32)	214 (19)
11	Khatik	11,276 (4)	7,524 (5)	7,601 (5)	1,103 (7)	4,166 (7)	2,811 (8)	2,093 (9)	2,286 (8)	1,112 (12)	3,160 (8)
12	Barahar, Basod	128 (19)	2,089 (7)	6,424 (6)	4,251 (6)	8,864 (4)	2,778 (9)	3,301 (7)	138 (17)	544 (14)	454 (15)
13	Chadar	131 (17)	60 (21)	299 (19)	66 (20)	186 (18)	329 (18)	3,029 (8)	2,953 (7)	39 (30)	31,726 (2)
14	Dhanuk	1,779 (7)	7,474 (6)	4,151 (7)	354 (11)	1,322 (8)	526 (17)	57 (24)	28 (26)	12 (37)	11,434 (5)
15	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar	3,292 (5)	1,291 (9)	2,014 (8)	134 (16)	416 (12)	2,217 (10)	440 (11)	1,143 (9)	663 (13)	858 (12)
16	Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat	6 (39)	3 (40)	16 (43)	1 (40)	44 (22)	7 (44)	12 (31)	66 (22)	5,913 (5)	36 (26)
17	Chidar	460 (12)	196 (14)	570 (14)	251 (14)	4,532 (6)	11,393 (4)	1,147 (10)	301 (14)	328 (15)	1,068 (11)
18	Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	326 (13)	8 (36)	43 (39)	0	8 (36)	172 (21)	6 (38)	834 (11)	2,166 (8)	597 (14)
19	Pasi	9 (35)	4 (39)	220 (21)	7 (34)	7 (37)	27 (34)	8 (34)	20 (30)	4 (39)	243 (18)
20	Dhobi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Silawat	1 (44)	0	66 (36)	39 (22)	1 (42)	1,493 (14)	3 (40)	4 (42)	1 (44)	404 (16)
22	Moghia	653 (11)	16 (29)	126 (25)	119 (18)	172 (19)	1,834 (12)	41 (25)	18 (33)	199 (18)	32 (29)
23	Beldar, Sunkar	33 (27)	8 (34)	81 (31)	174 (15)	18 (32)	21 (37)	383 (12)	888 (10)	1,344 (10)	281 (17)
24	Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhni, Mangar	113 (20)	95 (17)	591 (13)	350 (12)		120 (23)	21 (30)	41 (25)	80 (26)	37 (25)
25	Banchada	7 (38)	25 (23)	45 (38)	10 (30)	55 (21)	26 (35)	30 (26)	23 (29)	102 (22)	34 (27)
26	Bargunda	9 (34)	8 (33)	16 (42)	1 (39)	19 (30)	23 (36)	25 (28)	5 (39)	5 (38)	14 (36)

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MADHYA PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District		Morena	Bhind	Gwalior	Datia	Shivpuri	Guna	Tikamgarh	Chhatarpur	Panna	Sagar
	Castes											
27	Bedia		1,959 (6)	469 (10)	325 (18)	44 (21)	1,271 (9)	1,893 (11)	302 (13)	504 (12)	1,195 (11)	1,796 (9)
28	Meghwal		10 (33)	15 (30)	70 (35)	3 (38)	4 (40)	51 (30)	67 (22)	60 (23)	48 (29)	8 (39)
29	Dohor		6 (40)	1,404 (8)	368 (17)	256 (13)	20 (29)	12 (41)	9 (33)	6 (38)	2 (43)	19 (34)
30	Pardhi		142 (16)	5 (38)	1,684 (11)	0	448 (11)	1,048 (16)	0	0	0	0
31	Kanjhar		2 (43)	0	518 (15)	127 (17)	381 (13)	1,082 (15)	1 (41)	493 (13)	300 (16)	5 (42)
32	Kotwal		247 (14)	96 (16)	116 (26)	0	218 (15)	121 (22)	0	0	0	0
33	Kuchbandhia		27 (31)	25 (24)	139 (24)	395 (10)	204 (17)	92 (24)	197 (14)	117 (18)	146 (21)	844 (13)
34	Ghasi, Ghasia		65 (24)	67 (20)	193 (23)	18 (25)	23 (26)	10 (43)	7 (36)	28 (27)	16 (34)	114 (22)
35	Chikwa, Chikvi		55 (25)	215 (13)	107 (27)	11 (28)	20 (28)	41 (32)	188 (16)	85 (20)	261 (17)	32 (28)
36	Zamral		6 (41)	2 (42)	31 (40)	1 (42)	1 (43)	11 (42)	1 (42)	5 (41)	4 (40)	13 (37)
37	Rujjhar		54 (26)	17 (28)	105 (29)	10 (32)	23 (27)	92 (25)	189 (15)	18 (34)	71 (27)	48 (23)
38	Holiya		3 (42)	3 (41)	15 (44)	0	0	1 (45)	0	0	3 (41)	7 (40)
39	Sansi, Sansia		92 (22)	0	5 (45)	5 (36)	2 (41)	184 (20)	8 (35)	260 (16)	3 (42)	0
40	Bahna, Bahana		27 (29)	19 (26)	72 (34)	16 (26)	33 (23)	12 (40)	77 (19)	72 (21)	31 (31)	173 (20)
41	Ganda, Gandhi		0	7 (37)	50 (37)	18 (24)	10 (35)	57 (29)	30 (27)	46 (24)	80 (25)	15 (35)
42	Bhanumati		198 (15)	397 (12)	74 (33)	5 (35)	33 (24)	60 (28)	67 (21)	26 (28)	91 (23)	22 (32)
43	Chitar		109 (21)	20 (25)	215 (22)	16 (27)	13 (33)	64 (26)	59 (23)	6 (37)	48 (28)	20 (33)
44	Dewar		130 (18)	19 (27)	76 (32)	10 (31)	24 (25)	63 (27)	73 (20)	19 (31)	177 (19)	37 (24)
45	Audhelia		29 (28)	12 (31)	105 (28)	10 (29)	18 (31)	16 (38)	6 (37)	13 (35)	16 (33)	25 (30)
46	Dhed, Dher		27 (30)	8 (35)	93 (30)	3 (37)	6 (39)	16 (39)	10 (32)	10 (36)	14 (36)	10 (38)
47	Muskhan		8 (37)	9 (32)	29 (41)	1 (41)	0	44 (31)	0	2 (43)	15 (35)	6 (41)

MADHYA PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Damoh	Satna	Rewa	Shahdol	Sidhi	Mandsaur	Ratlam	Ujjain	Shajapur	Dewas
1	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar	1,21,853 (1)	1,51,857 (1)	1,62,044 (1)	75,300 (1)	97,008 (1)	1,15,413 (1)	41,410 (1)	1,09,698 (2)	94,340 (1)	56413 (2)
2	Balahi, Balai	126 (17)	236 (21)	17 (28)	84 (21)	235 (9)	47,690 (2)	37,117 (2)	1,21,692 (1)	90,721 (2)	94,647 (1)
3	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar	5,424 (5)	260 (20)	253 (13)	5,826 (5)	406 (8)	3,138 (10)	763 (13)	1,871 (12)	745 (10)	700 (12)
4	Koli, Kori	6,471 (4)	24,224 (2)	15,299 (3)	5,990 (4)	9,513 (4)	973 (13)	2,230 (8)	3,792 (9)	582 (12)	3,729 (5)
5	Bhangli, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar	3,901 (8)	2,661 (8)	3,054 (5)	2,358 (6)	5,962 (5)	11,772 (4)	8,434 (4)	10,575 (4)	5,995 (4)	6,337 (4)
6	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	19,233 (2)	8,238 (6)	11,613 (4)	8,504 (3)	14,318 (3)	165 (22)	396 (18)	254 (24)	272 (18)	144 (22)
7	Bagri, Bagdi	31 (23)	7,919 (7)	14 (31)	52 (27)	24 (28)	21,879 (3)	22,996 (3)	55,806 (3)	22,519 (3)	11,947 (3)
8	Kumhar	0	21,639 (3)	23,609 (2)	22,706 (2)	20,503 (2)	0	0	0	0	22 (37)
9	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	2,658 (7)	181 (22)	35 (23)	90 (20)	48 (20)	51 (31)	93 (23)	776 (15)	45 (29)	0
10	Katia, Patharia	7 (39)	111 (28)	79 (17)	83 (22)	23 (30)	27 (34)	194 (20)	56 (35)	490 (15)	201 (18)
11	Khatik	1,186 (10)	1,114 (13)	2,806 (6)	716 (12)	48 (19)	8,842 (6)	2,302 (7)	1,735 (11)	523 (13)	1213 (10)
12	Barahar, Basod	1,516 (8)	1,168 (11)	325 (12)	210 (17)	409 (7)	390 (17)	546 (15)	324 (20)	232 (19)	572 (15)
13	Chadar	11,908 (3)	93 (28)	39 (22)	43 (32)	16 (33)	20 (39)	18 (37)	169 (26)	149 (21)	19 (38)
14	Dhanuk	203 (16)	12 (41)	9 (35)	77 (23)	19 (32)	896 (14)	483 (16)	990 (14)	51 (27)	95 (27)
15	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar	359 (13)	1,123 (12)	1,404 (7)	1,044 (11)	65 (16)	6,745 (8)	4,953 (5)	5,339 (5)	5,494 (5)	1465 (9)
16	Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat	1,508 (9)	19,786 (4)	373 (11)	1,286 (10)	36 (26)	4 (43)	21 (33)	9 (45)	3 (43)	0
17	Chidar	489 (12)	743 (15)	188 (15)	216 (18)	223 (10)	177 (21)	125 (22)	550 (16)	101 (24)	161 (20)
18	Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	29 (24)	2,036 (9)	1,114 (10)	1,953 (7)	175 (11)	731 (15)	56 (28)	383 (18)	109 (23)	467 (16)
19	Pasi	18 (30)	374 (18)	1,200 (9)	1,442 (9)	145 (12)	1,076 (12)	1,796 (9)	2,498 (10)	95 (25)	206 (17)
20	Dhobi	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Silawat	11 (34)	21 (39)	16 (29)	4 (43)	0	339 (18)	880 (12)	55 (37)	305 (17)	64 (30)
22	Moghia	20 (28)	96 (27)	9 (36)	15 (35)	13 (35)	6,877 (7)	2,633 (6)	4,702 (8)	155 (20)	179 (19)
23	Beldar, Sunkar	210 (15)	894 (14)	241 (14)	699 (13)	47 (23)	186 (20)	59 (27)	97 (32)	1,160 (9)	1548 (8)
24	Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhn	8 (37)	87 (30)	47 (21)	54 (25)	38 (24)	118 (23)	133 (21)	281 (23)	13 (37)	79 (28)
25	Banchada	38 (22)	40 (33)	49 (20)	58 (24)	50 (18)	5,759 (9)	1,481 (10)	4,917 (6)	1,809 (6)	771 (11)
26	Bargunda	3 (40)	11 (42)	0	3 (44)	6 (36)	1,656 (11)	1,481 (11)	4,915 (7)	1,240 (8)	1867 (6)
27	Bedia	348 (14)	324 (19)	19 (27)	40 (33)	3 (40)	26 (35)	62 (25)	299 (21)	138 (22)	114 (24)
28	Meghwal	24 (26)	36 (34)	3 (40)	21 (34)	24 (29)	9,198 (5)	60 (26)	117 (29)	509 (14)	12 (41)
29	Dohor	1 (41)	8,268 (5)	15 (30)	53 (26)	4 (39)	11 (42)	19 (36)	15 (43)	14 (36)	1 (44)
30	Pardhi	0	0	0	0	0	304 (19)	80 (24)	1,371 (13)	629 (11)	109 (25)
31	Kanjhar	66 (19)	137 (24)	28 (24)	104 (19)	79 (15)	52 (29)	397 (17)	137 (28)	1,310 (7)	1767 (7)
32	Kotwal	0	0	0	0	0	26 (36)	5 (44)	31 (40)	17 (35)	161 (21)
33	Kuchbandhia	495 (11)	508 (17)	158 (16)	50 (28)	53 (17)	395 (16)	231 (19)	298 (22)	68 (26)	105 (26)
34	Ghasi, Ghasia	8 (38)	67 (31)	4 (39)	1,597 (8)	1,481 (6)	21 (38)	28 (31)	36 (39)	8 (39)	14 (40)
35	Chikwa, Chikvi	17 (31)	1,257 (10)	1,312 (8)	126 (18)	84 (14)	56 (27)	571 (14)	164 (27)	21 (34)	46 (33)
36	Zamral	1 (42)	2 (44)	2 (43)	9 (40)	0	52 (30)	9 (42)	14 (44)	0	579 (14)
37	Rujjhar	12 (33)	24 (36)	14 (32)	9 (39)	38 (25)	81 (24)	22 (32)	109 (30)	22 (33)	64 (29)
38	Holiya	0	9 (43)	2 (41)	249 (15)	0	1 (45)	20 (35)	16 (42)	2 (44)	18 (39)
39	Sansi, Sansia	8 (38)	24 (37)	2 (42)	5 (41)	2 (41)	62 (26)	3 (45)	90 (33)	36 (31)	615 (13)
40	Bahna, Bahana	111 (18)	23 (38)	27 (25)	49 (29)	35 (27)	52 (28)	44 (29)	98 (31)	46 (28)	42 (35)
41	Ganda, Gandhi	40 (21)	608 (16)	73 (18)	343 (14)	121 (13)	4 (44)	9 (41)	55 (36)	9 (38)	29 (36)
42	Bhanumati	56 (20)	30 (35)	25 (26)	43 (31)	47 (22)	29 (33)	10 (40)	352 (19)	378 (16)	127 (23)
43	Chitar	23 (27)	15 (40)	11 (34)	14 (36)	5 (37)	64 (25)	16 (38)	204 (25)	4 (42)	44 (34)
44	Dewar	13 (32)	125 (25)	6 (38)	12 (38)	19 (31)	24 (37)	14 (39)	67 (34)	27 (32)	54 (32)
45	Audhelia	28 (25)	47 (32)	8 (37)	12 (37)	15 (34)	31 (32)	20 (34)	476 (17)	44 (30)	59 (31)
46	Dhed, Dher	8 (35)	89 (29)	12 (33)	45 (30)	4 (38)	20 (40)	8 (43)	37 (38)	6 (41)	8 (42)
47	Muskhan	19 (29)	181 (23)	62 (19)	4 (42)	48 (21)	12 (41)	44 (30)	24 (41)	8 (40)	3 (43)

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MADHYA PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Jhabua	Dhar	Indore	West Nimar	East Nimar	Rajgarh	Vidisha	Bhopal	Sehore	Raisen
1	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar	8,355 (2)	24,609 (2)	1,04,404 (1)	24,724 (2)	24,748 (3)	1,09,541 (1)	1,37,099 (1)	66,492 (1)	63,216 (2)	66,872 (1)
2	Balahi, Balai	3,086 (4)	47,129 (1)	76,390 (2)	1,21,403 (1)	76,911 (1)	31,928 (2)	456 (17)	10,493 (6)	75,300 (1)	790 (15)
3	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar	142 (13)	239 (17)	10,996 (6)	3,043 (7)	28,512 (2)	2,151 (9)	1,981 (11)	30,821 (2)	3,661 (5)	11,247 (4)
4	Koli, Kori	361 (9)	3,109 (5)	25,666 (3)	20,757 (3)	9,032 (4)	2,618 (7)	15,685 (2)	14,746 (3)	2,446 (6)	7,613 (6)
5	Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar	2,648 (5)	3,421 (4)	17,816 (4)	3,409 (5)	7,212 (5)	6,263 (3)	6,915 (4)	13,486 (4)	4,556 (4)	4,292 (7)
6	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	513 (7)	252 (16)	901 (19)	240 (20)	438 (13)	260 (19)	2,505 (9)	7,016 (8)	829 (12)	2,516 (10)
7	Bagri, Bagdi	26 (21)	5,393 (3)	11,084 (5)	731 (14)	26 (31)	3,974 (4)	2,687 (8)	598 (20)	1,666 (10)	64 (29)
8	Kumhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	12 (29)	40 (25)	910 (18)	244 (19)	68 (24)	379 (18)	5,562 (5)	867 (16)	154 (21)	1,287 (12)
10	Katia, Patharia	4 (37)	128 (19)	212 (23)	215 (21)	2,755 (6)	475 (17)	31 (30)	1,037 (15)	534 (18)	649 (17)
11	Khatik	21 (24)	312 (12)	9,082 (7)	1,128 (12)	395 (14)	1,673 (12)	1,152 (14)	1,463 (12)	433 (17)	1,038 (13)
12	Barahar, Basod	1,440 (6)	255 (15)	1,193 (16)	408 (16)	608 (11)	1,774 (11)	3,125 (7)	8,368 (7)	2,018 (9)	3,879 (8)
13	Chadar	3 (38)	37 (26)	258 (22)	106 (24)	34 (29)	37 (29)	899 (15)	330 (25)	23 (32)	3,211 (9)
14	Dhanuk	10,257 (1)	55 (20)	3,035 (11)	393 (17)	606 (12)	14 (38)	3,146 (6)	2,400 (10)	174 (19)	11,320 (3)
15	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar	443 (8)	1,455 (7)	2,726 (12)	1,159 (11)	31 (30)	3,413 (5)	1,346 (13)	1,888 (11)	2,369 (7)	292 (20)
16	Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat	0	29 (30)	12 (44)	2 (45)	4 (42)	3 (44)	14 (40)	54 (35)	1 (44)	25 (37)
17	Chidar	11 (31)	37 (27)	1,032 (17)	74 (27)	186 (19)	171 (22)	7,255 (3)	375 (24)	65 (26)	682 (16)
18	Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	59 (16)	25 (32)	141 (25)	212 (22)	257 (17)	146 (24)	3 (45)	448 (23)	78 (24)	414 (18)
19	Pasi	21 (25)	281 (13)	7,940 (8)	516 (15)	2,445 (7)	67 (26)	163 (19)	1,225 (14)	124 (22)	119 (25)
20	Dhobi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,675 (5)	5,172 (3)	13,663 (2)
21	Silawat	108 (14)	45 (21)	176 (24)	195 (23)	187 (18)	2,468 (8)	2,488 (10)	5,719 (9)	2,225 (8)	7,928 (5)
22	Moghia	13 (28)	2,550 (6)	64 (31)	9 (43)	176 (20)	1,304 (14)	426 (18)	254 (26)	24 (30)	112 (26)
23	Beldar, Sunkar	0	324 (11)	2,154 (13)	1,181 (10)	1,792 (9)	1,137 (15)	85 (21)	525 (22)	1,410 (11)	1,648 (11)
24	Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhn	27 (20)	33 (29)	4,061 (9)	304 (18)	2,013 (8)	28 (30)	78 (22)	1,374 (13)	167 (20)	68 (28)
25	Banchada	18 (26)	194 (18)	3,088 (10)	28 (36)	26 (32)	19 (32)	12 (41)	64 (32)	28 (28)	31 (36)
26	Bargunda	58 (17)	879 (8)	1,886 (14)	2,056 (9)	370 (15)	256 (20)	65 (25)	52 (37)	542 (15)	172 (21)
27	Bedia	68 (15)	42 (23)	108 (27)	78 (26)	15 (37)	1,390 (13)	1,640 (12)	665 (17)	710 (13)	851 (14)
28	Meghwal	206 (10)	764 (9)	394 (20)	3,173 (6)	691 (10)	225 (21)	22 (35)	119 (29)	15 (36)	23 (38)
29	Dohor	27 (19)	5 (39)	16 (43)	24 (38)	6 (41)	7 (41)	18 (38)	649 (18)	696 (14)	16 (41)
30	Pardhi	5 (35)	44 (22)	1,643 (15)	1,095 (13)	0	2,658 (6)	607 (16)	0	0	0
31	Kanjar	1 (41)	41 (24)	321 (21)	5 (44)	17 (36)	1,117 (16)	8 (44)	528 (21)	94 (23)	21 (39)
32	Kotwal	4,464 (3)	280 (14)	100 (28)	3,759 (4)	0	92 (25)	76 (23)	0	0	0
33	Kuchbandhia	0	34 (28)	53 (33)	61 (30)	117 (21)	48 (27)	128 (20)	603 (19)	69 (25)	152 (23)
34	Ghasi, Ghasia	24 (22)	4 (41)	67 (30)	19 (39)	10 (39)	13 (39)	24 (33)	142 (28)	9 (38)	60 (31)
35	Chikwa, Chikvi	9 (32)	20 (33)	39 (37)	28 (37)	40 (28)	19 (33)	32 (29)	48 (38)	43 (27)	43 (33)
36	Zamral	183 (12)	427 (10)	133 (26)	2,064 (8)	353 (16)	11 (40)	66 (24)	16 (43)	22 (33)	49 (32)
37	Rujhar	3 (40)	18 (35)	33 (39)	31 (35)	14 (38)	40 (28)	26 (31)	45 (39)	8 (39)	167 (22)
38	Holiya	3 (39)	1 (43)	3 (45)	66 (28)	46 (26)	4 (43)	25 (32)	67 (31)	4 (42)	70 (27)
39	Sansi, Sansia	16 (27)	7 (37)	39 (38)	17 (41)	18 (34)	2,014 (10)	9 (42)	53 (36)	7 (40)	12 (42)
40	Bahna, Bahana	33 (18)	26 (31)	54 (32)	57 (31)	19 (33)	16 (36)	22 (34)	36 (40)	23 (31)	148 (24)
41	Ganda, Gandhi	23 (23)	0	90 (29)	15 (42)	50 (25)	1 (45)	8 (43)	64 (33)	18 (34)	20 (40)
42	Bhanumati	6 (33)	14 (36)	44 (35)	62 (29)	17 (35)	161 (23)	34 (27)	21 (42)	16 (35)	64 (30)
43	Chitar	5 (34)	4 (40)	28 (40)	48 (32)	106 (22)	17 (35)	50 (26)	29 (41)	6 (41)	313 (19)
44	Dewar	4 (36)	5 (38)	48 (34)	17 (40)	6 (40)	25 (31)	33 (28)	168 (27)	9 (37)	32 (35)
45	Audhelia	11 (30)	18 (34)	43 (36)	37 (33)	41 (27)	15 (37)	21 (36)	55 (34)	26 (29)	8 (43)
46	Dhed, Dher	191 (11)	0	26 (41)	97 (25)	96 (23)	4 (42)	20 (37)	113 (30)	223 (18)	34 (34)
47	Muskhan	0	3 (42)	22 (42)	33 (34)	3 (43)	19 (34)	17 (39)	9 (44)	3 (43)	7 (44)

MADHYA PRADESH....

Rank in State	District Castes	Betul	Hoshangabad	Jabalpur	Narsimhapur	Mandla	Chhindwara	Balaghat	Seoni	Total
1	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar	14,789 (2)	78,886 (1)	1,39,503 (1)	59,105 (1)	12,776 (2)	41,196 (2)	12,378 (2)	15,949 (4)	3603709
2	Balahi, Balai	273 (12)	32,294 (2)	220 (27)	143 (17)	8 (39)	91 (20)	38 (25)	190 (19)	873746
3	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar	90,398 (1)	26,275 (4)	40,016 (2)	36,798 (2)	41,184 (1)	92,513 (1)	85,176 (1)	44,212 (1)	575614
4	Koli, Kori	997 (7)	3,523 (8)	27,553 (4)	4,123 (4)	346 (8)	2,485 (7)	228 (12)	518 (10)	459878
5	Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar	2,429 (5)	7,795 (5)	8,991 (7)	3,182 (7)	1,199 (5)	4,066 (5)	1,282 (5)	1,142 (8)	251744
6	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	494 (9)	2,602 (9)	27,553 (3)	7,967 (3)	1,483 (4)	818 (9)	545 (7)	2,234 (5)	197390
7	Bagri, Bagdi	36 (19)	65 (30)	2,528 (12)	33 (29)	27 (21)	66 (24)	59 (21)	17,011 (3)	197247
8	Kumhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154390
9	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	14 (25)	830 (15)	3,069 (11)	1,580 (10)	35 (18)	102 (18)	120 (16)	15 (35)	120938
10	Katia, Patharia	8,811 (3)	30,254 (3)	2,164 (13)	3,329 (6)	5,310 (3)	35,371 (3)	6,562 (3)	17,827 (2)	117562
11	Khatik	535 (8)	662 (18)	7,205 (8)	293 (15)	238 (10)	791 (10)	212 (13)	278 (17)	90528
12	Barahar, Basod	2,155 (6)	5,973 (6)	1,270 (16)	731 (11)	126 (12)	2,722 (6)	438 (9)	1,715 (6)	72859
13	Chadar	12 (28)	34 (34)	6,344 (9)	3,877 (5)	123 (13)	22 (34)	22 (32)	254 (18)	66975
14	Dhanuk	5 (37)	1,032 (13)	358 (25)	2,282 (8)	14 (30)	53 (26)	24 (30)	19 (32)	65159
15	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar	2 (41)	1,010 (14)	632 (20)	188 (16)	14 (31)	24 (32)	21 (34)	60 (25)	57536
16	Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat	9 (33)	54 (31)	15,987 (6)	91 (20)	69 (16)	213 (13)	5 (38)	395 (12)	46077
17	Chidar	296 (11)	623 (19)	1,873 (14)	707 (12)	287 (9)	135 (17)	152 (14)	302 (14)	37482
18	Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	107 (15)	505 (21)	18,867 (5)	40 (26)	1,092 (6)	447 (12)	262 (11)	659 (9)	34975
19	Pasi	481 (10)	3,739 (7)	4,281 (10)	14 (32)	10 (37)	2,411 (8)	82 (17)	15 (36)	33333
20	Dhobi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29510

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MADHYA PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Betul	Hoshangabad	Jabalpur	Narsimhapur	Mandla	Chhindwara	Balaghat	Seoni	Total
21	Silawat	16 (23)	793 (17)	51 (37)	1,704 (9)	16 (27)	38 (29)	6 (37)	67 (24)	27937
22	Moghia	80 (17)	569 (20)	89 (33)	34 (28)	17 (26)	73 (22)	46 (23)	96 (21)	23832
23	Beldar, Sunkar	249 (13)	1,405 (12)	1,245 (17)	57 (23)	31 (20)	172 (14)	35 (27)	6 (39)	21814
24	Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhn	3,744 (4)	801 (16)	479 (22)	113 (19)	20 (23)	4,239 (4)	976 (6)	279 (16)	21110
25	Banchada	3 (39)	33 (35)	216 (28)	30 (30)	14 (29)	42 (28)	2 (40)	28 (30)	19205
26	Bargunda	12 (27)	21 (37)	24 (39)	9 (36)	3 (40)	5 (40)	4 (39)	14 (37)	17735
27	Bedia	6 (36)	162 (25)	268 (26)	12 (34)	10 (35)	24 (31)	74 (19)	94 (22)	17348
28	Meghwal	91 (16)	163 (24)	179 (29)	69 (22)	92 (14)	167 (15)	134 (15)	294 (15)	17161
29	Dohor	13 (26)	7 (41)	53 (36)	14 (31)	12 (33)	8 (39)	12 (35)	21 (31)	12105
30	Pardhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11872
31	Kanjar	12 (29)	163 (23)	1,453 (15)	7 (40)	10 (36)	18 (36)	9 (36)	11 (38)	10822
32	Kotwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9809
33	Kuchbandhia	35 (20)	1,538 (11)	982 (18)	706 (13)	40 (17)	147 (16)	69 (20)	410 (11)	9737
34	Ghasi, Ghasia	245 (14)	96 (27)	627 (21)	72 (21)	534 (7)	93 (19)	457 (8)	78 (23)	6379
35	Chikwa, Chikvi	23 (22)	87 (28)	429 (23)	42 (25)	20 (22)	31 (30)	31 (28)	48 (27)	5701
36	Zamral	2 (42)	11 (40)	35 (38)	50 (24)	2 (42)	3 (41)	1 (42)	3 (41)	4174
37	Ruijhar	11 (31)	1,745 (10)	20 (41)	121 (18)	3 (41)	675 (11)	79 (18)	45 (28)	4106
38	Holiya	52 (18)	180 (22)	20 (40)	13 (33)	18 (25)	68 (23)	1,628 (4)	1,426 (7)	4043
39	Sansi, Sansia	1 (43)	1 (43)	14 (42)	2 (43)	34 (19)	2 (43)	1 (41)	1 (42)	3654
40	Bahna, Bahana	14 (24)	50 (32)	765 (19)	431 (14)	18 (24)	77 (21)	42 (24)	351 (13)	3231
41	Ganda, Gandi	32 (21)	86 (29)	406 (24)	11 (35)	74 (15)	60 (25)	299 (10)	110 (20)	2971
42	Bhanumati	7 (35)	27 (36)	172 (30)	8 (37)	145 (11)	22 (33)	22 (31)	29 (29)	2941
43	Chitar	11 (30)	20 (38)	118 (31)	39 (27)	15 (28)	17 (37)	52 (22)	49 (26)	1897
44	Dewar	10 (32)	100 (26)	107 (32)	8 (38)	11 (34)	51 (27)	36 (26)	16 (34)	1675
45	Audhelia	8 (34)	14 (39)	72 (35)	5 (42)	13 (32)	20 (35)	28 (29)	18 (33)	1443
46	Dhed, Dher	4 (38)	37 (33)	78 (34)	7 (39)	9 (38)	13 (38)	21 (33)	5 (40)	1412
47	Muskhan	2 (40)	6 (42)	12 (43)	7 (41)	1 (43)	2 (42)	0	0	665

MAHARASHTRA

Rank in State	District Castes	Greater Bombay	Thane	Raigarh	Ratnagiri	Sindhudurg	Nashik	Dhule	Jalgaon	Ahmadnagar	Pune	Satara	Sangli
1	Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu	1,91,429 (2)	1,44,166 (1)	23,041 (1)	8,840 (2)	30,336 (1)	2,24,776 (1)	95,148 (1)	1,98,049 (1)	2,39,877 (1)	2,87,795 (1)	1,01,648 (1)	1,26,450 (1)
2	Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi,	58,441 (3)	27,937 (3)	5,461 (3)	5 (31)	18 (15)	38,381 (3)	8,109 (3)	22,768 (3)	1,06,463 (2)	1,93,629 (2)	74,278 (2)	78,804 (2)
3	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar,	1,96,265 (1)	50,825 (2)	12,470 (2)	13,134 (1)	9,465 (2)	41,310 (2)	21,701 (2)	47,983 (2)	56,226 (3)	75,866 (3)	27,248 (3)	45,351 (3)
4	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor,	49,968 (4)	13,989 (4)	1,117 (6)	535 (5)	218 (6)	8,327 (4)	2,812 (4)	11,859 (4)	4,328 (4)	22,455 (4)	1,628 (9)	798 (9)
5	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor	20,509 (6)	2,428 (6)	115 (11)	54 (13)	22 (14)	825 (10)	91 (15)	250 (15)	3,748 (5)	3,730 (9)	6,857 (5)	3,727 (5)
6	Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi	7,089 (8)	1,439 (7)	737 (7)	145 (9)	144 (8)	2,099 (7)	230 (9)	1,755 (7)	369 (12)	7,436 (7)	1,877 (7)	775 (11)
7	Lingader	2,160 (15)	476 (16)	131 (10)	501 (6)	504 (5)	3,054 (5)	2,208 (5)	1,106 (8)	1,261 (7)	7,558 (6)	342 (12)	679 (12)
8	Holar, Valhar	2,355 (14)	934 (10)	33 (21)	3 (37)	5 (26)	1,043 (9)	8 (44)	284 (13)	196 (14)	12,492 (5)	8,610 (4)	11,527 (4)
9	Madgi	685 (21)	545 (15)	3 (47)	8 (27)	37 (13)	87 (20)	59 (17)	82 (23)	18 (39)	1,839 (11)	77 (25)	52 (25)
10	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi	2,949 (11)	803 (12)	2,915 (5)	1,004 (4)	38 (12)	1,338 (8)	119 (12)	111 (17)	1,066 (9)	4,009 (8)	1,827 (8)	2,760 (6)
11	Meghval, Menghvar	36,785 (5)	461 (17)	1 (54)	79 (12)	0 (55)	2 (57)	11 (37)	16 (45)	264 (13)	30 (54)	2 (55)	1 (57)
12	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	609 (25)	259 (24)	3,130 (4)	2,114 (3)	178 (7)	146 (16)	10 (39)	7 (52)	1,271 (6)	821 (14)	4,098 (6)	1,576 (8)
13	Bedar	676 (22)	372 (19)	666 (8)	195 (8)	579 (3)	75 (24)	211 (10)	4,402 (5)	14 (42)	385 (21)	1,390 (10)	1,981 (7)
14	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi	1,890 (16)	814 (11)	74 (15)	20 (18)	10 (21)	2,201 (6)	1,700 (6)	2,357 (6)	1,093 (8)	3,551 (10)	253 (14)	776 (10)
15	Mala Jangam	743 (20)	339 (20)	277 (9)	52 (14)	63 (9)	279 (12)	204 (11)	88 (21)	614 (10)	1,059 (12)	471 (11)	117 (15)
16	Kori	3,822 (10)	774 (13)	75 (14)	5 (30)	572 (4)	223 (14)	56 (18)	425 (10)	49 (21)	705 (15)	101 (21)	32 (34)
17	Holaya, Holer, Holeyaa, Holiya	310 (33)	155 (30)	8 (39)	2 (42)	10 (18)	72 (25)	101 (14)	75 (25)	30 (32)	283 (25)	116 (19)	496 (13)
18	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	9,578 (7)	3,973 (5)	19 (26)	1 (50)	2 (36)	42 (33)	107 (13)	88 (20)	47 (22)	295 (24)	8 (50)	64 (23)
19	Pasi	6,859 (9)	724 (14)	23 (23)	1 (52)	7 (24)	60 (28)	5 (50)	37 (34)	19 (38)	229 (27)	4 (53)	14 (44)
20	Ellamalvar, Yellammalawandlu	664 (23)	269 (23)	92 (13)	98 (10)	0 (48)	655 (11)	13 (34)	276 (14)	380 (11)	413 (18)	153 (17)	108 (16)
21	Balahi, Balai	334 (29)	104 (35)	13 (35)	2 (39)	0 (46)	56 (29)	13 (33)	74 (26)	20 (36)	36 (49)	91 (24)	24 (36)
22	Maia	1,590 (17)	1,158 (8)	36 (19)	2 (43)	48 (11)	81 (22)	54 (19)	31 (38)	34 (29)	978 (13)	51 (29)	103 (20)
23	Dom, Dumar	904 (19)	272 (21)	3 (46)	1 (48)	0 (47)	133 (17)	527 (7)	124 (16)	37 (26)	334 (23)	219 (15)	106 (17)
24	Madiga	2,416 (13)	174 (27)	29 (22)	12 (24)	56 (10)	53 (30)	39 (22)	97 (18)	74 (16)	407 (19)	100 (23)	17 (41)
25	Ager	2,722 (12)	445 (18)	92 (12)	88 (11)	8 (23)	87 (19)	34 (23)	382 (11)	20 (34)	405 (20)	24 (36)	22 (38)
26	Katia, Patharia	1,283 (18)	217 (25)	21 (25)	18 (20)	10 (19)	50 (31)	0	340 (12)	69 (17)	165 (32)	23 (37)	131 (14)
27	Kaikadi	0	0	0	0	0 (50)	0	10 (42)	0	0	0	0	0
28	Chalvadi, Channayya	660 (24)	1,151 (9)	11 (37)	17 (22)	5 (25)	10 (50)	51 (20)	10 (48)	61 (19)	687 (16)	52 (28)	20 (39)
29	Kolupulvandlu	147 (47)	171 (28)	16 (29)	12 (23)	17 (16)	85 (21)	48 (21)	85 (22)	36 (27)	227 (28)	12 (45)	104 (19)
30	Halleer	124 (48)	120 (33)	2 (49)	20 (17)	2 (35)	17 (41)	18 (30)	69 (28)	0	525 (17)	50 (30)	79 (22)
31	Manne	190 (43)	38 (49)	14 (33)	2 (44)	0 (53)	5 (54)	4 (51)	28 (40)	35 (28)	53 (44)	20 (38)	29 (35)
32	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	284 (36)	95 (36)	0	49 (15)	0 (51)	8 (52)	0	1,020 (9)	46 (23)	49 (45)	10 (47)	40 (30)
33	Byagara	477 (26)	56 (45)	16 (28)	31 (16)	4 (29)	78 (23)	23 (28)	79 (24)	15 (41)	180 (30)	111 (20)	40 (29)
34	Mala Dasari	99 (52)	83 (37)	43 (16)	0	0 (52)	15 (45)	16 (31)	41 (32)	41 (25)	180 (31)	101 (22)	42 (28)
35	Ghasi, Ghasia	155 (45)	16 (55)	1 (51)	3 (36)	1 (39)	273 (13)	12 (36)	46 (31)	13 (44)	67 (42)	11 (46)	7 (52)
36	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holeyaa Dasar	331 (30)	270 (22)	15 (30)	0	4 (30)	15 (43)	15 (32)	46 (30)	14 (43)	350 (22)	37 (33)	82 (21)
37	Bakad, Bant	164 (44)	167 (29)	1 (50)	18 (19)	2 (34)	189 (15)	25 (27)	34 (36)	59 (20)	36 (48)	197 (16)	45 (27)
38	Mala Sale, Netkani	202 (41)	61 (42)	7 (41)	11 (25)	10 (20)	41 (34)	32 (24)	74 (27)	65 (18)	0	144 (18)	106 (18)
39	Ganda, Gandi	365 (27)	152 (31)	42 (17)	2 (40)	9 (22)	15 (44)	7 (47)	32 (37)	5 (52)	155 (34)	15 (43)	10 (47)
40	Anamuk	205 (40)	42 (47)	38 (18)	5 (29)	3 (32)	18 (40)	31 (25)	89 (19)	44 (24)	98 (38)	9 (49)	14 (43)
41	Tirgar, Tirbanda	193 (42)	24 (53)	0	18 (21)	0 (58)	61 (27)	88 (16)	10 (49)	193 (15)	30 (55)	0	4 (54)
42	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	53 (56)	71 (39)	10 (38)	3 (35)	12 (17)	24 (37)	240 (8)	36 (35)	19 (37)	124 (35)	34 (34)	59 (24)

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MAHARASHTRA contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Greater Bombay	Thane	Raigarh	Ratnagiri	Sindhudurg	Nashik	Dhule	Jalgaon	Ahmadnagar	Pune	Satara	Sangli
43	Bindla	270 (37)	133 (32)	3 (45)	3 (34)	4 (28)	32 (36)	10 (40)	28 (39)	9 (46)	69 (41)	7 (51)	11 (46)
44	Aray Mala	237 (39)	80 (38)	17 (27)	2 (38)	2 (33)	34 (35)	7 (46)	26 (41)	20 (35)	191 (29)	17 (40)	45 (26)
45	Arwa Mala	123 (49)	7 (57)	11 (36)	9 (26)	4 (27)	14 (46)	1 (54)	2 (54)	11 (45)	157 (33)	320 (13)	9 (50)
46	Mala Sanyasi	52 (57)	25 (52)	4 (44)	0	1 (42)	6 (53)	8 (45)	21 (42)	32 (31)	101 (37)	58 (27)	36 (31)
47	Garoda, Garo	296 (35)	108 (34)	4 (43)	1 (49)	4 (31)	63 (26)	10 (41)	8 (50)	4 (54)	236 (26)	13 (44)	4 (53)
48	Mashti	89 (53)	39 (48)	14 (34)	4 (33)	0 (54)	11 (49)	5 (49)	21 (43)	33 (30)	110 (36)	39 (32)	34 (33)
49	Turi	311 (32)	61 (44)	0	237 (7)	0 (59)	4 (55)	3 (53)	13 (46)	2 (57)	33 (52)	1 (57)	18 (40)
50	Nadia, Hadi	298 (34)	212 (26)	7 (42)	0	1 (45)	22 (39)	7 (48)	0	8 (48)	31 (53)	2 (56)	12 (45)
51	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	267 (38)	67 (41)	1 (52)	2 (41)	0 (49)	23 (38)	29 (26)	12 (47)	6 (50)	43 (46)	19 (39)	23 (37)
52	Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat	324 (31)	27 (51)	23 (24)	6 (28)	0 (57)	13 (48)	1 (55)	7 (53)	2 (56)	41 (47)	10 (48)	10 (48)
53	Mala Hannai	41 (58)	68 (40)	14 (32)	4 (32)	1 (40)	14 (47)	10 (43)	55 (29)	16 (40)	23 (56)	45 (31)	35 (32)
54	Mukri	113 (50)	61 (43)	1 (55)	2 (46)	1 (44)	46 (32)	13 (35)	8 (51)	8 (47)	90 (39)	26 (35)	17 (42)
55	Sindhollu, Chindollu	106 (51)	54 (46)	3 (48)	0	2 (37)	17 (42)	22 (29)	38 (33)	6 (51)	62 (43)	64 (26)	10 (49)
56	Sansi	358 (28)	6 (58)	34 (20)	0	0 (56)	2 (58)	3 (52)	1 (57)	3 (55)	84 (40)	3 (54)	3 (55)
57	Mala Masti	85 (54)	13 (56)	1 (53)	1 (51)	1 (41)	129 (18)	0	2 (56)	22 (33)	36 (50)	17 (42)	9 (51)
58	Mitha Ayyalvar	61 (55)	21 (54)	15 (31)	2 (45)	1 (43)	10 (51)	11 (38)	17 (44)	7 (49)	36 (51)	5 (52)	1 (58)
59	Bahna, Bahana	152 (46)	30 (50)	7 (40)	1 (47)	1 (38)	3 (56)	0	2 (55)	4 (53)	10 (57)	17 (41)	2 (56)

MAHARASHTRA

Rank in State	District	Solapur	Kolhapur	Aurangabad	Jalna	Parbhani	Bid	Nanded	Osmanabad	Latur	Buldana	Akola	Amravati
	Castes												
1	Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu	2,37,208 (1)	2,28,237 (1)	2,08,446 (1)	1,04,216 (1)	1,28,730 (1)	1,38,067 (1)	1,97,533 (1)	1,14,932 (1)	1,46,203 (1)	1,16,705 (1)	1,52,161 (1)	2,87,980 (1)
2	Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi,	1,18,895 (2)	73,062 (2)	57,341 (2)	49,657 (2)	70,273 (2)	70,931 (2)	1,59,907 (2)	58,070 (2)	1,31,356 (2)	52,439 (2)	64,340 (2)	38,534 (2)
3	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar,	82,907 (3)	42,393 (3)	30,226 (3)	17,072 (3)	17,552 (3)	22,618 (3)	12,580 (4)	24,227 (3)	21,313 (3)	35,388 (3)	27,748 (3)	19,858 (3)
4	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor,	1,710 (10)	2,313 (9)	2,430 (4)	506 (7)	642 (8)	535 (9)	606 (16)	80 (16)	932 (10)	1,167 (7)	5,710 (4)	6,258 (6)
5	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor	4,565 (7)	8,224 (4)	1,565 (6)	1,569 (4)	3,133 (6)	3,574 (4)	1,714 (11)	3,270 (4)	4,705 (4)	1,056 (8)	1,578 (7)	3,812 (7)
6	Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi	3,201 (9)	5,228 (6)	911 (7)	408 (9)	168 (12)	228 (13)	987 (13)	1,751 (5)	2,097 (6)	1,627 (5)	3,866 (5)	11,527 (4)
7	Lingader	141 (22)	1,896 (11)	1,750 (5)	765 (5)	3,998 (5)	3,387 (5)	23,219 (3)	225 (12)	1,441 (8)	3,311 (4)	3,359 (6)	861 (11)
8	Holar, Valhar	21,571 (4)	2,550 (8)	12 (40)	2 (48)	53 (20)	0	781 (15)	559 (10)	235 (15)	433 (10)	116 (19)	65 (26)
9	Madgi	235 (17)	20 (38)	41 (25)	6 (40)	110 (15)	24 (24)	1,140 (12)	10 (34)	10 (43)	38 (25)	23 (32)	34 (38)
10	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi	3,814 (8)	2,126 (10)	151 (12)	44 (18)	381 (10)	290 (12)	2,354 (10)	382 (11)	20 (32)	298 (12)	695 (10)	1,601 (8)
11	Meghval, Menghvar	4 (57)	4 (54)	8 (46)	5 (44)	12 (43)	10 (37)	4 (54)	1 (54)	21 (30)	5 (47)	8 (45)	11 (53)
12	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	9,761 (5)	4,658 (7)	119 (15)	9 (37)	127 (14)	594 (8)	3,822 (7)	795 (8)	1,233 (9)	4 (50)	196 (15)	327 (15)
13	Bedar	6,892 (6)	6,192 (5)	108 (17)	35 (22)	275 (11)	4 (48)	3,735 (8)	1,143 (7)	830 (11)	275 (13)	134 (17)	741 (12)
14	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi	591 (14)	1,246 (12)	176 (11)	109 (12)	43 (24)	625 (7)	242 (18)	108 (13)	759 (13)	50 (22)	47 (23)	168 (18)
15	Mala Jangam	411 (15)	78 (25)	258 (8)	133 (10)	2,225 (7)	523 (10)	3,889 (6)	1,504 (6)	4,254 (5)	418 (11)	260 (13)	100 (24)
16	Kori	1,683 (11)	166 (18)	214 (10)	434 (8)	454 (9)	83 (14)	933 (14)	87 (15)	734 (14)	885 (9)	815 (9)	1,226 (9)
17	Holaya, Hoier, Holeya, Holiya	795 (12)	35 (33)	47 (23)	47 (16)	4,046 (4)	1,581 (6)	2,994 (9)	73 (17)	792 (12)	19 (29)	133 (18)	57 (30)
18	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	78 (30)	39 (30)	12 (41)	23 (27)	30 (27)	20 (25)	196 (19)	10 (35)	43 (22)	63 (19)	31 (25)	169 (17)
19	Pasi	7 (54)	6 (49)	43 (24)	587 (6)	81 (18)	0	13 (44)		6 (48)	33 (27)	517 (11)	1,004 (10)
20	Ellamalvar, Yellammalawandlu	723 (13)	574 (13)	118 (16)	123 (11)	105 (16)	497 (11)	4,557 (5)	787 (9)	1,568 (7)	1 (57)	268 (12)	554 (14)
21	Balahi, Balai	121 (23)	15 (39)	22 (32)	16 (32)	12 (41)	43 (20)	7 (49)	14 (30)	18 (36)	55 (21)	12 (42)	7,292 (5)
22	Mala	89 (26)	96 (21)	139 (14)	1 (51)	143 (13)	59 (17)	128 (23)	46 (19)	34 (26)	84 (17)	185 (16)	643 (13)
23	Dom, Dumar	191 (19)	191 (16)	9 (43)	19 (30)	27 (30)	1 (52)	165 (21)	2 (46)	3 (52)	57 (20)	250 (14)	174 (16)
24	Madiga	37 (45)	10 (45)	7 (49)	33 (24)	34 (25)	79 (15)	13 (43)	31 (23)	53 (20)	76 (18)	25 (30)	144 (19)
25	Ager	162 (20)	92 (22)	26 (27)	0	0	12 (32)	31 (34)	94 (14)	13 (39)	20 (28)	12 (41)	25 (43)
26	Katia, Patharia	87 (27)	288 (14)	7 (48)	2 (49)	20 (35)	5 (45)	25 (36)	4 (41)	20 (33)	16 (31)	19 (36)	104 (23)
27	Kaikadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408 (6)	1,368 (8)	16 (48)
28	Chalvadi, Channayya	77 (31)	12 (43)	4 (54)	5 (42)	3 (54)	3 (49)	0	4 (40)	3 (51)	3 (52)	3 (52)	8 (54)
29	Kolupulvandlu	295 (16)	197 (15)	78 (18)	19 (29)	28 (28)	68 (16)	166 (20)	35 (22)	65 (18)	93 (16)	93 (21)	106 (22)
30	Halleer	75 (32)	61 (26)	245 (9)	24 (26)	15 (38)	47 (19)	7 (50)	5 (39)	42 (24)	5 (46)	2 (55)	119 (20)
31	Manne	59 (38)	28 (37)	22 (33)	13 (35)	15 (39)	18 (29)	108 (24)	2 (47)	15 (37)	9 (42)	96 (20)	57 (31)
32	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	33 (46)	34 (34)	18 (36)	17 (31)	8 (48)	11 (33)	14 (41)	10 (33)	10 (42)	19 (30)	30 (27)	60 (28)
33	Byagara	195 (18)	88 (23)	57 (21)	53 (15)	23 (32)	52 (18)	24 (38)	42 (20)	33 (27)	10 (39)	23 (31)	76 (25)
34	Mala Dasari	98 (24)	173 (17)	25 (29)	13 (34)	67 (19)	32 (23)	255 (17)	26 (25)	46 (21)	7 (44)	13 (40)	58 (29)
35	Ghasi, Ghasia	39 (43)	15 (40)	6 (51)	41 (19)	94 (17)	7 (41)	151 (22)	3 (43)	19 (34)	97 (15)	6 (49)	30 (41)
36	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holeya Dasari	58 (39)	121 (19)	24 (30)	6 (39)	27 (29)	15 (30)	24 (39)	23 (26)	14 (38)	6 (45)	11 (44)	28 (42)
37	Bakad, Bant	73 (34)	43 (29)	20 (35)	108 (13)	46 (21)	6 (43)	40 (31)	40 (21)	13 (40)	4 (49)	7 (47)	45 (33)
38	Mala Sale, Netkani	97 (25)	99 (20)	60 (20)	35 (23)	21 (34)	37 (22)	8 (48)	23 (27)	189 (16)	42 (24)	36 (24)	36 (37)
39	Ganda, Gandhi	19 (49)	10 (44)	21 (34)	2 (47)	45 (22)	10 (36)	16 (40)	5 (38)	27 (29)	3 (53)	7 (48)	21 (46)
40	Anamuk	45 (41)	30 (36)	52 (22)	35 (21)	24 (31)	18 (27)	58 (26)	28 (24)	0	15 (32)	30 (26)	114 (21)
41	Tirgar, Tirbanda	6 (55)	58 (27)	8 (47)	0	11 (44)	0	50 (29)	0	0	199 (14)	0	54 (32)
42	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	84 (28)	80 (24)	33 (26)	68 (14)	32 (26)	18 (28)	46 (30)	10 (32)	39 (25)	13 (35)	22 (33)	14 (52)
43	Bindla	60 (37)	45 (28)	15 (37)	28 (25)	12 (42)	13 (31)	10 (45)	11 (31)	9 (44)	12 (36)	13 (39)	31 (40)
44	Aray Mala	40 (42)	8 (46)	26 (28)	5 (41)	7 (49)	8 (40)	31 (35)	8 (36)	12 (41)	10 (38)	29 (29)	43 (34)
45	Arwa Mala	146 (21)	36 (31)	12 (39)	0	7 (50)	10 (35)	8 (47)	49 (18)	29 (28)	7 (43)	11 (43)	14 (51)
46	Mala Sanyasi	54 (40)	34 (35)	72 (19)	45 (17)	45 (23)	38 (21)	73 (25)	21 (28)	59 (19)	38 (26)	22 (35)	24 (45)
47	Garoda, Garo	15 (50)	7 (47)	3 (55)	5 (43)	4 (53)	2 (50)	3 (56)	1 (53)	9 (45)	10 (40)	84 (22)	17 (47)
48	Mashti	73 (35)	36 (32)	142 (13)	13 (36)	10 (45)	9 (38)	36 (32)	7 (37)	19 (35)	10 (41)	30 (28)	25 (44)
49	Turi	4 (58)	0	2 (56)	36 (20)	1 (56)	2 (51)	10 (46)	1 (55)	0	0	1 (58)	33 (39)
50	Nadia, Hadi	5 (56)	1 (56)	11 (42)	8 (38)	9 (47)	5 (47)	6 (52)	3 (45)	0	1 (58)	2 (57)	16 (49)
51	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	37 (44)	5 (51)	9 (44)	0	18 (36)	1 (53)	6 (51)	3 (44)	1 (53)	44 (23)	2 (56)	60 (27)
52	Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat	14 (51)	5 (53)	9 (45)	2 (50)	0	20 (26)	35 (33)	2 (50)	5 (49)	2 (55)	14 (38)	5 (58)
53	Mala Hannai	79 (29)	2 (55)	13 (38)	23 (28)	23 (33)	7 (42)	56 (27)	17 (29)	43 (23)	14 (34)	22 (34)	5 (56)
54	Mukri	65 (36)	13 (42)	6 (53)	3 (46)	5 (52)	9 (39)	4 (55)	2 (49)	21 (31)	15 (33)	5 (51)	5 (57)

MAHARASHTRA contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Solapur	Kolhapur	Aurangabad	Jalna	Parbhani	Bid	Nanded	Osmanabad	Latur	Buldana	Akola	Amravati
55	Sindhollu, Chindollu	75 (33)	14 (41)	24 (31)	14 (33)	13 (40)	11 (34)	25 (37)	2 (51)	8 (46)	5 (48)	8 (46)	37 (36)
56	Sansi	8 (53)	0	0	0	10 (46)	0	6 (53)	0	0	4 (51)	3 (53)	2 (59)
57	Mala Masti	24 (47)	6 (48)	7 (50)	4 (45)	17 (37)	5 (46)	14 (42)	4 (42)	117 (17)	3 (54)	17 (37)	6 (55)
58	Mitha Ayyalvar	8 (52)	5 (52)	6 (52)	1 (52)	6 (51)	6 (44)	56 (28)	2 (48)	7 (47)	12 (37)	6 (50)	43 (35)
59	Bahna, Bahana	19 (48)	5 (50)	0	0	1 (55)	0	1 (57)	1 (52)	3 (50)	1 (56)	2 (54)	15 (50)

MAHARASHTRA

Rank in State	District Castes	Yavatmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur	Gadchiroli	Total
1	Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu	1,51,405 (1)	1,17,753 (1)	4,89,637 (1)	3,13,948 (1)	2,35,656 (1)	79,983 (1)	51,20,355
2	Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi,	36,449 (2)	14,329 (2)	30,117 (3)	4,093 (3)	9,733 (4)	370 (7)	16,54,190
3	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar,	13,695 (3)	7,456 (3)	50,788 (2)	22,179 (2)	14,904 (3)	2,800 (3)	10,63,548
4	Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor,	2,776 (7)	3,425 (4)	23,573 (4)	1,241 (8)	3,615 (5)	339 (8)	1,75,892
5	Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor	93 (22)	110 (10)	149 (21)	55 (20)	46 (30)	16 (29)	81,590
6	Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi	3,122 (5)	2,619 (5)	7,235 (5)	1,802 (6)	1,526 (10)	203 (11)	72,601
7	Lingader	3,017 (6)	1,345 (6)	1,478 (10)	596 (11)	1,582 (8)	62 (14)	72,413
8	Holar, Valhar	1,126 (10)	5 (47)	98 (23)	47 (24)	111 (22)	242 (10)	65,496
9	Madgi	7,669 (4)	89 (14)	45 (41)	106 (16)	20,747 (2)	8,474 (2)	42,313
10	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi	1,293 (8)	91 (13)	3,283 (6)	1,602 (7)	1,602 (7)	1,331 (4)	40,297
11	Meghval, Menghvar	4 (51)	86 (16)	4 (58)	4 (51)	5 (54)	0	37,848
12	Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam	222 (17)	26 (29)	39 (42)	0	141 (20)	40 (18)	36,332
13	Bedar	1,007 (11)	766 (7)	216 (18)	10 (42)	377 (15)	9 (32)	33,686
14	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi	426 (14)	524 (8)	1,505 (9)	48 (22)	61 (28)	100 (13)	21,476
15	Mala Jangam	706 (12)	89 (15)	180 (19)	57 (19)	640 (14)	535 (5)	20,131
16	Kori	422 (15)	46 (21)	1,376 (11)	2,378 (5)	330 (16)	40 (19)	19,640
17	Holaya, Holer, Holeya, Holiya	1,263 (9)	23 (30)	583 (14)	3,391 (4)	159 (19)	51 (15)	17,736
18	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar	143 (21)	38 (24)	61 (34)	37 (27)	103 (23)	1 (52)	15,371
19	Pasi	197 (19)	55 (19)	2,369 (7)	8 (46)	1,322 (11)	519 (6)	14,231
20	Ellamalvar, Yellammalawandlu	426 (13)	4 (52)	33 (47)	9 (44)	180 (18)	33 (20)	14,167
21	Balahi, Balai	13 (39)	94 (12)	1,194 (12)	886 (10)	72 (25)	22 (25)	10,670
22	Mala	206 (18)	28 (28)	480 (16)	116 (15)	1,549 (9)	1 (47)	8,209
23	Dom, Dumar	11 (40)	106 (11)	1,566 (8)	1,134 (9)	729 (13)	285 (9)	7,251
24	Madiga	62 (23)	74 (17)	159 (20)	52 (21)	2,232 (6)	48 (16)	6,859
25	Ager	19 (34)	5 (45)	36 (45)	10 (41)	1 (57)	3 (41)	5,002
26	Katia, Patharia	24 (33)	5 (48)	665 (13)	379 (13)	12 (45)	0	4,012
27	Kaikadi	173 (20)	15 (32)	480 (15)	17 (35)	251 (17)	0	3,728
28	Chalvadi, Channayya	0	4 (51)	15 (53)	20 (33)	7 (50)	2 (45)	2,908
29	Kolupulvandlu	26 (31)	51 (20)	79 (30)	69 (17)	71 (26)	27 (22)	2,526
30	Halleer	46 (26)	307 (9)	60 (36)	4 (49)	21 (39)	48 (17)	2,159
31	Manrte	25 (32)	10 (38)	94 (25)	21 (31)	1,039 (12)	29 (21)	2,078
32	Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha	7 (45)	15 (33)	39 (43)	27 (28)	61 (27)	26 (23)	2,050
33	Byagara	51 (24)	38 (23)	95 (24)	9 (43)	42 (31)	9 (31)	2,030
34	Mala Dasari	343 (16)	30 (27)	87 (27)	2 (55)	75 (24)	14 (30)	2,025
35	Ghasi, Ghasia	37 (27)	5 (46)	261 (17)	568 (12)	11 (46)	1 (49)	1,996
36	Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holeya Dasari	2 (53)	6 (43)	21 (51)	8 (45)	26 (36)	3 (40)	1,602
37	Bakad, Bant	6 (47)	68 (18)	84 (28)	44 (25)	9 (47)	2 (43)	1,595
38	Mala Sale, Netkani	10 (41)	40 (22)	35 (46)	17 (36)	31 (33)	23 (24)	1,592
39	Ganda, Gandi	9 (43)	31 (26)	78 (31)	47 (23)	24 (38)	184 (12)	1,368
40	Anamuk	31 (29)	33 (25)	92 (26)	43 (26)	34 (32)	18 (28)	1,296
41	Tirgar, Tirbanda	0	7 (42)	83 (29)	172 (14)	0	3 (42)	1,272
42	Dakkal, Dokkalwar	18 (35)	7 (41)	30 (49)	12 (38)	25 (37)	5 (36)	1,241
43	Bindla	1 (56)	10 (37)	107 (22)	11 (39)	112 (21)	2 (44)	1,081
44	Aray Mala	16 (37)	11 (35)	57 (37)	22 (30)	29 (35)	5 (34)	1,045
45	Arwa Mala	7 (44)	3 (56)	19 (52)	3 (52)	7 (49)	0	1,036
46	Mala Sanyasi	48 (25)	5 (49)	47 (40)	19 (34)	19 (41)	4 (39)	1,011
47	Garoda, Garo	5 (48)	13 (34)	38 (44)	11 (40)	8 (48)	1 (48)	987
48	Mashti	7 (46)	9 (39)	9 (56)	4 (50)	7 (51)	2 (46)	847
49	Turi	32 (28)	0	9 (57)	2 (56)	13 (44)	0	829
50	Nadia, Hadi	16 (38)	2 (57)	51 (38)	5 (47)	5 (55)	1 (51)	747
51	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar	5 (49)	4 (53)	22 (50)	3 (53)	16 (42)	5 (37)	733
52	Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat	4 (52)	5 (50)	77 (32)	1 (57)	31 (34)	0	695
53	Mala Hannai	4 (50)	8 (40)	15 (54)	13 (37)	4 (56)	1 (50)	675
54	Mukri	28 (30)	0	61 (35)	21 (32)	14 (43)	8 (33)	671
55	Sindhollu, Chindollu	2 (55)	4 (55)	12 (55)	3 (54)	6 (53)	21 (27)	668
56	Sansi	1 (57)	18 (31)	3 (59)	68 (18)	6 (52)	5 (38)	631
57	Mala Masti	2 (54)	4 (54)	49 (39)	0	1 (58)	0	596
58	Mitha Ayyalvar	10 (42)	6 (44)	31 (48)	24 (29)	59 (29)	22 (26)	497
59	Bahna, Bahana	17 (36)	11 (36)	62 (33)	4 (48)	19 (40)	5 (35)	395

MANIPUR

Rank in State	District Castes	Senapati	Tamenglong	Churachandpur	Chandel	Thoubal	Bishnupur	Imphal	Ukhrul	Total
1	Lois	145 (1)	11 (1)	105 (1)	209 (1)	9,353 (1)	2,224 (1)	16,785 (1)	205 (1)	29037
2	Namasudra	4 (3)	2 (3)	15 (3)	6 (3)	518 (3)	10 (3)	2,638 (3)	0	3193
3	Patni	2 (4)	0	2 (5)	1 (6)	21 (4)	5 (5)	2,750 (2)	0	2781
4	Yaithibi	8 (2)	1 (5)	27 (2)	13 (2)	989 (2)	3 (7)	60 (5)	0	1101
5	Dhupi, Dhobi	0	0	10 (4)	2 (4)	18 (6)	8 (4)	211 (4)	0	249
6	Muchi, Ravidas	0	9	1 (6)	1 (5)	20 (5)	11 (2)	41 (6)	0	83
7	Sutradhar	0	2	0	0	3 (7)	3 (6)	12 (7)	0	20

MEGHALAYA

Rank in State	District Castes	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills	Total
1	Namasudra	406 (1)	121 (3)	0	6 (8)	1,440 (2)	1973
2	Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo	31 (4)	16 (11)	2 (3)	16 (5)	1,803 (1)	1868
3	Mehtar, Bhangi	33 (2)	1,285 (1)	0	2 (11)	22 (13)	1342
4	Muchi, Rishi	32 (3)	109 (4)	2 (4)	40 (2)	1,136 (3)	1319
5	Sutradhar	6 (12)	25 (9)	0	17 (4)	267 (4)	315
6	Bansphor	8 (10)	24 (10)	2 (2)	27 (3)	230 (5)	291
7	Bhuinmali, Mali	9 (9)	57 (5)	1 (5)	0	139 (6)	206
8	Brittial Bania, Bania	10 (8)	47 (8)	0	81 (1)	64 (8)	202
9	Dhupi, Dhobi	13 (7)	122 (2)	3 (1)	2 (10)	55 (9)	195
10	Kaibartta, Jaliya	14 (5)	56 (6)	0	3 (9)	120 (7)	193
11	Patni	14 (6)	48 (7)	0	15 (6)	37 (10)	114
12	Dugla, Dholi	0	11 (13)	0	6 (7)	31 (11)	48
13	Hira	8 (11)	8 (14)	0	0	25 (12)	41
14	Mahara	4 (14)	16 (12)	0	0	7 (14)	27
15	Jalkeot	4 (13)	3 (16)	1 (6)	0	5 (15)	13
16	Lalbegi	3 (15)	6 (15)	0	0	3 (16)	12

MIZORAM

Rank in State	District Castes	Aizawl	Lunglei	Chhimituipui	Total
1	Namasudra	28 (2)	11 (5)	36 (1)	75
2	Patni	46 (1)	11 (6)	12 (6)	69
3	Brittial Bania, Bania	8 (8)	7 (9)	35 (2)	50
4	Hira	11 (5)	15 (2)	21 (3)	47
5	Muchi, Rishi	14 (3)	11 (4)	13 (5)	38
6	Mahara	9 (6)	21 (1)	1 (13)	31
7	Dhupi, Dhobi	13 (4)	1 (14)	14 (4)	28
8	Dugla, Dholi	8 (9)	11 (3)	3 (9)	22
9	Sutradhar	9 (7)	0	9 (7)	18
10	Kaibartta, Jaliya	5 (11)	9 (8)	3 (10)	17
11	Bansphor	7 (10)	1 (13)	2 (12)	10
12	Jalkeot	1 (14)	9 (7)	0	10
13	Mehtar, Bhangi	2 (13)	4 (10)	3 (11)	9
14	Bhuinmali, Mali	2 (12)	3 (11)	3 (8)	8
15	Lalbegi	0	3 (12)	0	3

ORISSA

Rank in State	District Castes	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Kendujhar	Mayurbhanj	Baleshwar	Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Phulabani	Balangir
1	Pan, Pano	49,392 (2)	25,578 (1)	95,007 (1)	12,895 (5)	1,41,313 (1)	2,63,697 (1)	1,93,505 (1)	1,01,047 (1)	1,277 (9)
2	Dom, Dombo, Dunia Dom	1,442 (19)	3,506 (8)	5,815 (3)	15,690 (4)	17,137 (7)	13,569 (10)	4,073 (9)	3,532 (8)	2,017 (8)
3	Dhoba, Dhobi	30,234 (4)	10,118 (4)	21,496 (2)	21,133 (2)	64,026 (4)	1,31,982 (4)	7,722 (5)	8,432 (3)	21,330 (2)
4	Ganda	2,08,845 (1)	24,586 (2)	1,280 (12)	6,050 (8)	1,166 (23)	2,083 (20)	656 (16)	21,463 (2)	2,06,944 (1)
5	Bauri	311 (35)	468 (22)	129 (34)	451 (22)	7,208 (9)	1,62,192 (3)	322 (22)	449 (12)	186 (29)
6	Kandra, Kandara	1,434 (20)	552 (21)	390 (19)	1,202 (15)	90,413 (3)	2,41,609 (2)	378 (21)	122 (20)	486 (15)
7	Dewar	29,620 (5)	1,041 (16)	292 (22)	156 (29)	1,440 (21)	1,18,120 (5)	59 (44)	32 (36)	208 (28)
8	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	2,738 (14)	3,234 (9)	3,055 (6)	7,459 (7)	17,108 (8)	29,550 (8)	33,249 (2)	4,098 (6)	795 (11)
9	Gokha	679 (25)	295 (29)	2,456 (8)	1,188 (16)	1,00,447 (2)	44,665 (6)	4,083 (8)	287 (14)	45 (45)
10	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	39,554 (3)	6,539 (7)	1,661 (10)	1,953 (12)	18,107 (6)	41,701 (7)	10,248 (4)	280 (15)	2,617 (7)
11	Namasudr	414 (34)	87 (45)	96 (43)	609 (18)	6,484 (10)	2,114 (19)	10 (85)	1 (71)	1 (80)
12	Ghasi, Ghasia	29,458 (6)	10,552 (3)	3,666 (5)	5,919 (9)	792 (26)	627 (28)	6,952 (6)	7,108 (4)	17,268 (3)
13	Bhoi	143 (46)	229 (32)	126 (36)	176 (26)	291 (37)	9,659 (11)	555 (17)	95 (23)	342 (19)
14	Khadala	504 (30)	61 (50)	1,082 (14)	173 (27)	29,148 (5)	252 (42)	380 (20)	3,695 (7)	284 (24)
15	Dandasi	586 (28)	794 (19)	92 (44)	52 (56)	156 (48)	210 (46)	69 (41)	86 (24)	80 (39)
16	Tania	2,876 (13)	50 (58)	444 (17)	15 (76)	33 (75)	6,515 (13)	30,872 (3)	5,379 (5)	436 (17)
17	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	3,756 (12)	1,855 (12)	4,450 (4)	28,975 (1)	3,517 (13)	1,562 (21)	264 (24)	279 (16)	3,566 (6)
18	Tiar, Tior	4,618 (11)	63 (49)	277 (24)	191 (25)	3,661 (12)	3,421 (14)	3,075 (10)	1,754 (9)	11,358 (4)
19	Sauntia, Santia	36 (76)	92 (44)	83 (48)	7 (82)	0 (92)	46 (75)	32 (64)	0 (90)	0 (91)
20	Bagheti, Baghuti	764 (24)	232 (31)	1,092 (13)	658 (17)	3,301 (14)	18,053 (9)	66 (42)	12 (47)	35 (48)
21	Pantanti	1,544 (18)	9,135 (6)	3,007 (7)	5,140 (10)	1,497 (20)	2,231 (16)	251 (28)	100 (22)	13 (61)
22	Siyal	5,498 (8)	722 (20)	181 (27)	82 (41)	186 (45)	3,413 (15)	4,331 (7)	249 (17)	26 (53)
23	Mehra, Mahar	4,768 (10)	326 (27)	42 (57)	166 (28)	131 (52)	227 (44)	2,702 (11)	943 (10)	8,397 (5)
24	Ujia	59 (70)	65 (48)	1,963 (9)	17,498 (3)	38 (73)	141 (56)	21 (72)	40 (33)	30 (51)
25	Kela	92 (58)	14 (81)	293 (21)	85 (40)	4,493 (11)	7,615 (12)	1,093 (14)	30 (39)	464 (16)

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Rank in State	District Castes	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Kendujhar	Mayurbhanj	Baleshwar	Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Phulabani	Balangir
26	Bariki	1,407 (21)	1,364 (15)	627 (15)	463 (21)	593 (28)	2,179 (17)	999 (15)	158 (19)	799 (10)
27	Amant, Amat	588 (27)	35 (66)	90 (46)	9,078 (6)	2,652 (16)	58 (69)	21 (71)	59 (29)	293 (23)
28	Badaik	466 (32)	9,774 (5)	119 (38)	118 (34)	569 (29)	287 (38)	16 (75)	0 (74)	31 (49)
29	Pap	6,499 (7)	2,686 (11)	29 (64)	149 (31)	106 (56)	15 (83)	39 (53)	2 (67)	185 (30)
30	Maia, Jhala, Malo, Zala	119 (50)	215 (35)	138 (30)	1,981 (11)	131 (51)	423 (34)	89 (36)	0 (80)	57 (41)
31	Relli	84 (62)	456 (23)	4 (80)	61 (52)	38 (72)	197 (47)	6 (89)	0 (88)	2 (78)
32	Panika	2,422 (15)	42 (63)	11 (75)	105 (35)	103 (58)	51 (73)	19 (74)	0 (84)	617 (13)
33	Turi	4,863 (9)	2,744 (10)	136 (31)	0 (93)	132 (50)	68 (67)	82 (38)	0 (93)	139 (35)
34	Kummari	2,321 (16)	343 (25)	129 (35)	493 (19)	2,162 (18)	897 (24)	282 (23)	185 (18)	283 (25)
35	Adi Andhra	432 (33)	56 (53)	78 (50)	134 (32)	1,310 (22)	138 (57)	10 (83)	3 (63)	506 (14)
36	Katia	841 (22)	76 (46)	57 (54)	46 (59)	76 (64)	40 (77)	23 (69)	2 (65)	39 (46)
37	Ghusuria	107 (53)	44 (62)	567 (16)	40 (65)	2,249 (17)	2,133 (18)	257 (25)	22 (42)	0 (82)
38	Chandala	222 (39)	117 (40)	42 (56)	43 (61)	146 (49)	262 (41)	196 (29)	117 (21)	157 (32)
39	Laheri	506 (29)	1,566 (13)	278 (23)	414 (23)	468 (31)	324 (37)	120 (34)	31 (37)	305 (21)
40	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	1,933 (17)	26 (75)	50 (55)	301 (24)	360 (34)	166 (51)	1,224 (13)	605 (11)	390 (18)
41	Bhata	625 (26)	846 (18)	184 (25)	33 (67)	453 (32)	956 (23)	493 (18)	9 (55)	666 (12)
42	Jaggali	104 (55)	40 (64)	69 (52)	70 (46)	267 (39)	762 (26)	33 (60)	10 (54)	267 (26)
43	Mahuria	25 (80)	140 (39)	23 (68)	49 (57)	2,079 (19)	1,497 (22)	52 (48)	12 (49)	37 (47)
44	Kurunga	79 (64)	65 (47)	15 (71)	469 (20)	3,040 (15)	13 (85)	35 (57)	12 (48)	3 (75)
45	Tamudia	219 (40)	217 (34)	1,506 (11)	1,935 (13)	18 (81)	264 (40)	37 (55)	0 (92)	11 (67)
46	Karua	85 (61)	296 (28)	433 (18)	1,419 (14)	871 (25)	578 (30)	32 (62)	0 (79)	0 (84)
47	Godra	499 (31)	31 (68)	70 (51)	41 (63)	264 (40)	477 (32)	1,699 (12)	333 (13)	0 (83)
48	Mehtar, Bhangi	100 (57)	109 (41)	121 (37)	99 (37)	1,095 (24)	657 (27)	132 (32)	11 (52)	112 (37)
49	Beldar	104 (54)	36 (65)	159 (28)	20 (73)	122 (54)	111 (62)	55 (47)	13 (45)	153 (33)
50	Bavuri	138 (47)	214 (36)	105 (41)	153 (30)	309 (36)	363 (35)	147 (31)	71 (27)	333 (20)
51	Madari	135 (48)	332 (26)	32 (63)	15 (75)	35 (74)	104 (63)	51 (49)	78 (25)	49 (43)
52	Dhanwar	178 (44)	1,399 (14)	25 (65)	27 (69)	84 (61)	54 (71)	8 (86)	4 (61)	176 (31)
53	Kodalo, Khodalo	78 (66)	12 (85)	2 (82)	65 (50)	709 (27)	229 (43)	32 (63)	4 (62)	10 (68)
54	Laban	765 (23)	58 (52)	111 (40)	102 (36)	242 (43)	174 (49)	31 (65)	21 (43)	229 (27)
55	Godari	119 (49)	105 (42)	0 (90)	55 (54)	63 (68)	863 (25)	402 (19)	11 (51)	26 (52)
56	Madiga	21 (81)	13 (83)	97 (42)	89 (39)	347 (35)	72 (66)	43 (50)	2 (66)	31 (50)
57	Bauti	113 (52)	45 (60)	111 (39)	71 (45)	99 (59)	517 (31)	69 (40)	7 (58)	144 (34)
58	Nagarchi	266 (37)	150 (38)	351 (20)	11 (78)	245 (42)	159 (52)	257 (26)	0 (83)	0 (87)
59	Mundapotta	81 (63)	3 (91)	36 (60)	73 (44)	262 (41)	223 (45)	75 (39)	26 (40)	18 (58)
60	Cherua, Chhelia	69 (67)	50 (57)	13 (73)	42 (62)	103 (57)	0 (90)	37 (54)	76 (26)	23 (56)
61	Sabakhia	177 (45)	96 (43)	23 (69)	59 (53)	376 (33)	472 (33)	20 (73)	0 (89)	7 (73)
62	Ghogia	293 (36)	44 (61)	0 (89)	0 (88)	32 (76)	135 (59)	127 (33)	25 (41)	303 (22)
63	Bedia, Bejia	194 (41)	47 (59)	24 (66)	126 (33)	559 (30)	48 (74)	23 (68)	42 (32)	20 (57)
64	Samasi	115 (51)	967 (17)	63 (53)	8 (80)	3 (86)	43 (76)	30 (66)	2 (68)	12 (63)
65	Valamiki, Valmiki	101 (56)	11 (87)	133 (32)	8 (81)	31 (77)	0 (93)	11 (82)	1 (73)	0 (93)
66	Panka	183 (42)	9 (89)	85 (47)	68 (47)	169 (47)	332 (36)	36 (56)	0 (85)	0 (89)
67	Godagali	91 (59)	19 (79)	32 (62)	79 (42)	272 (38)	142 (55)	57 (46)	9 (56)	25 (54)
68	Painda	4 (91)	29 (70)	143 (29)	55 (55)	197 (44)	173 (50)	253 (27)	11 (53)	0 (88)
69	Mangan	21 (82)	27 (74)	10 (77)	96 (38)	73 (65)	51 (72)	6 (88)	0 (81)	70 (40)
70	Dosadha	246 (38)	169 (37)	1 (84)	46 (58)	28 (79)	22 (82)	33 (59)	34 (35)	136 (36)
71	Sanei	31 (77)	54 (54)	1 (86)	67 (48)	0 (91)	606 (29)	83 (37)	2 (69)	0 (90)
72	Mewar	63 (68)	270 (30)	131 (33)	66 (49)	0 (90)	153 (54)	33 (61)	0 (82)	0 (85)
73	Gorait, Korait	5 (90)	382 (24)	23 (67)	41 (64)	178 (46)	155 (53)	14 (77)	30 (38)	11 (65)
74	Pasi	79 (65)	53 (56)	35 (61)	26 (71)	53 (69)	181 (48)	22 (70)	0 (86)	2 (77)
75	Paidi	20 (85)	25 (76)	82 (49)	0 (89)	119 (55)	117 (61)	41 (51)	3 (64)	46 (44)
76	Kori	91 (60)	11 (86)	0 (91)	32 (68)	85 (60)	274 (39)	58 (45)	66 (28)	11 (66)
77	Sidhria	182 (43)	24 (77)	39 (59)	0 (92)	0 (93)	13 (86)	184 (30)	37 (34)	17 (59)
78	Panchama	18 (86)	28 (71)	19 (70)	61 (51)	10 (85)	136 (58)	34 (58)	21 (44)	50 (42)
79	Tamadia	52 (72)	229 (33)	184 (26)	18 (74)	1 (87)	0 (92)	12 (80)	43 (31)	2 (79)
80	Musahar	21 (83)	35 (67)	91 (45)	26 (70)	125 (53)	30 (80)	64 (43)	13 (46)	0 (86)
81	Mang	59 (69)	27 (73)	12 (74)	22 (72)	65 (66)	30 (79)	11 (81)	1 (70)	14 (60)
82	Chakali	51 (73)	0 (93)	0 (87)	0 (87)	28 (78)	83 (64)	40 (52)	0 (77)	23 (55)
83	Sinduria	49 (74)	54 (55)	2 (83)	2 (85)	65 (67)	78 (65)	0 (93)	0 (91)	0 (92)
84	Irika	15 (87)	1 (92)	1 (85)	1 (86)	10 (84)	66 (68)	1 (91)	0 (78)	12 (62)
85	Bari	9 (89)	29 (69)	14 (72)	78 (43)	15 (83)	128 (60)	1 (90)	59 (30)	9 (71)
86	Bajikar	55 (71)	9 (88)	10 (76)	43 (60)	22 (80)	39 (78)	107 (35)	7 (57)	9 (70)
87	Rajna	48 (75)	28 (72)	41 (58)	34 (66)	41 (71)	55 (70)	0 (92)	0 (87)	82 (38)
88	Basor, Burud	28 (78)	58 (51)	9 (78)	13 (77)	80 (62)	0 (89)	26 (67)	0 (75)	0 (81)
89	Sapari	27 (79)	15 (80)	0 (93)	0 (91)	78 (63)	15 (84)	7 (87)	7 (59)	10 (69)
90	Chachati	1 (92)	13 (82)	3 (81)	2 (84)	41 (70)	23 (81)	16 (76)	0 (76)	11 (64)
91	Chandhai Maru	20 (84)	12 (84)	0 (88)	8 (79)	0 (89)	9 (87)	13 (78)	11 (50)	9 (72)
92	Pamidi	15 (88)	8 (90)	0 (92)	0 (90)	17 (82)	0 (91)	13 (79)	1 (72)	2 (76)
93	Audhelia	0 (93)	20 (78)	8 (79)	6 (83)	0 (88)	0 (88)	10 (84)	4 (60)	4 (74)

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Rank in State	District Castes	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri	Total
1	Pan, Pano	936 (11)	2,526 (11)	59,154 (3)	64,196 (3)	10,10,523
2	Dom, Dombu, Duria Dom	2,07,921 (1)	2,50,694 (1)	12,608 (9)	10,071 (9)	5,48,075
3	Dhoba, Dhobi	5,072 (5)	38,199 (3)	1,06,865 (2)	63,700 (4)	5,30,309
4	Ganda	9,693 (2)	8,639 (4)	907 (20)	703 (23)	4,93,015
5	Bauri	255 (21)	3,454 (8)	1,12,183 (1)	1,35,934 (1)	4,23,542
6	Kandra, Kandara	605 (14)	2,583 (10)	32,158 (7)	45,206 (6)	4,17,138
7	Dewar	1,910 (8)	1,170 (17)	300 (38)	57,721 (5)	2,12,069
8	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	506 (16)	704 (20)	34,050 (6)	38,392 (7)	1,74,938
9	Gokha	755 (13)	469 (24)	318 (36)	3,248 (14)	1,58,935
10	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	7,607 (3)	1,902 (15)	4,507 (12)	4,443 (13)	1,41,119
11	Namasudr	68 (38)	1,00,073 (2)	130 (52)	1,158 (20)	1,11,245
12	Ghasi, Ghasia	6,367 (4)	8,442 (5)	888 (21)	701 (24)	98,740
13	Bhoi	430 (17)	365 (28)	796 (23)	74,520 (2)	87,727
14	Khadala	93 (32)	144 (46)	43,112 (5)	2,781 (15)	81,709
15	Dandasi	75 (36)	2,460 (12)	52,774 (4)	1,412 (18)	58,846
16	Tanla	2 (71)	55 (61)	330 (35)	6,491 (10)	53,498
17	Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	196 (24)	637 (21)	385 (32)	441 (30)	49,883
18	Tiar, Tior	517 (15)	70 (57)	3,151 (14)	16,438 (8)	48,594
19	Sauntia, Santia	25 (50)	223 (40)	25,999 (8)	267 (36)	26,810
20	Bagheti, Baghuti	75 (35)	233 (38)	661 (26)	110 (47)	25,292
21	Pantanti	19 (55)	342 (29)	466 (28)	467 (29)	24,212
22	Siyal	1 (78)	130 (48)	2,191 (16)	5,449 (11)	22,459
23	Mehra, Mahar	3,319 (6)	366 (27)	203 (42)	616 (25)	22,206
24	Ujia	28 (47)	3 (83)	123 (53)	0 (92)	20,053
25	Kela	0 (84)	333 (31)	667 (25)	2,742 (16)	17,921
26	Bariki	851 (12)	1,431 (16)	4,586 (11)	1,544 (17)	17,001
27	Amant, Amat	0 (79)	612 (22)	389 (31)	77 (52)	13,952
28	Badaik	2 (67)	41 (67)	294 (39)	29 (72)	11,746
29	Pap	0 (87)	32 (68)	107 (57)	112 (46)	9,961
30	Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala	15 (56)	932 (18)	4,330 (13)	1,304 (19)	9,734
31	Relli	10 (63)	2,827 (9)	5,941 (10)	37 (68)	9,663
32	Panika	1,003 (9)	4,730 (6)	37 (69)	8 (85)	9,148
33	Turi	0 (93)	20 (74)	153 (48)	36 (70)	8,373
34	Kummari	358 (18)	383 (26)	0 (91)	220 (38)	8,056
35	Adi Andhra	49 (42)	2,372 (13)	1,108 (18)	975 (22)	7,171
36	Katia	0 (83)	331 (32)	19 (78)	5,423 (12)	6,973
37	Ghusuria	0 (80)	8 (80)	441 (30)	1,078 (21)	6,946
38	Chandala	88 (33)	4,616 (7)	305 (37)	603 (26)	6,914
39	Laheri	175 (25)	2,152 (14)	193 (46)	58 (56)	6,590
40	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	12 (58)	140 (47)	702 (24)	213 (39)	6,122
41	Bhata	129 (27)	883 (19)	20 (77)	75 (53)	5,372
42	Jaggall	26 (49)	415 (25)	2,788 (15)	369 (33)	5,220
43	Mahuria	23 (51)	191 (42)	32 (72)	392 (31)	4,552
44	Kurunga	113 (29)	257 (36)	199 (43)	26 (74)	4,326
45	Tamudia	0 (92)	1 (88)	29 (74)	6 (87)	4,243
46	Karua	2 (70)	224 (39)	90 (59)	43 (61)	4,073
47	Godra	0 (81)	68 (58)	197 (44)	102 (48)	3,809
48	Mehtar, Bhangi	3 (65)	0 (91)	620 (27)	353 (34)	3,412
49	Beldar	2,388 (7)	66 (59)	42 (67)	48 (58)	3,317
50	Bavuri	267 (19)	322 (33)	194 (45)	533 (28)	3,149
51	Madari	112 (30)	339 (30)	1,297 (17)	273 (35)	2,852
52	Dhanwar	72 (37)	111 (50)	34 (70)	90 (50)	2,262
53	Kodalo, Khodalo	12 (59)	46 (65)	843 (22)	39 (66)	2,081
54	Laban	40 (43)	110 (51)	110 (56)	60 (55)	2,053
55	Godari	2 (69)	121 (49)	13 (84)	154 (43)	1,906
56	Madiga	1 (74)	153 (44)	911 (19)	43 (62)	1,823
57	Bauti	67 (39)	70 (56)	88 (60)	385 (32)	1,786
58	Nagarchi	0 (85)	0 (92)	146 (50)	40 (65)	1,625
59	Mundapotta	13 (57)	101 (53)	447 (29)	233 (37)	1,591
60	Cherua, Chhelia	208 (23)	322 (34)	50 (66)	577 (27)	1,570
61	Sabakhia	266 (20)	1 (86)	4 (87)	54 (57)	1,555
62	Ghogia	233 (22)	50 (63)	16 (82)	180 (41)	1,438
63	Bedia, Bejia	1 (72)	22 (73)	119 (54)	130 (45)	1,355
64	Samasi	0 (89)	1 (87)	42 (68)	42 (64)	1,328
65	Valamiki, Valmiki	1,000 (10)	2 (84)	1 (90)	0 (93)	1,324
66	Panka	123 (28)	249 (37)	0 (93)	7 (86)	1,261
67	Godagali	2 (68)	11 (77)	345 (34)	162 (42)	1,246
68	Painda	1 (75)	148 (45)	136 (51)	36 (69)	1,186
69	Mangan	157 (26)	568 (23)	31 (73)	44 (60)	1,154
70	Dosadha	105 (31)	163 (43)	111 (55)	37 (67)	1,131
71	Sanei	3 (66)	3 (82)	66 (62)	184 (40)	1,100
72	Mewar	36 (44)	48 (64)	106 (58)	29 (73)	935
73	Gorait, Korait	1 (73)	26 (71)	28 (75)	23 (76)	917
74	Pasi	29 (46)	58 (60)	348 (33)	12 (82)	898
75	Paidi	11 (62)	81 (55)	151 (49)	137 (44)	833
76	Kori	79 (34)	11 (78)	51 (65)	42 (63)	811
77	Sidhria	10 (64)	0 (93)	209 (41)	16 (81)	731

ORISSA

Rank in State	District Castes	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri	Total
78	Panchama	1 (76)	25 (72)	173 (47)	93 (49)	669
79	Tamadia	0 (91)	10 (79)	17 (80)	22 (79)	590
80	Musahar	11 (61)	106 (52)	34 (71)	22 (77)	578
81	Mang	12 (60)	321 (35)	0 (92)	2 (88)	576
82	Chakali	57 (40)	96 (54)	86 (61)	45 (59)	509
83	Sinduria	1 (77)	207 (41)	17 (79)	1 (89)	476
84	Irika	0 (82)	27 (69)	231 (40)	79 (51)	444
85	Bari	22 (52)	51 (62)	2 (88)	17 (80)	434
86	Bajikar	19 (54)	7 (81)	27 (76)	73 (54)	427
87	Rajna	0 (88)	1 (85)	1 (89)	9 (84)	340
88	Basor, Burud	26 (48)	26 (70)	9 (86)	24 (75)	299
89	Sapari	0 (90)	16 (76)	63 (63)	22 (78)	260
90	Chachati	54 (41)	0 (90)	16 (81)	32 (71)	212
91	Chandhai Maru	33 (45)	16 (75)	15 (83)	9 (83)	155
92	Pamidi	0 (86)	42 (66)	53 (64)	0 (91)	151
93	Audhelia	19 (53)	0 (89)	11 (85)	0 (90)	82

PUNJAB contd...

Rank in State	District		Gurdaspur	Amritsar	Firozpur	Ludhiana	Jalandhar	Kapurthala	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar	Patiala	Sangrur
	Castes											
1	Mazhabi		1,00,957 (3)	5,83,222 (1)	1,54,309 (1)	91,076 (2)	16,948 (5)	25,305 (3)	2,891 (8)	5,707 (3)	35,349 (4)	1,22,069 (2)
2	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi		1,10,508 (2)	22,127 (4)	31,838 (3)	3,82,525 (1)	41,881 (3)	7,447 (4)	31,902 (3)	1,49,219 (1)	2,25,104 (1)	2,63,772 (1)
3	Ad Dharmi		983 (12)	841 (11)	2,449 (10)	5,952 (6)	4,78,265 (1)	64,316 (2)	3,55,253 (1)	5,192 (5)	412 (18)	269 (18)
4	Balmiki, Chuhra, Bhangi		10,210 (7)	23,500 (3)	60,002 (2)	55,544 (3)	1,69,031 (2)	79,720 (1)	41,454 (2)	44,863 (2)	1,04,667 (2)	20,962 (3)
5	Bazigar		9,478 (8)	5,953 (8)	8,218 (8)	16,324 (4)	11,818 (6)	4,626 (5)	9,107 (5)	3,139 (6)	42,372 (3)	20,117 (4)
6	Dumna, Mahasha, Doom		1,30,722 (1)	8,105 (6)	575 (18)	1,522 (13)	1,395 (11)	133 (15)	12,206 (4)	201 (16)	1,062 (13)	270 (17)
7	Megh		25,176 (4)	8,053 (7)	26,358 (4)	4,095 (8)	31,495 (4)	270 (11)	1,533 (11)	71 (23)	77 (21)	40 (31)
8	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh		14,012 (5)	24,449 (2)	7,468 (9)	7,342 (5)	8,102 (7)	1,391 (7)	1,998 (9)	977 (8)	4,803 (7)	6,450 (6)
9	Bauria, Bawaria		209 (16)	85 (25)	15,556 (5)	3,137 (9)	764 (15)	1,374 (8)	326 (15)	216 (15)	779 (14)	3,465 (8)
10	Kabirpanthi, Julaha		12,148 (6)	13,536 (5)	838 (14)	4,368 (7)	3,144 (9)	1,844 (6)	8,411 (7)	5,605 (4)	5,765 (6)	4,062 (7)
11	Dhanak		117 (18)	119 (22)	15,482 (6)	1,290 (16)	377 (21)	185 (14)	131 (18)	67 (24)	3,338 (10)	9,410 (5)
12	Sirkiband		12 (35)	263 (16)	8,305 (7)	1,393 (14)	4,407 (8)	26 (20)	11 (32)	88 (21)	4,083 (8)	1,277 (9)
13	Batwal		8,663 (9)	166 (19)	81 (28)	1,779 (12)	502 (19)	37 (19)	929 (13)	98 (20)	39 (26)	174 (22)
14	Od		46 (28)	1,246 (9)	1,087 (12)	84 (34)	36 (34)	1 (35)	3 (36)	254 (14)	7,414 (5)	564 (13)
15	Sarera		1,117 (11)	32 (30)	65 (29)	186 (28)	714 (16)	45 (18)	9,006 (6)	881 (9)	38 (28)	2 (37)
16	Barar, Burar, Berar		2,911 (10)	944 (10)	172 (23)	1,293 (15)	2,146 (10)	337 (10)	1,458 (12)	174 (17)	157 (20)	479 (14)
17	Khatik		88 (20)	322 (14)	1,645 (11)	470 (21)	1,080 (12)	46 (17)	28 (24)	606 (10)	712 (16)	175 (21)
18	Pasi		821 (13)	726 (13)	1,029 (13)	2,269 (11)	597 (18)	339 (9)	329 (14)	533 (12)	751 (15)	370 (15)
19	Sikligar		12 (34)	118 (23)	647 (15)	2,441 (10)	882 (14)	22 (21)	228 (16)	151 (19)	1,284 (12)	661 (11)
20	Deha, Dhaya, Dhea		17 (33)	260 (17)	588 (16)	221 (26)	135 (27)	(36)	50 (21)	87 (22)	3,746 (9)	998 (10)
21	Kori, Koli		548 (14)	809 (12)	583 (17)	1,036 (17)	691 (17)	194 (13)	78 (20)	483 (13)	588 (17)	156 (25)
22	Bhanjra		67 (24)	28 (31)	114 (24)	636 (19)	1,057 (13)	241 (12)	1,547 (10)	580 (11)	61 (23)	157 (24)
23	Bangali		60 (26)	258 (18)	310 (21)	798 (18)	473 (20)	52 (16)	128 (19)	1,270 (7)	175 (19)	229 (19)
24	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola		27 (31)	42 (28)	16 (37)	546 (20)	112 (28)	3 (30)	8 (35)	22 (26)	2,089 (11)	287 (16)
25	Sapela		10 (36)	2 (37)	87 (27)	453 (22)	139 (26)	(37)	12 (30)	168 (18)	60 (24)	619 (12)
26	Marija, Marecha		161 (17)	271 (15)	309 (22)	406 (24)	176 (23)	10 (22)	12 (29)	23 (25)	46 (25)	189 (20)
27	Nat		62 (25)	80 (26)	388 (19)	434 (23)	79 (32)	10 (23)	48 (22)	12 (32)	36 (29)	63 (28)
28	Darain		492 (15)	148 (20)	46 (31)	224 (25)	94 (29)	9 (24)	23 (26)	15 (30)	28 (30)	171 (23)
29	Pherera		113 (19)	36 (29)	88 (26)	143 (29)	166 (24)	3 (31)	10 (33)	17 (28)	39 (27)	102 (27)
30	Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigg		28 (30)	57 (27)	101 (25)	140 (30)	11 (37)	2 (32)	189 (17)	15 (31)	14 (33)	9 (36)
31	Chanal		85 (21)	26 (32)	335 (20)	100 (32)	77 (33)	6 (25)	26 (25)	16 (29)	20 (32)	58 (29)
32	Gagra		54 (27)	123 (21)	51 (30)	200 (27)	88 (31)	2 (33)	20 (27)	17 (27)	26 (31)	114 (26)
33	Dagi		29 (29)	20 (33)	42 (32)	104 (31)	272 (22)	5 (27)	40 (23)	10 (33)	72 (22)	15 (34)
34	Sansoi		27 (32)	7 (36)	29 (35)	46 (36)	150 (25)	6 (26)	9 (34)	3 (37)	7 (36)	13 (35)
35	Sanhal		78 (22)	110 (24)	33 (34)	86 (33)	94 (30)	4 (29)	11 (31)	8 (35)	12 (34)	44 (30)
36	Sanhai		71 (23)	16 (34)	19 (36)	73 (35)	25 (35)	4 (28)	15 (28)	5 (36)	4 (37)	19 (33)
37	Perna		2 (37)	13 (35)	34 (33)	25 (37)	15 (36)	2 (34)	(37)	8 (34)	9 (35)	33 (32)

PUNJAB

Rank in State	District		Bathinda	Faridkot	Total
	Castes				
1	Mazhabi		2,39,838 (1)	3,88,127 (1)	17,65,798
2	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi		1,36,534 (2)	81,411 (2)	14,84,268
3	Ad Dharmi		654 (15)	512 (18)	9,15,098
4	Balmiki, Chuhra, Bhangi		13,831 (5)	16,426 (4)	6,40,210
5	Bazigar		17,664 (3)	13,988 (5)	1,62,804
6	Dumna, Mahasha, Doom		499 (17)	1,667 (11)	1,58,357
7	Megh		1,481 (9)	6,508 (7)	1,05,157
8	Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh		1,370 (11)	2,700 (9)	81,062
9	Bauria, Bawaria		10,978 (6)	41,540 (3)	78,429
10	Kabirpanthi, Julaha		3,715 (8)	1,592 (12)	65,028
11	Dhanak		15,353 (4)	12,128 (6)	57,997
12	Sirkiband		7,567 (7)	1,508 (13)	28,940
13	Batwal		37 (29)	1,006 (15)	13,511
14	Od		589 (16)	1,691 (10)	13,015
15	Sarera		24 (32)	211 (24)	12,321
16	Barar, Burar, Berar		98 (23)	366 (20)	10,535
17	Khatik		1,380 (10)	3,832 (8)	10,384
18	Pasi		717 (14)	632 (17)	9,113
19	Sikligar		1,106 (12)	1,175 (14)	8,727
20	Deha, Dhaya, Dhea		332 (18)	296 (22)	6,730
21	Kori, Koli		934 (13)	421 (19)	6,521
22	Bhanjra		102 (22)	98 (29)	4,688
23	Bangali		107 (21)	315 (21)	4,175
24	Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola		14 (35)	50 (32)	3,216
25	Sapela		82 (25)	701 (16)	2,333
26	Marija, Marecha		93 (24)	258 (23)	1,954
27	Nat		37 (30)	164 (26)	1,413
28	Darain		51 (27)	88 (30)	1,389
29	Pherera		79 (26)	160 (27)	956
30	Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigg		167 (19)	48 (33)	781
31	Chanal		5 (36)	8 (37)	762
32	Gagra		48 (28)	18 (35)	761
33	Dagi		5 (37)	17 (36)	631
34	Sansoi		139 (20)	187 (25)	623
35	Sanhal		23 (33)	75 (31)	578
36	Sanhai		26 (31)	158 (28)	435
37	Perna		17 (34)	31 (34)	189

RAJASTHAN

Rank in State	District Castes	Ganganagar	Bikaner	Churu	Jhunjhunun	Alwar	Dholpur	Bharatpur	Sawai Madhopur	Jaipur	Sikar	Ajmer	Tonk
1	Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar	86,513 (5)	11,224 (4)	83,446 (2)	1,57,506 (1)	2,43,948 (1)	1,00,948 (1)	2,68,433 (1)	1,83,019 (1)	1,98,435 (1)	46,680 (2)	1,48,580 (1)	47,027 (2)
2	Megh, Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar	1,68,608 (2)	1,20,095 (1)	1,05,828 (1)	492 (13)	147 (21)	35 (20)	67 (24)	195 (20)	638 (22)	3,631 (6)	3,749 (10)	143 (24)
3	Bairwa, Berwa	684 (24)	158 (24)	66 (30)	80 (25)	24,807 (4)	19 (24)	1,089 (9)	1,30,485 (2)	1,79,964 (2)	246 (19)	20,012 (3)	80,932 (1)
4	Balai	944 (20)	292 (19)	1,537 (11)	16,459 (3)	19,281 (5)	111 (11)	3,054 (6)	2,094 (8)	1,30,693 (3)	1,38,894 (1)	12,174 (6)	10,784 (4)
5	Thori, Nayak	1,85,398 (1)	49,375 (2)	58,367 (3)	22,139 (2)	1,598 (15)	23 (23)	975 (11)	893 (11)	13,496 (8)	17,675 (3)	9,180 (7)	3,204 (8)
6	Koli, Kori	587 (26)	278 (20)	38 (34)	671 (11)	27,482 (2)	19,169 (2)	34,425 (2)	55,727 (3)	62,971 (4)	238 (20)	31,848 (2)	7,521 (5)
7	Bhangi, Chura, Mehter, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana	28,223 (7)	14,292 (3)	11,919 (5)	11,033 (5)	27,188 (3)	6,571 (4)	12,066 (3)	17,097 (4)	37,451 (6)	11,854 (5)	19,335 (4)	5,140 (6)
8	Khatik	4,161 (10)	342 (17)	5,546 (7)	12,527 (4)	17,146 (6)	5,236 (5)	7,493 (5)	11,755 (5)	46,817 (5)	17,554 (4)	17,223 (5)	14,368 (3)
9	Baori	1,08,621 (3)	3,529 (6)	6,663 (6)	302 (16)	145 (22)	2 (44)	287 (16)	395 (18)	2,899 (14)	1,900 (11)	3,519 (11)	850 (16)
10	Dhobi	1,294 (16)	2,347 (7)	673 (15)	749 (10)	7,548 (9)	12,922 (3)	8,191 (4)	9,765 (6)	19,479 (7)	2,614 (8)	9,144 (8)	5,005 (7)
11	Majhabi	97,996 (4)	2,021 (8)	10 (54)	6 (53)	1,624 (14)	1 (53)	54 (27)	5 (55)	38 (51)	10 (45)	19 (51)	8 (54)
12	Sargara	92 (49)	141 (25)	12 (53)	26 (39)	11 (51)	16 (27)	14 (41)	5 (56)	50 (48)	10 (46)	1,403 (20)	54 (36)
13	Dholi	1,873 (11)	1,931 (9)	4,096 (9)	76 (27)	74 (34)	40 (19)	30 (32)	1,298 (9)	2,432 (15)	131 (24)	7,391 (9)	2,832 (9)
14	Dhanak, Dhanuk	36,713 (6)	413 (16)	16,154 (4)	10,976 (6)	9,519 (7)	262 (10)	25 (34)	98 (29)	5,721 (11)	2,673 (7)	531 (24)	109 (27)
15	Mehar	1,118 (18)	70 (33)	94 (25)	59 (29)	109 (27)	19 (26)	24 (35)	108 (28)	721 (21)	82 (26)	69 (36)	28 (41)
16	Kalbelia, Sapera	1,544 (14)	679 (14)	633 (16)	233 (18)	1,660 (13)	464 (9)	599 (12)	429 (17)	2,089 (17)	611 (15)	2,621 (15)	575 (18)
17	Gavaria	652 (25)	1,386 (10)	2,279 (10)	1,077 (9)	2,229 (12)	2 (45)	149 (18)	10 (50)	3,613 (12)	2,069 (10)	3,025 (13)	915 (15)
18	Sansi	9,965 (9)	6,206 (5)	4,624 (8)	1,201 (8)	5 (57)	3 (42)	18 (38)	197 (19)	2,322 (16)	1,385 (12)	2,310 (17)	1,248 (12)
19	Bawaria	1,254 (17)	413 (15)	491 (17)	2,123 (7)	7,993 (8)	52 (17)	2,930 (7)	839 (12)	11,037 (9)	2,513 (9)	3,197 (12)	2,504 (10)
20	Salvi	404 (30)	83 (29)	49 (31)	31 (37)	94 (28)	5 (34)	9 (49)	12 (46)	154 (34)	46 (30)	261 (27)	101 (30)
21	Garo, Garura, Gurda, Garoda	1,043 (19)	1,220 (12)	837 (14)	82 (24)	89 (32)	25 (21)	37 (29)	192 (21)	513 (23)	139 (23)	243 (29)	102 (29)
22	Nat, Nut	137 (42)	118 (26)	371 (18)	585 (12)	3,225 (10)	935 (7)	1,603 (8)	2,148 (7)	3,435 (13)	899 (13)	1,463 (18)	955 (14)
23	Bagri, Bagdi	508 (28)	49 (35)	14 (50)	158 (20)	210 (20)	3 (39)	58 (26)	166 (23)	427 (24)	194 (22)	911 (21)	167 (22)
24	Kanjar, Kunjar	14 (57)	774 (13)	894 (13)	223 (19)	2,487 (11)	805 (8)	89 (23)	688 (14)	1,315 (19)	482 (17)	2,612 (16)	1,178 (13)
25	Madari, Bazlgar	20,042 (8)	326 (18)	75 (27)	6 (52)	93 (29)	1 (52)	321 (15)	6 (53)	76 (45)	4 (53)	19 (50)	25 (45)
26	Jingar	183 (39)	1,343 (11)	25 (40)	257 (17)	233 (17)	4 (37)	12 (42)	56 (34)	286 (28)	20 (38)	1,413 (19)	244 (20)
27	Rawal	148 (41)	75 (30)	24 (41)	46 (32)	17 (46)	2 (48)	8 (52)	145 (26)	250 (30)	16 (39)	417 (25)	106 (28)
28	Bhand	1,730 (12)	176 (22)	88 (26)	37 (36)	460 (16)	44 (18)	39 (28)	565 (15)	1,591 (18)	204 (21)	2,820 (14)	786 (17)
29	Dhankia	265 (35)	44 (36)	74 (28)	439 (14)	227 (18)	69 (16)	100 (21)	159 (24)	6,208 (10)	655 (14)	208 (31)	140 (25)
30	Kamad, Kamadia	902 (21)	223 (21)	1,127 (12)	65 (28)	27 (41)	11 (31)	31 (30)	41 (36)	245 (31)	597 (16)	585 (23)	64 (34)
31	Badi	800 (22)	18 (45)	274 (20)	37 (35)	20 (44)	0	8 (50)	23 (44)	139 (36)	21 (37)	38 (40)	56 (35)
32	Bedia, Beria	285 (32)	73 (32)	187 (22)	132 (21)	109 (26)	1,356 (6)	989 (10)	178 (22)	357 (26)	72 (27)	245 (28)	137 (26)
33	Santia, Satia	278 (34)	170 (23)	258 (21)	79 (26)	128 (23)	0	61 (25)	12 (47)	362 (25)	69 (28)	130 (32)	96 (31)
34	Khanger	9 (58)	3 (56)	3 (59)	48 (30)	10 (52)	0	9 (48)	1,297 (10)	173 (33)	0	21 (48)	2,043 (11)
35	Garancha, Gancha	185 (38)	14 (48)	128 (24)	127 (22)	125 (25)	14 (28)	9 (47)	11 (48)	137 (37)	27 (34)	585 (22)	10 (51)
36	Bansphor, Bansphod	114 (45)	12 (50)	17 (48)	5 (54)	88 (33)	69 (15)	10 (44)	59 (33)	190 (32)	8 (47)	104 (34)	89 (33)
37	Mahar, Taral, Dhegumegu	708 (23)	21 (44)	39 (33)	17 (42)	4 (58)	2 (46)	93 (22)	45 (35)	259 (29)	10 (44)	17 (53)	21 (46)
38	Dome, Dom	1,483 (15)	90 (28)	330 (19)	44 (33)	46 (36)	87 (13)	146 (19)	744 (13)	45 (49)	61 (29)	2 (59)	11 (50)
39	Bargi, Vargi, Birgi	211 (37)	5 (52)	17 (49)	363 (15)	35 (37)	7 (32)	270 (17)	495 (16)	318 (27)	28 (32)	33 (42)	43 (37)
40	Singwala	571 (27)	75 (31)	21 (44)	24 (40)	213 (19)	24 (22)	380 (13)	150 (25)	861 (20)	249 (18)	113 (33)	184 (21)
41	Turi	279 (33)	8 (51)	33 (36)	103 (23)	7 (55)	2 (49)	10 (46)	9 (51)	35 (53)	6 (51)	11 (56)	275 (19)
42	Tirgar, Tirbanda	96 (48)	38 (38)	19 (47)	8 (47)	0	1 (55)	0	11 (49)	10 (58)	6 (50)	7 (57)	6 (58)
43	Aheri	110 (47)	34 (40)	12 (52)	28 (38)	21 (43)	2 (43)	23 (36)	24 (42)	117 (39)	15 (40)	77 (35)	37 (38)
44	Kapadia Sansi	1,584 (13)	3 (55)	68 (29)	18 (41)	32 (38)	19 (25)	20 (37)	120 (27)	105 (41)	15 (41)	30 (46)	94 (32)
45	Dabgar	49 (54)	33 (41)	25 (39)	6 (50)	126 (24)	98 (12)	15 (40)	62 (32)	79 (44)	5 (52)	217 (30)	27 (43)
46	Bola	85 (50)	15 (46)	19 (46)	7 (49)	24 (42)	12 (29)	30 (31)	39 (37)	43 (50)	8 (48)	58 (37)	12 (49)
47	Pasi	402 (31)	57 (34)	33 (35)	5 (56)	12 (49)	4 (38)	16 (39)	27 (41)	35 (52)	3 (54)	39 (39)	5 (59)
48	Bajgar	452 (29)	116 (27)	9 (55)	7 (48)	14 (47)	0	29 (33)	77 (30)	142 (35)	11 (42)	23 (47)	155 (23)
49	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Dheda, Vankar, Maru Vanka	134 (43)	33 (42)	43 (32)	8 (46)	9 (53)	12 (30)	10 (45)	6 (54)	91 (42)	28 (33)	369 (26)	36 (39)
50	Kooch Band, Kuchband	256 (36)	3 (57)	27 (38)	11 (44)	92 (31)	3 (41)	4 (55)	13 (45)	82 (43)	95 (25)	38 (41)	13 (48)
51	Chandal	6 (59)	1 (59)	5 (57)	12 (43)	92 (30)	3 (40)	8 (51)	24 (43)	23 (55)	0	12 (55)	7 (55)
52	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	114 (46)	37 (39)	14 (51)	10 (45)	11 (50)	2 (47)	6 (53)	4 (57)	6 (59)	11 (43)	13 (54)	21 (47)
53	Godhi	49 (55)	4 (54)	144 (23)	1 (59)	13 (48)	4 (36)	1 (57)	8 (52)	24 (54)	26 (35)	18 (52)	6 (57)
54	Adi Dharmi	172 (40)	24 (43)	4 (58)	47 (31)	31 (39)	4 (35)	10 (43)	33 (40)	105 (40)	22 (36)	31 (43)	32 (40)
55	Koria	75 (51)	13 (49)	6 (56)	5 (55)	18 (45)	76 (14)	336 (14)	38 (38)	64 (46)	1 (56)	19 (49)	10 (52)
56	Gandia	38 (56)	15 (47)	27 (37)	6 (51)	28 (40)	1 (51)	4 (54)	35 (39)	125 (38)	32 (31)	44 (38)	27 (44)
57	Bidakia	55 (52)	2 (58)	19 (45)	40 (34)	55 (35)	1 (50)	108 (20)	74 (31)	60 (47)	1 (55)	31 (44)	27 (42)
58	Sarbhangi	51 (53)	5 (53)	23 (42)	5 (57)	6 (56)	1 (54)	2 (56)	2 (59)	14 (57)	0	3 (58)	10 (53)
59	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi	125 (44)	44 (37)	21 (43)	2 (58)	8 (54)	7 (33)	1 (58)	3 (58)	22 (56)	8 (49)	31 (45)	7 (56)

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RAJASTHAN contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Jaisalmer	Jodhpur	Nagaur	Pali	Barmer	Jalor	Sirohi	Bhilwara	Udaipur	Chittaurgarh	Dungarpur	Banswara
1	Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar	1,153 (3)	25,116 (2)	83,962 (2)	33,151 (3)	13,524 (2)	31,839 (2)	7,233 (4)	1,01,561 (1)	37,479 (2)	79,144 (1)	16,398 (1)	19,951 (1)
2	Megh, Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar	41,360 (1)	1,86,539 (1)	1,38,940 (1)	99,047 (1)	1,70,150 (1)	1,02,940 (1)	50,980 (1)	1,424 (17)	60,856 (1)	25,494 (2)	340 (14)	346 (18)
3	Bairwa, Berwa	76 (15)	380 (24)	141 (30)	1,270 (16)	62 (28)	55 (34)	1,490 (8)	12,751 (4)	1,124 (18)	2,815 (13)	52 (24)	126 (22)
4	Balai	140 (12)	1,968 (15)	33,597 (5)	508 (23)	78 (25)	144 (27)	591 (17)	56,644 (2)	27,113 (3)	20,016 (3)	4,896 (2)	5,784 (2)
5	Thori, Nayak	595 (7)	5,171 (9)	48,551 (3)	9,954 (6)	48 (30)	142 (28)	245 (23)	10,508 (5)	4,207 (9)	11,109 (5)	283 (15)	1,679 (8)
6	Koli, Kori	21 (23)	495 (23)	352 (21)	739 (20)	9,012 (3)	14,342 (4)	24,660 (2)	4,942 (10)	408 (26)	1,348 (15)	85 (21)	146 (20)
7	Bhangli, Chura, Mehter, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana	918 (4)	15,757 (4)	17,833 (6)	10,123 (5)	3,550 (5)	6,935 (5)	4,507 (5)	5,053 (9)	9,036 (7)	8,314 (7)	1,762 (4)	2,992 (4)
8	Khatik	440 (8)	6,709 (7)	9,462 (7)	4,657 (8)	969 (12)	448 (18)	359 (20)	25,354 (3)	25,775 (4)	15,801 (4)	1,217 (7)	134 (21)
9	Baori	174 (10)	18,562 (3)	47,970 (4)	34,899 (2)	433 (17)	1,149 (11)	667 (16)	2,733 (12)	994 (19)	4,960 (10)	51 (25)	21 (42)
10	Dhobi	73 (16)	1,556 (16)	1,210 (15)	1,625 (14)	237 (20)	348 (19)	904 (13)	7,673 (7)	3,989 (10)	5,665 (9)	132 (18)	381 (16)
11	Majhabi	16 (25)	66 (39)	10 (57)	18 (50)	15 (42)	14 (54)	11 (51)	3 (58)	5 (59)	19 (51)	1 (55)	2 (53)
12	Sargara	23 (22)	13,750 (5)	2,441 (11)	30,903 (4)	2,673 (7)	14,782 (3)	15,820 (3)	1,081 (20)	2,031 (12)	1,159 (16)	415 (10)	1,989 (7)
13	Dholi	325 (9)	6,927 (6)	6,721 (8)	6,917 (7)	984 (11)	2,099 (9)	1,003 (12)	9,299 (6)	9,162 (6)	8,364 (6)	797 (8)	2,125 (6)
14	Dhanak, Dhanuk	7 (35)	39 (45)	341 (22)	25 (46)	12 (44)	34 (38)	84 (32)	88 (31)	66 (45)	318 (26)	15 (37)	10 (49)
15	Mehar	72 (17)	123 (29)	101 (33)	52 (37)	38 (35)	89 (30)	52 (34)	193 (27)	86 (38)	1,021 (17)	4 (50)	21 (43)
16	Kalbelia, Sapera	671 (5)	2,006 (14)	729 (18)	4,550 (9)	2,149 (8)	832 (16)	1,089 (10)	3,918 (11)	7,550 (8)	4,880 (11)	31 (31)	116 (23)
17	Gavaria	606 (6)	3,862 (11)	5,956 (9)	1,217 (17)	3,377 (6)	1,748 (10)	877 (14)	1,999 (14)	721 (21)	2,069 (14)	1,379 (5)	2,186 (5)
18	Sansi	88 (14)	6,624 (8)	3,437 (10)	728 (21)	1,648 (10)	258 (21)	25 (42)	1,417 (18)	281 (28)	96 (35)	14 (39)	30 (38)
19	Bawaria	5 (37)	42 (43)	1,703 (13)	115 (31)	11 (46)	76 (31)	48 (35)	1,535 (15)	1,392 (16)	904 (19)	25 (35)	23 (40)
20	Salvi	9 (32)	33 (47)	25 (50)	236 (27)	8 (48)	147 (25)	506 (18)	1,425 (16)	21,058 (5)	6,128 (8)	1,296 (6)	109 (24)
21	Garo, Garura, Gurda, Garoda	1,844 (2)	3,591 (12)	914 (17)	3,607 (10)	7,039 (4)	6,799 (6)	2,001 (7)	112 (30)	976 (20)	182 (29)	117 (20)	450 (15)
22	Nat, Nut	4 (42)	3,336 (13)	1,864 (12)	1,819 (12)	471 (16)	1,134 (12)	319 (22)	1,357 (19)	1,279 (17)	590 (24)	162 (17)	954 (10)
23	Bagri, Bagdi	0	505 (22)	186 (28)	431 (24)	701 (14)	3,524 (7)	2,989 (6)	675 (21)	586 (22)	659 (22)	47 (26)	14 (46)
24	Kanjar, Kunjar	6 (36)	107 (30)	120 (31)	350 (25)	12 (45)	37 (36)	155 (25)	5,637 (8)	517 (24)	4,486 (12)	387 (12)	763 (11)
25	Madari, Bazigar	5 (39)	267 (26)	85 (34)	243 (26)	113 (23)	19 (47)	95 (29)	35 (38)	161 (31)	31 (47)	15 (38)	9 (50)
26	Jingar	149 (11)	4,412 (10)	116 (32)	713 (22)	1,996 (9)	3,332 (8)	866 (15)	2,587 (13)	1,778 (13)	794 (20)	28 (34)	23 (41)
27	Rawal	24 (21)	568 (21)	197 (25)	782 (19)	139 (22)	285 (20)	204 (24)	405 (23)	1,765 (14)	1,008 (18)	4,234 (3)	5,612 (3)
28	Bhand	13 (28)	846 (19)	1,156 (16)	1,647 (13)	57 (29)	243 (22)	1,137 (9)	591 (22)	2,034 (11)	699 (21)	30 (32)	44 (35)
29	Dhankia	14 (26)	57 (41)	187 (27)	55 (36)	23 (39)	35 (37)	12 (49)	37 (36)	67 (44)	110 (33)	13 (40)	17 (44)
30	Kamad, Kamadia	13 (30)	355 (25)	1,244 (14)	804 (18)	108 (24)	29 (39)	48 (36)	398 (24)	546 (23)	352 (25)	8 (44)	1 (55)
31	Badi	19 (24)	1,144 (17)	47 (39)	1,384 (15)	722 (13)	652 (17)	124 (26)	31 (40)	144 (32)	41 (43)	652 (9)	754 (12)
32	Bedia, Beria	25 (19)	82 (34)	195 (26)	192 (28)	38 (34)	202 (24)	89 (30)	202 (26)	396 (27)	218 (27)	169 (16)	239 (19)
33	Santia, Satia	112 (13)	573 (20)	609 (19)	2,599 (11)	596 (15)	212 (23)	31 (38)	43 (35)	83 (40)	89 (36)	17 (36)	74 (27)
34	Khanger	0	10 (55)	3 (58)	17 (51)	3 (57)	21 (45)	24 (43)	32 (39)	14 (57)	120 (31)	2 (52)	29 (39)
35	Garancha, Gancha	13 (29)	204 (28)	527 (20)	112 (32)	46 (31)	23 (42)	18 (46)	382 (25)	1,480 (15)	621 (23)	5 (47)	1,273 (9)
36	Bansphor, Bansphod	40 (18)	77 (36)	30 (47)	146 (30)	65 (26)	855 (14)	497 (19)	52 (33)	107 (33)	73 (38)	352 (13)	625 (14)
37	Mahar, Tarali, Dhegumegu	3 (43)	66 (38)	54 (36)	16 (52)	46 (32)	23 (43)	14 (48)	15 (50)	68 (43)	152 (30)	6 (46)	13 (48)
38	Dome, Dom	0	211 (27)	206 (24)	8 (55)	318 (19)	27 (41)	4 (57)	14 (51)	63 (47)	31 (46)	0	1 (54)
39	Bargi, Vargi, Birgi	7 (34)	1,001 (18)	40 (43)	26 (45)	64 (27)	21 (44)	105 (28)	21 (42)	70 (42)	100 (34)	121 (19)	68 (28)
40	Singiwala	3 (44)	16 (54)	37 (45)	87 (33)	7 (50)	56 (33)	86 (31)	25 (41)	63 (48)	46 (41)	13 (41)	39 (37)
41	Turi	1 (53)	20 (52)	39 (44)	22 (47)	4 (56)	1,093 (13)	1,021 (11)	8 (55)	73 (41)	7 (59)	46 (27)	59 (30)
42	Tirgar, Tirbanda	1 (52)	35 (46)	18 (54)	160 (29)	331 (18)	852 (15)	333 (21)	9 (54)	430 (25)	24 (50)	9 (42)	351 (17)
43	Aheri	7 (33)	28 (48)	51 (38)	7 (57)	8 (47)	18 (48)	3 (58)	15 (46)	100 (35)	184 (28)	44 (28)	66 (29)
44	Kapadia Sansi	14 (27)	21 (51)	45 (40)	7 (58)	162 (21)	1 (59)	7 (54)	21 (43)	19 (54)	44 (42)	6 (45)	0
45	Dabgar	2 (48)	78 (35)	22 (51)	60 (35)	2 (58)	3 (58)	27 (41)	11 (52)	105 (34)	15 (53)	394 (11)	745 (13)
46	Bola	9 (31)	63 (40)	27 (48)	31 (43)	16 (41)	40 (35)	42 (37)	153 (28)	245 (29)	27 (48)	71 (22)	45 (34)
47	Pasi	2 (48)	103 (31)	53 (37)	36 (42)	18 (40)	15 (52)	30 (39)	11 (53)	86 (39)	62 (39)	5 (48)	50 (32)
48	Bajgar	2 (45)	39 (44)	14 (55)	45 (39)	5 (52)	14 (53)	14 (47)	15 (47)	58 (50)	14 (55)	54 (23)	14 (47)
49	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Dheda, Vankar, Maru Vanka	4 (41)	43 (42)	148 (29)	51 (38)	36 (36)	16 (51)	28 (40)	78 (32)	64 (46)	11 (56)	38 (30)	1 (57)
50	Kooch Band, Kuchband	0	4 (58)	2 (59)	10 (54)	5 (53)	11 (56)	2 (59)	127 (29)	92 (37)	118 (32)	4 (49)	51 (31)
51	Chandal	0	8 (57)	10 (56)	5 (59)	0	17 (49)	8 (52)	7 (56)	16 (55)	9 (58)	1 (54)	15 (45)
52	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	24 (20)	85 (32)	33 (46)	61 (34)	42 (33)	109 (29)	121 (27)	44 (34)	62 (49)	80 (37)	0	1 (58)
53	Godhi	2 (47)	7 (56)	281 (23)	21 (48)	6 (51)	17 (50)	58 (33)	35 (37)	179 (30)	35 (45)	40 (29)	39 (36)
54	Adi Dharmi	0	18 (53)	42 (42)	30 (44)	12 (43)	70 (32)	5 (55)	19 (44)	93 (36)	55 (40)	29 (33)	48 (33)
55	Koria	1 (50)	3 (59)	57 (35)	8 (56)	5 (54)	146 (26)	5 (56)	7 (57)	25 (53)	40 (44)	2 (53)	1 (56)
56	Gandia	5 (38)	74 (37)	19 (52)	43 (41)	34 (37)	13 (55)	19 (44)	15 (49)	49 (51)	25 (49)	8 (43)	75 (26)
57	Bidakia	1 (49)	21 (50)	26 (49)	43 (40)	7 (49)	19 (46)	7 (53)	15 (48)	25 (52)	15 (52)	2 (51)	4 (52)
58	Sarbhangi	1 (51)	22 (49)	19 (53)	19 (49)	4 (55)	6 (57)	12 (50)	0	16 (56)	11 (57)	1 (56)	86 (25)
59	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi	5 (40)	85 (33)	43 (41)	14 (53)	27 (38)	28 (40)	19 (45)	18 (45)	13 (58)	15 (54)	0	9 (51)

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RAJASTHAN

Rank in State	District	Bundi	Kota	Jhalawar	Total
	Castes				
1	Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raigar	27,028 (2)	72,340 (2)	56,297 (1)	21,81,935
2	Megh, Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar	25,531 (3)	54,565 (3)	21,443 (2)	13,83,583
3	Bairwa, Berwa	47,781 (1)	1,03,170 (1)	11,276 (6)	6,21,111
4	Balai	5,121 (5)	9,446 (10)	12,545 (4)	5,14,908
5	Thori, Nayak	2,281 (13)	11,587 (9)	2,728 (10)	4,71,411
6	Koli, Kori	4,743 (6)	34,777 (4)	1,479 (12)	3,38,504
7	Bhangi, Chura, Mehter, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana	3,602 (7)	20,405 (6)	4,169 (8)	3,17,125
8	Khatik	5,914 (4)	12,320 (8)	1,653 (11)	2,71,380
9	Baori	180 (22)	591 (25)	111 (30)	2,42,607
10	Dhobi	3,322 (9)	16,421 (7)	5,522 (7)	1,28,789
11	Majhabi	1,344 (14)	106 (41)	19 (46)	1,03,441
12	Sargara	151 (24)	124 (38)	16 (48)	89,192
13	Dholi	2,602 (11)	2,250 (14)	4,101 (9)	85,880
14	Dhanak, Dhanuk	23 (43)	207 (33)	41 (37)	84,504
15	Mehar	3,560 (8)	22,807 (5)	16,696 (3)	47,416
16	Kalbelia, Sapera	2,964 (10)	2,679 (13)	825 (16)	47,126
17	Gavaria	442 (16)	1,964 (15)	269 (22)	46,078
18	Sansi	184 (21)	618 (24)	100 (32)	45,032
19	Bawaria	282 (18)	187 (34)	209 (24)	41,903
20	Salvi	26 (41)	169 (35)	452 (20)	32,876
21	Garo, Garura, Gurda, Garoda	47 (32)	86 (42)	111 (31)	32,398
22	Nat, Nut	257 (20)	740 (23)	1,425 (14)	31,585
23	Bagri, Bagdi	525 (15)	4,693 (11)	12,246 (5)	30,646
24	Kanjar, Kunjar	2,602 (12)	1,086 (19)	1,438 (13)	29,264
25	Madari, Bazigar	39 (34)	24 (54)	27 (43)	22,162
26	Jingar	118 (25)	510 (27)	460 (19)	21,958
27	Rawal	335 (17)	3,026 (12)	621 (18)	20,459
28	Bhand	275 (19)	490 (28)	221 (23)	18,023
29	Dhankia	21 (45)	112 (39)	7 (53)	9,355
30	Kamad, Kamadia	33 (39)	248 (30)	76 (35)	8,181
31	Badi	9 (49)	41 (49)	7 (52)	7,205
32	Bedia, Beria	81 (30)	545 (26)	133 (26)	6,926
33	Santia, Satia	89 (28)	66 (44)	89 (34)	6,925
34	Khangar	91 (27)	1,867 (16)	321 (21)	6,170
35	Garancha, Gancha	6 (54)	39 (50)	31 (40)	6,152
36	Bansphor, Bansphod	82 (29)	1,192 (18)	713 (17)	5,671
37	Mahar, Taral, Dhegumegu	177 (23)	1,076 (20)	1,220 (15)	4,185
38	Dome, Dom	14 (47)	153 (37)	2 (57)	4,141
39	Bargi, Vargi, Birgi	26 (40)	224 (31)	32 (39)	3,751
40	Singiwala	36 (37)	73 (43)	5 (55)	3,457
41	Turi	18 (46)	21 (58)	118 (29)	3,328
42	Tirgar, Tirbanda	78 (31)	31 (52)	2 (59)	2,866
43	Aheri	43 (33)	1,726 (17)	30 (41)	2,830
44	Kapadia Sansi	3 (55)	58 (45)	2 (58)	2,518
45	Dabgar	10 (48)	29 (53)	25 (44)	2,270
46	Bola	116 (26)	844 (21)	120 (28)	2,201
47	Pasi	36 (36)	428 (29)	166 (25)	1,739
48	Bajgar	35 (38)	44 (48)	40 (38)	1,442
49	Mahyavanshi, Dheda, Dheda, Vankar, Maru Vanka	24 (42)	52 (47)	21 (45)	1,394
50	Kooch Band, Kuchband	2 (58)	108 (40)	49 (36)	1,222
51	Chandal	2 (57)	796 (22)	89 (33)	1,174
52	Mang, Matang, Minimadig	9 (52)	155 (36)	12 (50)	1,087
53	Godhi	9 (51)	19 (59)	7 (54)	1,053
54	Adi Dharmi	8 (53)	38 (51)	18 (47)	1,000
55	Koria	3 (56)	23 (57)	4 (56)	991
56	Gandia	38 (35)	56 (46)	14 (49)	869
57	Bidakia	9 (50)	23 (56)	28 (42)	718
58	Sarbhangi	0	213 (32)	122 (27)	654
59	Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi	22 (44)	24 (55)	9 (51)	610

SIKKIM

Rank in State	District	North District	East District	South District	West District	Total
	Castes					
1	Kami (Nepali), Lohar (Nepali)	690 (1)	8,008 (1)	3,413 (1)	3,124 (1)	15,235
2	Damai (Nepali)	366 (2)	3,678 (2)	1,672 (2)	1,422 (2)	7,138
3	Sarki (Nepali)	3 (3)	318 (3)	230 (3)	248 (3)	799
4	Majhi (Nepali)	1 (4)	118 (4)	164 (4)	11 (4)	294

TAMILNADU

Rank In State	District Castes	Madras	Chengai-anna	North Arcot- Ambedker	Dharmapuri	Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar	South Arcot	Salem	Periyar	Nilgiri	Coimbatore	Dindigul-quaid- e-milleth	Tiruchchirappalli
1	Adi Dravida	4,67,230 (1)	11,50,385 (1)	5,48,160 (1)	2,60,939 (1)	3,92,991 (1)	12,67,481 (1)	2,37,153 (1)	58,848 (3)	72,538 (1)	73,498 (4)	17,823 (5)	1,24,485 (3)
2	Pallan	122 (17)	596 (11)	26 (29)	115 (22)	71 (16)	34 (32)	56,357 (4)	19,601 (5)	30,116 (3)	45,886 (5)	1,26,837 (1)	2,57,358 (1)
3	Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar	2,387 (6)	2,892 (7)	215 (13)	7,350 (4)	2,310 (6)	3,144 (5)	76,192 (3)	6,300 (8)	57,803 (2)	21,265 (7)	67,197 (3)	2,35,404 (2)
4	Chakkiliyan	1,054 (9)	4,916 (6)	1,586 (6)	1,834 (9)	2,696 (5)	3,004 (7)	31,225 (5)	1,62,096 (1)	16,470 (5)	1,24,274 (2)	79,606 (2)	1,17,229 (4)
5	Arunthathiyar	8,347 (3)	16,700 (2)	54,728 (2)	38,866 (2)	25,993 (2)	27,012 (2)	2,28,279 (2)	37,025 (4)	6,270 (6)	94,100 (3)	427 (13)	14,214 (6)
6	Madari	3,320 (4)	8,137 (4)	5,802 (4)	544 (12)	452 (8)	5,241 (4)	3,369 (9)	73,424 (2)	3,662 (7)	1,41,639 (1)	32,044 (4)	19,408 (5)
7	Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,278 (8)	1,347 (8)	4,378 (5)	6,519 (5)	5,756 (3)	3,043 (6)	3,621 (8)	11,642 (7)	150 (17)	0	0	0
8	Valluvan	2,948 (5)	7,833 (5)	7,734 (3)	1,481 (10)	4,391 (4)	7,921 (3)	6,445 (6)	3,796 (9)	520 (10)	3,925 (10)	2,517 (8)	6,324 (8)
9	Adi Andhra	36,946 (2)	8,848 (3)	628 (8)	2,766 (8)	2,282 (7)	614 (9)	182 (16)	1,006 (13)	383 (11)	63 (32)	11 (36)	82 (27)
10	Devendrakulathan	122 (16)	323 (16)	87 (19)	21 (32)	11 (27)	214 (17)	4,527 (7)	563 (16)	352 (12)	38,626 (6)	39 (22)	1,297 (11)
11	Kudumban	254 (13)	75 (28)	290 (11)	145 (17)	15 (23)	64 (27)	38 (30)	11,676 (6)	104 (18)	6,698 (9)	4,645 (6)	6,888 (7)
12	Adi Karnataka	122 (15)	149 (24)	207 (14)	5,779 (6)	81 (14)	220 (16)	98 (19)	2,632 (11)	21,913 (4)	148 (22)	7 (43)	69 (28)
13	Puthirai Vannan	1,380 (7)	713 (9)	933 (7)	381 (13)	106 (11)	259 (14)	565 (10)	184 (22)	1,153 (8)	450 (17)	1,275 (11)	1,014 (12)
14	Samban	67 (24)	62 (29)	2 (52)	12 (40)	1 (52)	93 (22)	34 (33)	1,855 (12)	27 (31)	1,071 (14)	1,586 (10)	259 (19)
15	Pagadai	12 (47)	27 (37)	0	29 (30)	4 (37)	11 (43)	16 (42)	17 (41)	8 (52)	15 (50)	28 (26)	617 (15)
16	Mala	195 (14)	459 (14)	6 (38)	13,886 (3)	7 (35)	230 (15)	89 (20)	12 (46)	72 (21)	30 (39)	128 (16)	156 (22)
17	Pannadi	17 (43)	267 (18)	8 (35)	34 (29)	42 (18)	59 (28)	211 (15)	3,622 (10)	81 (20)	3,810 (11)	5 (50)	308 (18)
18	Koliyan	19 (40)	61 (30)	8 (34)	15 (37)	3 (38)	365 (12)	10 (43)	204 (21)	43 (25)	111 (25)	29 (25)	25 (42)
19	Pulayan, Cheramar	64 (26)	46 (33)	27 (28)	1 (58)	3 (43)	20 (35)	35 (32)	57 (26)	206 (16)	1,885 (12)	2,349 (9)	186 (21)
20	Domban	33 (34)	305 (17)	267 (12)	68 (25)	435 (9)	1,700 (8)	106 (18)	705 (15)	11 (42)	1,241 (13)	449 (12)	1,434 (10)
21	Kadaiyan	23 (37)	3 (54)	1 (56)	3 (50)	2 (46)	14 (40)	7 (47)	9 (49)	26 (32)	12 (54)	15 (33)	38 (32)
22	Kavara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Thoti	755 (11)	560 (12)	79 (20)	116 (21)	72 (15)	173 (18)	0	132 (23)	280 (13)	763 (16)	151 (15)	1,627 (9)
24	Vannan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Madiga	781 (10)	389 (15)	49 (24)	3,863 (7)	0	0	1 (57)	106 (24)	8 (51)	32 (37)	2 (56)	5 (58)
26	Panniandi	17 (44)	1 (60)	13 (32)	1,197 (11)	134 (10)	71 (24)	310 (12)	918 (14)	1 (60)	920 (15)	0	25 (43)
27	Vetliyan	42 (31)	79 (27)	34 (27)	131 (19)	91 (13)	157 (21)	346 (11)	279 (18)	21 (37)	172 (21)	155 (14)	310 (17)
28	Thandan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Paravan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chamar, Muchi	59 (27)	33 (35)	1 (54)	6 (45)	1 (49)	46 (30)	32 (35)	14 (45)	278 (14)	88 (28)	9 (39)	86 (26)
31	Cheruman	18 (42)	15 (41)	2 (48)	12 (39)	2 (45)	3 (50)	5 (48)	2 (54)	1,134 (9)	80 (29)	18 (30)	22 (45)
32	Bharatar	0	0	5 (39)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33	Mavilan	4 (53)	28 (36)	4 (44)	16 (36)	11 (29)	17 (37)	300 (13)	223 (20)	34 (28)	28 (41)	11 (37)	796 (14)
34	Semman	0	7 (49)	329 (10)	7 (44)	0	2 (54)	36 (31)	6 (50)	22 (35)	25 (43)	2 (58)	13 (52)
35	Tiruvalluvar	93 (21)	61 (31)	0	99 (23)	42 (19)	424 (11)	46 (27)	52 (27)	32 (29)	15 (51)	104 (17)	33 (36)
36	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	109 (19)	622 (10)	3 (47)	177 (15)	93 (12)	67 (26)	4 (50)	3 (52)	8 (49)	43 (33)	53 (20)	8 (54)
37	Godda	714 (12)	58 (32)	139 (16)	6 (46)	19 (22)	69 (25)	59 (25)	28 (34)	10 (47)	3 (60)	5 (47)	16 (49)
38	Panchama	22 (38)	17 (39)	49 (23)	126	(20) 3	(42) 29	(33) 44	(28) 24	(35) 50	(24) 121	(24) 93	(19) 349
39	Bandi	98 (20)	525 (13)	0	67 (26)	14 (24)	38 (31)	17 (40)	35 (33)	34 (27)	13 (53)	15 (32)	31 (38)
40	Ajila	66 (25)	255 (19)	0	54 (27)	29 (21)	89 (23)	32 (34)	43 (31)	60 (22)	351 (19)	9 (38)	36 (34)
41	Nayadi	7 (50)	9 (46)	76 (21)	167 (16)	6 (36)	5 (47)	62 (24)	21 (37)	51 (23)	28 (42)	49 (21)	246 (20)
42	Ayyanavar	0	0	474 (9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Gosangi	45 (30)	222 (22)	7 (37)	53 (28)	46 (17)	161 (20)	43 (29)	319 (17)	8 (50)	35 (36)	19 (29)	49 (30)
44	Baira	56 (28)	97 (26)	194 (15)	19 (33)	12 (25)	58 (29)	62 (23)	17 (39)	34 (26)	101 (27)	19 (28)	35 (35)
45	Palluvan	19 (41)	255 (20)	7 (36)	11 (42)	8 (33)	7 (44)	58 (26)	5 (51)	29 (30)	296 (20)	14 (34)	97 (24)
46	Vetan	0	0	65 (22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Jambuvulu	26 (36)	26 (38)	47 (25)	23 (31)	9 (32)	442 (10)	178 (17)	17 (40)	4 (54)	15 (49)	3 (54)	17 (47)
48	Holeya	50 (29)	212 (23)	0	216 (14)	11 (28)	172 (19)	22 (37)	18 (38)	11 (43)	6 (59)	12 (35)	32 (37)
49	Pambada	12 (48)	229 (21)	120 (17)	2 (55)	3 (41)	13 (42)	244 (14)	15 (44)	2 (58)	126 (23)	5 (49)	91 (25)
50	Godagali	82 (22)	145 (25)	5 (41)	13 (38)	39 (20)	274 (13)	66 (22)	22 (36)	10 (46)	18 (47)	4 (51)	40 (31)
51	Kalladi	78 (23)	16 (40)	0	134 (18)	1 (50)	1 (55)	4 (51)	57 (25)	102 (19)	71 (30)	9 (40)	31 (39)
52	Bakuda	12 (45)	40 (34)	0	18 (35)	10 (30)	15 (39)	78 (21)	11 (47)	17 (40)	109 (26)	6 (44)	6 (56)
53	Vathiriyar	37 (33)	5 (52)	2 (49)	6 (47)	2 (48)	16 (38)	5 (49)	1 (60)	21 (36)	11 (56)	0	25 (44)
54	Velan	121 (18)	5 (53)	0	0	0	1 (58)	4 (53)	2 (57)	20 (38)	22 (45)	1 (59)	7 (55)
55	Sapari	7 (51)	1 (61)	9 (33)	0	0	1 (57)	3 (56)	0	1 (61)	368 (18)	2 (57)	2 (59)
56	Koosa	12 (46)	11 (44)	3 (46)	4 (48)	0	3 (51)	0	224 (19)	25 (33)	11 (55)	32 (23)	5 (57)
57	Mundala	1 (58)	1 (58)	0	1 (57)	0	3 (52)	17 (41)	2 (56)	9 (48)	21 (46)	8 (42)	121 (23)
58	Karimpalan	6 (52)	13 (42)	2 (50)	11 (41)	12 (26)	27 (34)	3 (54)	44 (30)	0	39 (35)	94 (18)	30 (40)
59	Moger	33 (35)	5 (51)	4 (42)	2 (54)	1 (51)	2 (53)	9 (45)	1 (58)	23 (34)	24 (44)	5 (48)	55 (29)
60	Mannan	0	0	45 (26)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Maila	2 (56)	1 (57)	2 (51)	19 (34)	3 (39)	14 (41)	4 (52)	49 (28)	3 (55)	65 (31)	32 (24)	21 (46)
62	Chalavadi	21 (39)	2 (56)	4 (42)	3 (49)	0	3 (48)	7 (46)	41 (32)	10 (45)	31 (38)	6 (45)	28 (41)
63	Jaggali	3 (55)	6 (50)	45 (26)	70 (24)	7 (34)	6 (46)	20 (39)	2 (55)	11 (44)	39 (34)	3 (53)	0
64	Nalakeyava	0	1 (59)	2 (51)	3 (51)	3 (40)		21 (38)	10 (48)	6 (53)	14 (52)	18 (31)	37 (33)
65	Panan	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Bellara	38 (32)	8 (48)	19 (31)	7 (43)	9 (31)	18 (36)	23 (36)	16 (42)	17 (41)	17 (48)	8 (41)	16 (48)
67	Vettuvan	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Kanakkan, Padanna	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	219 (15)	0	0	0
69	Vallon	12 (49)	12 (43)	2 (53)	2 (56)	0			46 (29)	3 (57)	7 (58)	6 (46)	16 (50)
70	Chandala	3 (54)	9 (45)	3 (45)	2 (53)	2 (44)	3 (49)	9 (44)	15 (43)	18 (39)	28 (40)	23 (27)	11 (53)
71	Kootan, Koodan	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	12,103 (8)	3,623 (7)	800 (13)
72	Samagara	2 (57)	9 (47)	5 (40)	3 (52)	2 (47)	7 (45)	3 (55)	3 (53)	3 (56)	10 (57)	4 (52)	15 (51)
73	Padannan	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
74	Pathiyan	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Kakkalan	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Raneyar	1 (59)	3 (55)	4 (43)	1 (59)	0	1 (56)	0	1 (59)	2 (59)	3 (61)	3 (55)	1 (60)

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TAMILNADU

Rank in State	District Castes	Thanjavur	Pudukkottai	Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan	Madurai	Kamarajar	Ramanathapuram	Chidambaranar	Tirunelveli Kattabomman	Kanniyakumari	Total
1	Adi Dravida	3,71,231 (1)	34,920 (3)	11,522 (3)	24,684 (4)	15,595 (4)	13,852 (4)	35,498 (2)	56,127 (3)	4,645 (4)	52,39,405
2	Pallan	3,22,129 (3)	79,766 (2)	81,852 (1)	1,91,902 (1)	20 (26)	1,40,632 (1)	1,46,709 (1)	2,52,717 (1)	627 (15)	19,17,391
3	Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar	3,56,739 (2)	97,293 (1)	61,933 (2)	1,50,035 (2)	28 (23)	15,688 (3)	27,659 (3)	66,793 (2)	33,806 (1)	13,42,281
4	Chakkiliyan	6,707 (7)	3,764 (4)	8,794 (4)	99,007 (3)	34,906 (3)	23,617 (2)	13,955 (4)	29,777 (4)	2,587 (10)	7,69,104
5	Arunthathiyar	1,571 (9)	35 (19)	403 (9)	2,526 (11)	1,791 (9)	196 (10)	7,622 (5)	12,848 (5)	396 (19)	5,79,347
6	Madari	418 (14)	398 (9)	1,196 (6)	6,401 (6)	1,214 (11)	1,019 (8)	65 (18)	10 (54)	2,968 (6)	3,10,731
7	Kuravan, Sidhanar	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,661 (9)	778 (14)	86,460
8	Valluvan	9,178 (4)	909 (6)	660 (8)	2,028 (12)	1 (59)	115 (12)	525 (11)	1,874 (11)	87 (27)	71,517
9	Adi Andhra	188 (19)	12 (31)	10 (27)	67 (24)	6 (38)	12 (30)	7 (38)	722 (15)	20 (38)	54,855
10	Devendrakulathan	32 (39)	7 (38)	64 (15)	1,123 (14)	484 (12)	21 (24)	509 (12)	2,278 (10)	9 (47)	50,709
11	Kudumban	7,809 (5)	3,461 (5)	3,965 (5)	5,880 (7)	2,734 (7)	1,015 (9)	1,192 (10)	1,290 (13)	18 (41)	45,233
12	Adi Kamataka	50 (30)	8 (35)	10 (28)	64 (26)	30 (22)	8 (35)	16 (28)	127 (22)	16 (43)	31,754
13	Puthirai Vannan	337 (15)	552 (8)	972 (7)	7,220 (5)	4 (48)	1,741 (6)	2,915 (8)	4,486 (7)	69 (28)	29,237
14	Samban	6,052 (8)	15 (27)	8 (32)	3,470 (8)	3 (52)	109 (14)	2,042 (9)	4,615 (6)	3,040 (5)	25,915
15	Pagadai	208 (18)	95 (12)	84 (14)	1,174 (13)	1,63,938 (1)	1,171 (7)	4,653 (7)	3,762 (8)	10 (46)	19,314
16	Mala	90 (23)	38 (17)	397 (10)	428 (16)	159 (16)	67 (16)	51 (19)	171 (21)	1 (69)	16,672
17	Pannadi	50 (31)	8 (37)	48 (17)	2,632 (9)	17 (28)	6 (39)	8 (44)	697 (16)	12 (44)	11,947
18	Koliyan	7,305 (6)	8 (36)	1 (49)	6 (54)	4 (46)	26 (22)	191 (16)	9 (57)	508 (18)	8,951
19	Pulayan, Cheramar	234 (17)	36 (18)	44 (19)	351 (17)	2,532 (8)	22 (23)	36 (21)	3 (68)	2,808 (7)	8,441
20	Domban	663 (12)	26 (22)	9 (29)	441 (15)	36 (21)	16 (26)	14 (31)	49 (34)	6 (50)	8,014
21	Kadaiyan	35 (38)	249 (10)	45 (18)	31 (32)	7 (35)	6,792 (5)	21 (24)	92 (27)	29 (33)	7,454
22	Kavara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31 (41)	6,990 (2)	7,021
23	Thoti	1,142 (11)	908 (7)	2 (45)	80 (22)	0	73 (15)	19 (26)	61 (33)	2 (65)	6,995
24	Vannan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283 (14)	5,016 (3)	6,299
25	Madiga	8 (51)	3 (48)	1 (50)	8 (51)	7 (37)	0	4 (48)	6 (62)	0	5,273
26	Panniandi	45 (34)	7 (39)	8 (30)	6 (55)	49,878 (2)	0	16 (29)	3 (67)	2 (63)	3,711
27	Vettiyan	527 (13)	76 (13)	86 (13)	62 (28)	50 (19)	33 (20)	245 (13)	4 (66)	0	2,864
28	Thandan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95 (26)	2,716 (8)	2,811
29	Paravan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 (53)	2,663 (9)	2,674
30	Chamar, Muchi	40 (36)	2 (47)	5 (35)	8 (50)	5 (41)	15 (28)	12 (32)	1,330 (12)	173 (23)	2,243
31	Cheruman	2 (60)	1 (53)	7 (33)	16 (43)	11 (32)	5 (41)	7 (39)	220 (19)	543 (18)	2,125
32	Bharatar		0	0	0	0	0		25 (44)	2,056 (11)	2,081
33	Mavilan	48 (33)	16 (25)	14 (26)	32 (31)	14 (30)	19 (25)	12 (33)	27 (42)	2 (61)	1,950
34	Semman	12 (48)	2 (50)	4 (40)	65 (25)	2 (56)	110 (13)	215 (14)	600 (17)	511 (17)	1,717
35	Tiruvalluvar	236 (16)	14 (28)	7 (34)	279 (18)	8 (34)	14 (29)	1 (56)	88 (29)	4 (54)	1,670
36	Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano	52 (29)	0	0	64 (27)	2 (55)	1 (52)	3 (47)	1 (70)	0	1,639
37	Godda	12 (46)	1 (54)	0	10 (46)	1 (57)	5 (42)	6 (42)	465 (18)	24 (36)	1,618
38	Panchama	172 (21)	69 (14)	52 (16)	94 (21)	24 (25)	9 (34)	102 (17)	15 (52)	102 (25)	1,588
39	Bandi	48 (32)	50 (16)	20 (23)	123 (19)	15 (29)	8 (36)	49 (20)	118 (23)	97 (26)	1,554
40	Ajila	43 (35)	13 (29)	20 (22)	19 (38)	235 (15)	12 (31)	9 (35)	31 (40)	0	1,455
41	Nayadi	177 (20)	34 (20)	283 (11)	112 (20)	7,373 (5)	27 (21)	26 (22)	22 (46)	17 (42)	1,380
42	Ayyanavar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23 (45)	1,341 (12)	1,364
43	Gosangi	55 (27)	0	3 (42)	78 (23)	27 (24)	7 (37)	6 (43)	16 (49)	21 (37)	1,289
44	Baira	52 (28)	22 (23)	3 (41)	9 (47)	2 (53)		14 (30)	107 (24)	60 (29)	1,253
45	Palluvan	121 (22)	10 (34)	28 (21)	43 (29)	1 (58)	66 (17)	20 (25)	17 (47)	20 (40)	1,151
46	Vetan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (63)	1,003 (13)	1,009
47	Jambuvulu	3 (57)	4 (44)	1 (48)	2 (60)	3 (51)	2 (51)	2 (52)	5 (65)	0	976
48	Holeya	69 (24)	33 (21)	4 (38)	14 (45)	4 (44)	2 (50)	9 (36)	16 (50)	5 (51)	925
49	Pambada	20 (42)	16 (26)	5 (37)	22 (34)	92 (17)	0	1 (55)	7 (60)	28 (34)	907
50	Godagali	68 (25)	4 (43)	1 (47)	2 (58)	3 (50)	33 (19)	2 (51)	9 (56)	2 (60)	884
51	Kalladi	0	0	0	0	0	4 (44)	0	7 (58)	3 (55)	593
52	Bakuda	2 (58)	0	0	2 (57)	5 (39)	5 (40)	22 (23)	33 (39)	20 (39)	531
53	Vathiriyar	14 (45)	2 (51)	3 (44)	21 (36)	14 (31)	40 (18)	211 (15)	41 (36)	47 (31)	514
54	Velan		0	1 (53)	19 (41)	0	0	7 (41)	0	268 (20)	478
55	Sapari	7 (53)	0	0	7 (53)	47 (20)	0	0	1 (72)	3 (58)	408
56	Koosa	8 (50)	6 (40)	0	7 (52)	7 (36)	0	0	0	3 (56)	360
57	Mundala	31 (40)	10 (33)	30 (20)	15 (44)	19 (27)	16 (27)	9 (37)	44 (35)	8 (49)	356
58	Karimpalan	12 (47)	2 (49)	14 (25)	3 (58)	5 (42)	3 (45)	3 (48)	15 (51)	1 (68)	348
59	Moger	20 (41)	11 (32)	15 (24)	19 (40)	8 (33)	11 (32)	18 (27)	36 (37)	5 (52)	312
60	Mannan	0	0	0	0	307 (13)		0	104 (25)	192 (21)	296
61	Maila	16 (43)	13 (30)	1 (51)	19 (39)	4 (47)	5 (43)	3 (49)	7 (59)	3 (57)	286
62	Chalavadi	2 (59)	4 (42)	0	21 (35)	5 (40)	2 (48)	2 (50)	90 (28)	2 (59)	284
63	Jaggali	4 (56)	2 (48)	3 (43)	2 (59)	4 (45)	6 (38)	5 (45)	1 (71)	32 (32)	271
64	Nalakeyava	36 (37)	8 (41)	5 (36)	23 (33)	51 (18)	9 (33)	11 (34)	27 (43)	9 (48)	260
65	Panan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73 (31)	178 (22)	251
66	Bellara	8 (49)	1 (52)	0	20 (37)	2 (54)	2 (47)	1 (54)	5 (64)	1 (67)	236
67	Vettuvan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196 (20)	26 (35)	222
68	Kanakkan, Padanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
69	Vallon	57 (26)	0	1 (52)	9 (49)	306 (14)	1 (53)	7 (40)	17 (48)	2 (66)	208
70	Chandala	7 (52)	21 (24)	1 (46)	35 (30)	4 (43)	2 (49)	0	6 (61)	0	202
71	Kootan, Koodan	1,177 (10)	119 (11)	111 (12)	2,599 (10)	5,350 (6)	126 (11)	5,256 (6)	2 (69)	154 (24)	156
72	Samagara	16 (44)	4 (45)	4 (39)	9 (48)	1,495 (10)	0	2 (53)	10 (55)	4 (53)	119
73	Padannan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85 (30)	2 (62)	87
74	Pathiyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73 (32)	11 (45)	84
75	Kakkalan	5 (54)	68 (15)	0	2 (81)	0	0	0	35 (38)	48 (30)	83
76	Raneyar	5 (55)	0	8 (31)	17 (42)	4 (49)	3 (46)	0	0	2 (64)	59

TRIPURA

Rank in State	District Castes	West Tripura	North Tripura	South Tripura	Total
1	Namasudra	1,03,391 (1)	22,787 (2)	39,073 (1)	1,65,251
2	Mahisyadas	42,314 (2)	11,051 (4)	36,966 (2)	90,331
3	Jalia Kaibarta	40,029 (3)	17,823 (3)	15,020 (4)	72,872
4	Dhoba	21,268 (4)	5,867 (5)	18,206 (3)	45,341
5	Mali	12,356 (5)	24,094 (1)	4,060 (5)	40,510
6	Chamar, Muchi	7,894 (6)	2,175 (7)	631 (7)	10,700
7	Gour	1,731 (9)	2,978 (6)	7 (27)	4,716
8	Patni	2,618 (7)	409 (13)	1,318 (6)	4,345
9	Sabar	2,478 (8)	985 (10)	278 (8)	3,741
10	Kanda	853 (11)	1,465 (8)	13 (25)	2,331
11	Mehtor	1,528 (10)	274 (16)	87 (12)	1,889
12	Gur	242 (15)	1,036 (9)	40 (17)	1,318
13	Kharia	569 (13)	462 (12)	69 (13)	1,100
14	Kol	369 (14)	296 (14)	14 (23)	679
15	Koch	649 (12)	18 (27)	9 (26)	676
16	Koir	78 (22)	491 (11)	42 (16)	611
17	Bhuimali	216 (17)	214 (17)	137 (10)	567
18	Keot	232 (16)	135 (19)	60 (15)	427
19	Bagdi	84 (21)	278 (15)	17 (22)	379
20	Kahar	182 (18)	150 (18)	28 (18)	360
21	Kora	60 (23)	59 (23)	189 (9)	308
22	Ghasi	158 (19)	131 (20)	4 (28)	293
23	Bhunar	113 (20)	93 (21)	20 (20)	226
24	Dandasi	22 (26)	5 (29)	112 (11)	139
25	Dum	26 (25)	37 (25)	66 (14)	129
26	Kalindi	2 (32)	64 (22)	0	66
27	Dhenuar	49 (24)	3 (30)	13 (24)	65
28	Kanugh	21 (28)	26 (26)	18 (21)	65
29	Musahar	19 (29)	40 (24)	2 (31)	61
30	Khadit	6 (31)	3 (31)	24 (19)	33
31	Kotal	11 (30)	11 (28)	4 (29)	26
32	Kan	21 (27)	1 (32)	3 (30)	25

UTTARANCHAL

Rank in State	District Castes	Uttarkashi	Chamoli	Tehri Garhwal	Dehradun	Garhwal	Pithoragarh	Almora	Nainital	Hardwar	Total
1	Shilpkar	34,723 (1)	73,426 (1)	46,173 (1)	7,691 (4)	74,022 (1)	1,11,323 (1)	1,78,367 (1)	1,12,525 (1)	98 (16)	901623
2	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava	1,863 (6)	1,731 (2)	7,970 (3)	59,156 (1)	4,415 (3)	2,235 (2)	356 (4)	73,884 (2)	2,11,898 (1)	139007
3	Balmiki	860 (7)	816 (3)	1,275 (6)	19,938 (2)	2,453 (4)	1,026 (3)	2,441 (2)	17,826 (3)	19,880 (2)	49273
4	Kori	2,850 (4)	226 (10)	6,519 (5)	6,419 (5)	5,151 (2)	71 (7)	164 (6)	9,446 (4)	1,480 (4)	32041
5	Dom	3,908 (3)	373 (5)	6,856 (4)	10,117 (3)	1,921 (5)	217 (4)	646 (3)	460 (16)	26 (33)	25864
6	Bajgi	5,669 (2)	191 (11)	8,053 (2)	5,379 (8)	101 (16)	121 (5)	15 (33)	8 (65)	1 (59)	15837
7	Dhobi	74 (10)	282 (6)	337 (9)	4,675 (9)	309 (8)	87 (6)	153 (7)	4,330 (6)	2,519 (3)	12535
8	Pasi, Tarmali	19 (25)	76 (14)	318 (10)	6,224 (6)	249 (9)	45 (10)	9 (39)	1,267 (9)	746 (6)	10238
9	Khatik	45 (14)	8 (39)	85 (24)	6,072 (7)	164 (11)	34 (11)	18 (29)	941 (12)	1,281 (5)	7577
10	Kol	2,617 (5)	230 (9)	1,259 (7)	2,932 (10)	812 (6)	17 (19)	120 (10)	114 (33)	46 (24)	5541
11	Bangali	10 (36)	3 (47)	57 (28)	173 (23)	26 (28)	10 (25)	86 (16)	6,318 (5)	372 (10)	4315
12	Gond	15 (32)	2 (53)	22 (39)	2,030 (11)	19 (34)	58 (9)	19 (26)	2,874 (7)	33 (30)	2510
13	Mazhabi	3 (42)	0 (61)	11 (50)	19 (56)	26 (29)	11 (23)	18 (30)	2,848 (8)	59 (21)	2288
14	Kanjari	0 (51)	3 (48)	10 (52)	262 (17)	139 (13)	2 (43)	39 (20)	1,201 (10)	479 (8)	1898
15	Baiga	44 (16)	21 (32)	267 (12)	116 (30)	108 (15)	33 (12)	236 (5)	1,027 (11)	0 (64)	1691
16	Agariya	73 (11)	652 (4)	273 (11)	106 (31)	312 (7)	7 (28)	15 (34)	175 (28)	112 (14)	1496
17	Rawat	18 (27)	17 (34)	192 (14)	467 (13)	148 (12)	12 (22)	54 (19)	669 (14)	94 (17)	1431
18	Badi	161 (8)	29 (27)	441 (8)	320 (16)	170 (10)	65 (8)	149 (8)	128 (31)	86 (19)	1398
19	Sansiya	20 (24)	44 (18)	187 (15)	28 (51)	44 (25)	25 (15)	19 (27)	182 (27)	550 (7)	1272
20	Majhwar	16 (30)	83 (13)	109 (21)	483 (12)	2 (56)	3 (41)	2 (53)	207 (23)	36 (28)	1128
21	Dusadh	1 (47)	1 (56)	0 (64)	102 (32)	5 (51)	0 (48)	0 (60)	530 (15)	286 (11)	1065
22	Chero	3 (43)	9 (38)	140 (17)	201 (19)	67 (20)	28 (14)	96 (15)	175 (29)	202 (12)	1060
23	Nat	71 (12)	10 (37)	31 (34)	129 (26)	57 (21)	9 (27)	105 (14)	444 (17)	23 (37)	936
24	Gual	41 (18)	2 (54)	121 (18)	399 (14)	4 (53)	5 (32)	4 (47)	198 (25)	31 (31)	966
25	Bhuiyar	0 (52)	3 (49)	7 (56)	63 (41)	120 (14)	5 (33)	8 (41)	127 (32)	433 (9)	828
26	Habura	0 (53)	1 (57)	6 (57)	2 (64)	1 (59)	0 (49)	0 (61)	755 (13)	1 (60)	820
27	Baheliya	30 (20)	0 (62)	25 (37)	199 (20)	17 (37)	33 (13)	3 (49)	395 (19)	41 (26)	748
28	Turaiha	44 (17)	22 (31)	51 (30)	59 (42)	57 (22)	19 (16)	79 (17)	401 (18)	9 (48)	706
29	Baiswar	78 (9)	32 (25)	260 (13)	64 (40)	86 (17)	4 (37)	110 (12)	25 (53)	4 (52)	755
30	Bhuiya	0 (54)	25 (30)	13 (47)	193 (21)	12 (45)	10 (26)	9 (40)	290 (20)	77 (20)	679
31	Dhangar	19 (26)	5 (42)	8 (53)	325 (15)	19 (35)	0 (50)	0 (62)	91 (39)	105 (15)	682
32	Musahar	27 (21)	14 (35)	31 (35)	261 (18)	14 (43)	7 (29)	23 (23)	183 (26)	11 (46)	676
33	Dhanuk	5 (40)	3 (50)	76 (25)	100 (33)	24 (31)	2 (44)	14 (36)	272 (21)	15 (45)	594
34	Boria	0 (55)	273 (7)	0 (65)	177 (22)	2 (57)	0 (51)	2 (54)	17 (58)	38 (27)	582
35	Bansphor	10 (37)	32 (26)	16 (44)	129 (27)	19 (36)	0 (52)	4 (48)	266 (22)	22 (39)	680
36	Dharkar	1 (48)	4 (45)	57 (29)	134 (25)	25 (30)	0 (53)	0 (63)	93 (38)	164 (13)	652
37	Saharya	10 (38)	57 (17)	62 (27)	10 (61)	24 (32)	18 (17)	112 (11)	109 (34)	0 (65)	541
38	Sanaurhiya	37 (19)	13 (36)	112 (20)	66 (39)	39 (27)	15 (21)	59 (18)	36 (50)	3 (55)	623
39	Beriya	70 (13)	89 (12)	21 (40)	21 (53)	52 (23)	0 (54)	109 (13)	15 (59)	1 (61)	476
40	Hari	0 (56)	67 (16)	152 (16)	80 (36)	11 (46)	0 (55)	0 (64)	40 (47)	24 (36)	607

UTTARANCHAL *contd...*

Rank in State	District		Uttarkashi	Chamoli	Tehri Garhwal	Dehradun	Garhwal	Pithoragarh	Almora	Nainital	Hardwar	Total
	Castes											
41	Badhik		0 (57)	71 (15)	13 (48)	120 (28)	16 (38)	1 (46)	28 (22)	95 (37)	16 (44)	530
42	Bajaniya		23 (22)	271 (8)	12 (49)	(66)	2 (58)	18 (18)	3 (50)	11 (62)	6 (51)	566
43	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)		12 (35)	6 (41)	3 (61)	80 (37)	1 (60)	0 (56)	3 (51)	202 (24)	4 (53)	560
44	Dabgar		2 (44)	4 (46)	8 (54)	41 (49)	18 (39)	17 (20)	129 (9)	45 (45)	48 (22)	528
45	Beldar		2 (45)	44 (19)	6 (58)	21 (54)	85 (18)	0 (57)	2 (55)	102 (38)	36 (29)	520
46	Bhantu		45 (15)	1 (58)	40 (33)	54 (44)	7 (49)	1 (47)	6 (44)	83 (40)	44 (25)	522
47	Barwar		13 (33)	5 (43)	16 (45)	90 (34)	15 (41)	4 (38)	12 (38)	78 (41)	47 (23)	444
48	Basor		8 (39)	3 (51)	121 (19)	78 (38)	11 (47)	6 (31)	8 (42)	18 (57)	3 (56)	418
49	Balahar		0 (58)	1 (59)	108 (22)	18 (57)	5 (52)	0 (58)	15 (35)	12 (61)	91 (18)	441
50	Khairaha		22 (23)	42 (20)	21 (41)	33 (50)	43 (26)	5 (34)	23 (24)	54 (44)	1 (62)	430
51	Korwa		5 (41)	40 (21)	8 (55)	81 (35)	4 (54)	7 (30)	13 (37)	63 (42)	23 (38)	410
52	Ghasiya		0 (59)	29 (28)	19 (43)	42 (48)	8 (48)	3 (42)	19 (28)	103 (35)	18 (42)	457
53	Patari		17 (29)	35 (23)	20 (42)	58 (43)	21 (33)	4 (39)	20 (25)	34 (51)	31 (32)	300
54	Karwal		2 (46)	5 (44)	15 (46)	118 (29)	14 (44)	0 (59)	0 (85)	57 (43)	20 (41)	416
55	Balai		18 (28)	35 (24)	43 (32)	5 (62)	47 (24)	4 (40)	6 (45)	40 (48)	26 (34)	480
56	Kapariya		0 (60)	0 (63)	1 (63)	160 (24)	16 (40)	0 (60)	3 (52)	41 (46)	3 (57)	345
57	Parahiya		13 (34)	0 (64)	94 (23)	28 (52)	15 (42)	0 (61)	28 (21)	37 (49)	4 (54)	400
58	Kalabaz		1 (49)	1 (60)	4 (59)	15 (59)	0 (63)	2 (45)	2 (56)	145 (30)	21 (40)	457
59	Domar		0 (61)	36 (22)	47 (31)	43 (46)	1 (61)	11 (24)	17 (31)	22 (54)	10 (47)	393
80	Khorot		0 (62)	0 (65)	11 (51)	43 (47)	70 (19)	0 (62)	0 (66)	15 (60)	8 (50)	429
61	Lalbegi		1 (50)	21 (33)	29 (36)	21 (55)	3 (55)	5 (35)	17 (32)	21 (55)	9 (49)	350
62	Bawariya		0 (63)	28 (29)	3 (62)	53 (45)	6 (50)	0 (63)	8 (43)	10 (63)	18 (43)	412
63	Banmanus		0 (64)	2 (55)	72 (26)	4 (63)	0 (64)	0 (64)	5 (48)	20 (56)	0 (66)	473
64	Hela		16 (31)	7 (40)	24 (38)	14 (60)	1 (62)	5 (36)	1 (58)	9 (84)	1 (63)	360
65	Pankha		0 (65)	0 (66)	4 (60)	17 (58)	0 (65)	0 (85)	1 (59)	33 (52)	3 (58)	395
66	Gharami		0 (66)	3 (52)	0 (66)	0 (65)	0 (66)	0 (66)	2 (57)	0 (66)	26 (35)	494

UTTAR PRADESH

Rank in State	District		Bijnor	Moradabad	Rampur	Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Ghaziabad	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Mathura	Agra	Firozabad
	Castes													
1	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava		4,34,862 (1)	5,26,165 (1)	1,37,305 (1)	4,55,176 (1)	3,06,959 (1)	4,44,919 (1)	3,75,329 (1)	4,53,297 (1)	4,75,811 (1)	2,85,887 (1)	4,80,527 (1)	1,97,881 (1)
2	Pasi, Tarmali		148 (20)	9,295 (4)	3,893 (5)	3,740 (6)	637 (11)	2,546 (8)	409 (11)	671 (14)	312 (17)	603 (12)	301 (18)	146 (21)
3	Dhobi		5,249 (5)	24,442 (3)	20,797 (2)	3,827 (5)	4,862 (5)	2,164 (9)	7,522 (5)	20,174 (5)	69,326 (2)	22,964 (3)	30,409 (4)	28,807 (2)
4	Kori		207 (18)	6,065 (5)	8,449 (4)	7,081 (3)	7,233 (3)	4,976 (4)	17,848 (3)	20,569 (4)	54,594 (5)	33,446 (2)	40,545 (3)	15,880 (5)
5	Balmiki		33,362 (2)	72,727 (2)	17,509 (3)	38,807 (2)	80,919 (2)	86,529 (2)	58,745 (2)	64,419 (2)	63,156 (4)	22,513 (4)	44,010 (2)	20,546 (3)
6	Khatik		732 (10)	1,296 (12)	581 (10)	5,121 (4)	6,785 (4)	11,685 (3)	7,927 (4)	22,455 (3)	63,570 (3)	14,948 (5)	17,354 (5)	7,342 (6)
7	Dhanuk		97 (24)	366 (25)	142 (17)	58 (26)	838 (10)	4,203 (6)	1,219 (8)	1,119 (9)	1,474 (11)	344 (17)	3,130 (8)	17,345 (4)
8	Kol		62 (29)	216 (29)	109 (19)	75 (22)	27 (34)	79 (29)	265 (16)	438 (16)	1,522 (10)	749 (10)	691 (12)	405 (12)
9	Gond		42 (34)	93 (42)	58 (24)	54 (27)	65 (24)	26 (45)	176 (20)	111 (28)	246 (20)	65 (28)	249 (20)	205 (18)
10	Dusadh		10 (47)	36 (47)	44 (30)	48 (29)	1 (61)	52 (37)	52 (37)	6 (58)	63 (33)	9 (49)	31 (50)	1 (64)
11	Musahar		0	211 (30)	108 (20)	8 (53)	7 (48)	223 (18)	48 (41)	0 (63)	11 (57)	183 (22)	661 (13)	4 (60)
12	Nat		5,814 (4)	3,409 (6)	718 (8)	38 (33)	1,029 (9)	3,012 (7)	3,303 (6)	6,793 (6)	2,285 (9)	794 (9)	4,072 (6)	1,564 (8)
13	Beldar		3 (55)	263 (28)	1 (57)	1 (63)	4 (57)	7 (58)	2 (85)	32 (45)	7 (62)	63 (30)	13 (82)	8 (55)
14	Basor		16 (41)	22 (52)	58 (25)	23 (38)	7 (49)	24 (47)	231 (17)	102 (31)	327 (16)	2 (59)	112 (31)	8 (56)
15	Dharkar		594 (11)	139 (35)	130 (18)	169 (13)	209 (15)	1,419 (10)	119 (25)	194 (24)	160 (24)	205 (21)	246 (21)	734 (10)
16	Baheliya		120 (22)	630 (16)	70 (23)	50 (28)	55 (28)	330 (16)	692 (10)	767 (12)	4,930 (7)	863 (11)	499 (16)	1,030 (9)
17	Kanjar		747 (9)	2,456 (8)	764 (7)	361 (10)	115 (20)	564 (13)	922 (9)	1,088 (10)	4,493 (8)	1,331 (7)	3,674 (7)	1,754 (7)
18	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)		15 (44)	2 (64)	15 (35)	7 (57)	5 (53)	9 (55)	288 (15)	22 (50)	25 (44)	4 (55)	26 (52)	26 (39)
19	Rawat		71 (28)	383 (23)	198 (14)	84 (19)	17 (42)	88 (28)	387 (12)	47 (42)	16 (50)	11 (47)	210 (22)	86 (25)
20	Dom		1,022 (8)	102 (41)	43 (31)	21 (40)	82 (23)	23 (49)	78 (31)	113 (27)	67 (32)	122 (26)	170 (25)	61 (33)
21	Chero		294 (15)	353 (26)	88 (22)	208 (12)	121 (19)	750 (11)	213 (18)	184 (25)	292 (18)	419 (15)	264 (19)	307 (13)
22	Hela		7 (48)	52 (44)	7 (45)	19 (41)	5 (54)	32 (44)	87 (30)	96 (33)	55 (37)	22 (42)	56 (40)	12 (47)
23	Bangali		1,418 (6)	539 (17)	339 (11)	122 (15)	446 (13)	4,625 (5)	1,365 (7)	296 (19)	111 (28)	64 (29)	136 (26)	30 (37)
24	Shilpkar		44 (33)	713 (13)	168 (16)	73 (23)	174 (16)	56 (36)	179 (19)	634 (15)	120 (27)	280 (18)	157 (28)	25 (41)
25	Beriya		2 (57)	18 (55)	4 (52)	3 (61)	30 (33)	12 (53)	280 (14)	79 (34)	0 (66)	24 (38)	3,009 (9)	447 (11)
26	Saharya		7 (49)	16 (56)	2 (55)	35 (35)	0 (64)	2 (65)	12 (58)	107 (29)	24 (45)	32 (35)	108 (32)	2 (63)
27	Bansphor		61 (30)	156 (34)	99 (21)	85 (18)	54 (27)	78 (30)	161 (21)	286 (21)	98 (29)	28 (36)	139 (27)	87 (28)
28	Bhuiyar		17,702 (3)	681 (14)	189 (15)	68 (25)	1,112 (7)	666 (12)	33 (50)	82 (37)	77 (31)	20 (44)	41 (47)	58 (30)
29	Dhangar		1,183 (7)	2,258 (9)	271 (13)	472 (9)	388 (14)	75 (32)	116 (26)	98 (32)	733 (13)	485 (14)	348 (17)	219 (16)
30	Baiga		16 (42)	15 (58)	14 (36)	8 (64)	25 (37)	41 (41)	34 (49)	1 (62)	38 (41)	9 (50)	171 (24)	12 (48)
31	Domar		84 (26)	115 (38)	8 (44)	23 (39)	128 (18)	119 (23)	17 (55)	24 (48)	80 (34)	24 (39)	44 (46)	41 (34)
32	Pankha		0	16 (57)	6 (48)	4 (60)	3 (58)	2 (66)	13 (57)	19 (52)	17 (48)	2 (60)	23 (55)	7 (57)
33	Karwal		16 (43)	103 (40)	10 (40)	12 (48)	24 (39)	42 (40)	47 (42)	428 (17)	10,437 (6)	9 (51)	46 (43)	40 (35)
34	Agariya		357 (14)	1,867 (11)	1 (58)	10 (49)	26 (35)	400 (15)	67 (34)	3,476 (7)	548 (14)	181 (23)	130 (30)	117 (22)
35	Baiswar		2 (58)	5 (82)	1 (59)	82 (20)	1 (62)	109 (25)	39 (45)	2 (60)	15 (52)	1 (62)	15 (61)	10 (52)
36	Banmanus		5 (53)	23 (51)	1 (60)	9 (52)	6 (52)	3 (64)	29 (51)	7 (57)	13 (56)	13 (46)	45 (44)	6 (59)
37	Barwar		18 (40)	465 (19)	705 (9)	8 (55)	7 (50)	6 (59)	133 (24)	15 (53)	6 (64)	11 (48)	536 (16)	78 (27)
38	Majhwar		190 (19)	7 (61)	7 (46)	78 (21)	0 (85)	24 (48)	73 (33)	39 (43)	7 (63)	220 (20)	867 (11)	302 (14)
39	Bhantu		52 (31)	2,964 (7)	47 (28)	43 (32)	25 (38)	70 (33)	144 (23)	417 (18)	202 (22)	492 (13)	589 (14)	259 (15)
40	Mazhabi		274 (16)	46 (45)	1,560 (6)	159 (14)	12 (43)	90 (27)	43 (43)	71 (35)	47 (39)	19 (45)	63 (39)	214 (17)
41	Bhuiya		137 (21)	378 (24)	56 (26)	69 (24)	42 (31)	166 (20)	97 (28)	163 (26)	122 (26)	45 (32)	135 (29)	85 (26)
42	Turaiha		6 (50)	2,025 (10)	297 (12)	17 (43)	41 (32)	222 (19)	26 (52)	283 (20)	389 (15)	0 (65)	49 (41)	9 (53)
43	Kapariya		14 (45)	10 (60)	0 (62)	0 (65)	172 (17)	8 (58)	26 (63)	20 (51)	64 (38)	3 (57)	18 (58)	17 (43)
44	Dabgar		434 (12)	462 (20)	45 (29)	88 (17)	56 (25)	110 (24)	52 (38)	196 (23)	86 (30)	137 (24)	101 (34)	188 (19)
45	Gual		20 (39)	399 (21)	5 (50)	33 (36)	2 (60)	8 (57)	37 (47)	4 (59)	15 (53)	5 (52)	3 (68)	12 (49)
46	Badhik		46 (32)	393 (22)	2 (56)	10 (50)	12 (44)	64 (34)	298 (13)	105 (30)	32 (42)	230 (19)	46 (46)	87 (24)
47	Kalabaz		42 (35)	111 (39)	14 (37)	10 (51)	24 (40)	22 (50)	37 (48)	49 (39)	275 (19)	42 (34)	196 (23)	58 (31)
48	Bawariya		27 (38)	28 (50)	17 (34)	6 (58)	2,876 (6)	99 (26)	77 (32)	764 (13)	214 (21)	67 (27)	19 (56)	17 (44)
49	Habura		1 (61)	497 (18)	0 (63)	0 (66)	0 (66)	33 (43)	12 (59)	0 (64)	1,113 (12)	806 (8)	11 (63)	107 (23)
50	Hari		114 (23)	208 (31)	14 (38)	45 (31)	89 (22)	272 (17)	10 (61)	8 (56)	20 (47)	23 (40)	8 (64)	19 (42)
51	Parahiya		2 (59)	646 (15)	9 (42)	1 (64)	24 (41)	4 (62)	14 (58)	10 (54)	16 (51)	5 (53)	25 (54)	27 (38)
52	Balahar		12 (46)	138 (36)	0 (64)	610 (7)	48 (30)	49 (38)	40 (44)	0 (66)	8 (61)	1,417 (8)	83 (37)	0 (66)

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UTTAR PRADESH

Rank in State	District Castes	Bijnor	Moradabad	Rampur	Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Ghaziabad	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Mathura	Agra	Firozabad
53	Boria	367 (13)	117 (37)	0 (65)	27 (37)	10 (45)	48 (39)	49 (40)	67 (36)	185 (23)	362 (16)	105 (33)	66 (29)
54	Lalbegi	6 (51)	167 (33)	21 (33)	15 (44)	3 (59)	150 (21)	38 (46)	219 (22)	57 (36)	23 (41)	81 (38)	38 (36)
55	Sansiya	89 (25)	2 (65)	9 (43)	539 (8)	498 (12)	561 (14)	24 (54)	1,003 (11)	15 (54)	46 (31)	945 (10)	3 (61)
56	Ghasiya	6 (52)	33 (48)	48 (27)	2 (62)	10 (46)	26 (46)	4 (64)	0 (66)	44 (40)	44 (33)	36 (48)	12 (50)
57	Gharami	74 (27)	53 (43)	35 (32)	47 (30)	26 (36)	78 (31)	51 (39)	48 (40)	141 (25)	26 (37)	48 (42)	173 (20)
58	Korwa	38 (36)	22 (53)	4 (53)	15 (45)	7 (51)	37 (42)	58 (35)	48 (41)	23 (46)	4 (56)	33 (49)	9 (54)
59	Badi	31 (37)	39 (46)	6 (49)	269 (11)	1,053 (8)	126 (22)	110 (27)	25 (47)	10 (59)	0 (66)	19 (57)	1 (65)
60	Sanaurhiya	1 (62)	11 (59)	4 (54)	101 (16)	49 (28)	12 (54)	152 (22)	2,144 (8)	1 (65)	21 (43)	93 (36)	26 (40)
61	Khairaha	4 (54)	5 (63)	7 (47)	6 (59)	5 (55)	16 (51)	12 (60)	23 (49)	15 (55)	1 (63)	16 (60)	55 (32)
62	Patari	2 (60)	352 (27)	5 (51)	8 (56)	8 (47)	5 (60)	7 (63)	29 (46)	10 (60)	2 (61)	6 (65)	13 (46)
63	Khorot	1 (63)	32 (49)	10 (41)	19 (42)	5 (56)	5 (61)	(66)	61 (38)	17 (49)	1 (64)	31 (51)	11 (51)
64	Balai	0	171 (32)	11 (39)	37 (34)	49 (29)	4 (63)	96 (29)	2 (61)	26 (43)	5 (54)	17 (59)	14 (45)
65	Bajaniya	3 (56)	0	0 (66)	14 (47)	98 (21)	60 (35)	57 (36)	36 (44)	11 (58)	3 (58)	26 (53)	3 (62)
68	Bajgi	267 (17)	21 (54)	1 (61)	15 (46)	1 (63)	16 (52)	9 (62)	9 (55)	59 (35)	125 (25)	99 (35)	6 (58)

UTTAR PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Etah	Mainpuri	Budaun	Bareilly	Pilibhit	Shahjahanpur	Kheri	Sitapur	Hardoi	Unnao	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
1	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava	2,29,894 (1)	1,21,231 (1)	2,74,823 (1)	2,04,316 (1)	70,981 (1)	1,29,306 (1)	2,83,791 (1)	3,91,052 (2)	4,06,290 (1)	2,37,147 (2)	1,78,616 (2)	2,11,925 (2)
2	Pasi, Tarmali	877 (10)	120 (23)	11,995 (5)	2,075 (11)	33,168 (2)	91,316 (2)	2,53,357 (2)	4,53,096 (1)	3,42,127 (2)	3,23,777 (1)	2,74,696 (1)	3,52,645 (1)
3	Dhobi	60,227 (2)	34,930 (3)	41,187 (3)	51,011 (2)	28,674 (3)	46,682 (3)	36,321 (3)	36,652 (3)	49,520 (3)	42,352 (3)	34,036 (3)	23,930 (5)
4	Kori	14,991 (4)	14,817 (5)	18,281 (4)	18,933 (4)	16,389 (4)	28,402 (4)	34,674 (4)	10,609 (4)	10,427 (6)	2,882 (7)	29,782 (4)	43,640 (3)
5	Balmiki	37,031 (3)	15,689 (4)	44,751 (2)	42,152 (3)	12,068 (6)	12,611 (6)	10,390 (5)	5,830 (6)	13,194 (5)	2,258 (9)	14,346 (7)	2,538 (10)
6	Khatik	7,346 (7)	4,807 (7)	10,465 (6)	5,336 (6)	3,802 (9)	983 (14)	472 (16)	410 (12)	447 (15)	28,158 (4)	8,414 (8)	26,074 (4)
7	Dhanuk	14,866 (5)	47,818 (2)	1,170 (10)	4,953 (8)	10,129 (7)	18,867 (5)	5,970 (6)	5,857 (5)	26,117 (4)	21,842 (5)	20,392 (6)	2,355 (11)
8	Kol	65 (27)	188 (18)	175 (20)	44 (37)	93 (29)	127 (26)	77 (42)	104 (27)	156 (22)	767 (14)	71 (49)	183 (30)
9	Gond	196 (19)	226 (15)	88 (27)	295 (15)	291 (17)	190 (23)	310 (18)	142 (24)	542 (13)	19 (45)	5,580 (9)	440 (23)
10	Dusadh	14 (45)	6 (51)	86 (28)	228 (19)	271 (18)	9 (55)	268 (21)	19 (49)	18 (52)	287 (18)	190 (29)	43 (52)
11	Musahar	217 (17)	4 (54)	0 (66)	200 (24)	803 (13)	26 (40)	1,982 (9)	88 (30)	136 (25)	15 (47)	89 (39)	580 (20)
12	Nat	7,600 (6)	2,309 (8)	3,308 (8)	5,113 (7)	743 (14)	1,342 (12)	1,541 (11)	1,346 (10)	5,925 (7)	777 (12)	4,096 (10)	3,345 (9)
13	Beldar	10 (48)	15 (43)	251 (15)	13,607 (5)	6,082 (8)	9,573 (7)	1,106 (13)	6 (60)	129 (26)	776 (13)	331 (21)	10 (61)
14	Basor	5 (55)	40 (32)	5 (56)	18 (52)	14 (54)	3 (63)	4 (61)	48 (38)	28 (47)	3 (63)	52 (54)	55 (47)
15	Dharkar	243 (18)	148 (21)	186 (19)	159 (27)	218 (20)	196 (22)	516 (15)	1,393 (9)	660 (12)	416 (15)	351 (20)	3,710 (8)
16	Baheliya	5,509 (8)	4,775 (6)	5,461 (7)	113 (31)	1,058 (12)	3,196 (10)	2,135 (8)	2,518 (8)	879 (11)	13 (51)	1,824 (11)	1,121 (15)
17	Kanjar	2,463 (9)	1,574 (9)	1,892 (9)	3,340 (9)	1,227 (11)	2,287 (11)	5,939 (7)	3,558 (7)	3,599 (8)	371 (16)	514 (17)	95 (39)
18	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)	3 (59)	53 (30)	4 (58)	230 (18)	41 (42)	8 (57)	40 (50)	6 (61)	75 (34)	52 (34)	230 (25)	76 (43)
19	Rawat	26 (39)	59 (27)	557 (13)	228 (20)	114 (27)	11 (54)	25 (51)	409 (13)	203 (21)	60 (29)	20,791 (5)	123 (33)
20	Dom	176 (20)	245 (14)	27 (36)	219 (22)	53 (38)	469 (16)	435 (17)	217 (18)	140 (24)	47 (37)	1,163 (12)	5,190 (6)
21	Chero	332 (15)	188 (20)	260 (14)	226 (21)	202 (21)	424 (17)	251 (22)	336 (16)	490 (14)	2,903 (6)	565 (16)	235 (28)
22	Hela	18 (42)	3 (56)	11 (45)	43 (38)	33 (47)	15 (49)	20 (53)	604 (11)	13 (55)	69 (28)	151 (32)	1,282 (13)
23	Bangali	17 (44)	28 (37)	908 (11)	2,393 (10)	12,401 (5)	52 (32)	1,800 (10)	131 (25)	51 (40)	52 (35)	725 (14)	271 (26)
24	Shilpkar	1 (63)	57 (29)	220 (17)	292 (16)	3,697 (10)	4,524 (8)	143 (33)	43 (40)	20 (50)	28 (39)	468 (18)	678 (17)
25	Beriya	141 (22)	609 (12)	1 (64)	0 (65)	24 (50)	23 (43)	219 (27)	96 (29)	71 (35)	327 (17)	663 (15)	4,598 (7)
26	Saharya	1 (64)	4 (55)	15 (41)	4 (62)	1 (64)	4 (61)	4 (62)	12 (58)	6 (61)	2 (65)	13 (62)	0 (64)
27	Bansphor	51 (31)	24 (39)	174 (21)	310 (14)	404 (15)	1,153 (13)	110 (37)	130 (26)	46 (41)	111 (25)	394 (19)	97 (38)
28	Bhuyiar	59 (29)	58 (28)	109 (25)	95 (33)	80 (32)	13 (52)	24 (52)	21 (48)	45 (42)	3 (64)	77 (44)	46 (50)
29	Dhangar	388 (13)	108 (24)	103 (26)	249 (17)	57 (37)	88 (28)	71 (45)	151 (21)	251 (19)	56 (32)	82 (41)	241 (27)
30	Baiga	9 (49)	1,126 (10)	8 (50)	152 (28)	80 (33)	(65)	1,187 (12)	43 (41)	8 (59)	191 (21)	272 (22)	747 (16)
31	Domar	39 (35)	36 (34)	7 (54)	23 (49)	23 (51)	14 (50)	196 (30)	51 (37)	88 (33)	15 (49)	80 (42)	53 (48)
32	Pankha	5 (56)	5 (52)	8 (51)	5 (61)	26 (48)	300 (18)	143 (34)	159 (20)	121 (28)	20 (44)	77 (45)	621 (19)
33	Karwal	388 (14)	977 (11)	12 (44)	27 (46)	10 (57)	9 (56)	12 (57)	28 (44)	28 (48)	1 (66)	65 (52)	81 (41)
34	Agariya	37 (36)	412 (13)	578 (12)	209 (23)	16 (53)	13 (53)	70 (46)	16 (53)	4 (62)	15 (48)	94 (38)	22 (56)
35	Baiswar	3 (60)	8 (49)	4 (59)	4 (63)	230 (19)	50 (33)	65 (47)	22 (47)	44 (43)	52 (36)	1,051 (13)	8 (62)
36	Banmanus	1 (65)	3 (57)	4 (60)	19 (51)	11 (56)	5 (60)	12 (58)	19 (50)	8 (60)	55 (33)	76 (46)	1,466 (12)
37	Barwar	4 (57)	8 (50)	4 (61)	163 (25)	70 (34)	44 (35)	2 (65)	6 (62)	936 (9)	122 (24)	53 (53)	98 (37)
38	Majhwar	21 (40)	1 (65)	3 (62)	37 (40)	140 (25)	30 (39)	80 (41)	145 (23)	33 (45)	25 (41)	74 (48)	489 (22)
39	Bhantu	174 (21)	192 (17)	134 (24)	139 (29)	136 (26)	187 (25)	275 (20)	61 (34)	128 (27)	2,400 (8)	151 (33)	114 (34)
40	Mazhabi	32 (37)	5 (53)	34 (34)	161 (26)	310 (16)	268 (19)	217 (28)	362 (15)	317 (17)	26 (40)	259 (23)	1,231 (14)
41	Bhuiya	46 (32)	24 (40)	28 (35)	30 (45)	45 (41)	26 (41)	60 (48)	39 (42)	54 (39)	21 (43)	114 (36)	169 (31)
42	Turalha	43 (33)	1 (66)	145 (23)	54 (36)	5 (59)	62 (31)	3 (63)	4 (64)	17 (53)	69 (27)	76 (47)	18 (58)
43	Kapariya	74 (26)	212 (16)	13 (43)	108 (32)	93 (30)	14 (51)	204 (29)	6 (63)	70 (36)	3 (62)	212 (26)	75 (44)
44	Dabgar	107 (23)	173 (19)	54 (32)	83 (35)	85 (31)	90 (27)	106 (38)	104 (28)	154 (23)	201 (20)	117 (35)	106 (36)
45	Gual	6 (54)	2 (61)	27 (37)	126 (30)	3 (81)	239 (21)	237 (24)	68 (32)	435 (16)	29 (38)	206 (27)	78 (42)
48	Badhik	52 (30)	38 (33)	61 (31)	34 (43)	49 (40)	3,522 (9)	221 (26)	83 (31)	19 (51)	76 (26)	49 (56)	70 (45)
47	Kalabaz	481 (12)	13 (45)	236 (16)	590 (12)	142 (24)	573 (15)	126 (35)	61 (35)	929 (10)	58 (31)	233 (24)	629 (18)
48	Bawariya	211 (18)	22 (41)	17 (40)	18 (53)	51 (39)	38 (37)	14 (56)	2 (66)	11 (57)	59 (30)	8 (66)	49 (49)
49	Habura	588 (11)	41 (31)	9 (48)	378 (13)	69 (35)	83 (29)	84 (40)	30 (43)	34 (44)	7 (54)	43 (58)	37 (53)
50	Hari	43 (34)	11 (47)	149 (22)	33 (44)	100 (28)	69 (30)	279 (19)	147 (22)	107 (30)	271 (19)	15 (60)	313 (25)
51	Parahiya	21 (41)	36 (35)	15 (42)	13 (54)	171 (23)	48 (34)	120 (36)	224 (17)	215 (20)	5 (59)	176 (30)	317 (24)
52	Balahar	3 (61)	77 (26)	11 (46)	1 (64)	58 (36)	189 (24)	18 (55)	204 (19)	115 (29)	5 (58)	67 (51)	109 (35)
53	Boria	61 (28)	148 (22)	205 (18)	35 (41)	40 (43)	259 (20)	245 (23)	48 (39)	27 (49)	6 (56)	27 (59)	133 (32)
54	Lalbegi	13 (46)	22 (42)	8 (52)	9 (58)	37 (45)	22 (44)	93 (39)	367 (14)	104 (31)	13 (50)	176 (31)	190 (29)
55	Sansiya	3 (82)	3 (58)	5 (57)	9 (59)	3 (62)	6 (59)	838 (14)	25 (45)	1 (65)	4 (60)	15 (61)	46 (51)
56	Ghasiya	28 (38)	13 (46)	3 (63)	87 (34)	12 (55)	38 (38)	231 (25)	13 (55)	33 (46)	8 (53)	143 (34)	12 (60)
57	Gharami	89 (24)	81 (25)	62 (30)	35 (42)	172 (22)	42 (38)	60 (49)	57 (36)	104 (32)	5 (57)	45 (57)	90 (40)
58	Korwa	18 (43)	10 (48)	8 (53)	11 (57)	25 (49)	22 (45)	74 (43)	66 (33)	55 (38)	942 (11)	202 (28)	513 (21)
59	Badi	77 (25)	3 (59)	11 (47)	25 (48)	40 (44)	16 (47)	158 (32)	25 (46)	256 (18)	21 (42)	79 (43)	22 (57)
60	Sanaurhiya	0 (66)	2 (62)	1 (65)	8 (60)	0 (85)	1 (84)	3 (64)	3 (65)	0 (66)	164 (22)	51 (55)	0 (65)
81	Khairaha	8 (51)	2 (83)	46 (33)	42 (39)	8 (58)	0 (66)	164 (31)	13 (56)	13 (56)	4 (61)	13 (63)	32 (54)
62	Patari	9 (50)	3 (60)	6 (55)	21 (50)	3 (63)	21 (46)	7 (60)	13 (57)	11 (58)	18 (46)	69 (50)	24 (55)
63	Khorot	4 (58)	25 (38)	24 (38)	13 (55)	36 (46)	16 (48)	72 (44)	14 (54)	15 (54)	157 (23)	13 (64)	64 (46)
64	Balai	12 (47)	14 (44)	21 (39)	28 (47)	0 (88)	4 (62)	19 (54)	18 (51)	56 (37)	962 (10)	83 (40)	7 (63)
65	Bajaniya	8 (52)	2 (64)	74 (29)	0 (66)	5 (60)	25 (42)	9 (59)	17 (52)	3 (63)	13 (52)	101 (37)	13 (59)
66	Bajgi	8 (53)	29 (36)	9 (49)	12 (56)	23 (52)	7 (58)	1 (66)	7 (59)	2 (64)	6 (55)	10 (65)	0 (66)

UTTAR PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District		Farukhabad	Etawah	Kanpur (Dehat)	Kanpur (Nagar)	Jalaun	Jhansi	Lalitpur	Hamirpur	Banda	Fatehpur	Pratapgarh	Allahabad
	Castes													
1	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava		2,11,394 (1)	3,31,699 (1)	3,07,216 (1)	99,339 (1)	2,07,238 (1)	2,18,243 (1)	1,06,598 (1)	2,15,160 (1)	2,75,670 (1)	1,74,463 (1)	1,92,636 (2)	4,06,952 (2)
2	Pasi, Tarmali		1,341 (11)	1,287 (11)	21,285 (5)	47,015 (2)	1,435 (8)	2,341 (10)	391 (14)	758 (10)	5,135 (7)	1,51,240 (2)	2,19,599 (1)	5,17,212 (1)
3	Dhobi		47,074 (3)	39,679 (4)	30,093 (4)	29,633 (5)	23,368 (3)	35,178 (3)	14,645 (4)	29,878 (4)	23,554 (4)	28,713 (5)	23,518 (3)	55,705 (4)
4	Kori		29,308 (4)	39,882 (3)	63,595 (2)	42,755 (4)	58,483 (2)	80,850 (2)	5,453 (6)	61,747 (2)	56,185 (2)	45,270 (3)	16,418 (4)	33,195 (5)
5	Balmiki		23,690 (5)	18,784 (5)	13,863 (7)	44,894 (3)	10,515 (5)	12,178 (5)	422 (13)	1,886 (6)	3,978 (8)	6,514 (6)	184 (21)	8,817 (10)
6	Khatik		8,101 (8)	10,002 (6)	15,407 (6)	17,113 (6)	2,578 (7)	9,290 (6)	1,613 (8)	7,996 (5)	10,338 (6)	33,588 (4)	6,251 (5)	30,095 (6)
7	Dhanuk		60,920 (2)	59,259 (2)	46,321 (3)	11,205 (7)	8,820 (6)	887 (13)	464 (11)	686 (11)	52 (32)	521 (20)	33 (39)	269 (44)
8	Kol		103 (29)	266 (27)	44 (54)	917 (14)	11 (52)	95 (33)	114 (24)	97 (25)	31,842 (3)	344 (26)	629 (13)	80,344 (3)
9	Gond		227 (26)	292 (24)	1,206 (14)	2,655 (8)	185 (16)	314 (19)	2,416 (7)	188 (18)	870 (11)	375 (24)	1,208 (10)	1,273 (15)
10	Dusadh		10 (53)	14 (60)	71 (46)	102 (48)	1 (64)	23 (52)	11 (52)	15 (50)	39 (39)	47 (51)	27 (41)	90 (54)
11	Musahar		259 (24)	93 (40)	98 (41)	106 (47)	92 (27)	47 (44)	12 (49)	85 (26)	11 (54)	805 (16)	3,691 (6)	10,422 (9)
12	Nat		6,768 (9)	7,269 (7)	4,051 (10)	2,338 (9)	1,280 (10)	549 (15)	180 (20)	1,191 (7)	234 (17)	1,976 (11)	653 (12)	1,611 (13)
13	Beldar		177 (27)	129 (34)	135 (33)	99 (49)	1,355 (9)	5,350 (7)	124 (23)	321 (15)	85 (27)	1,232 (12)	37 (36)	2,790 (12)
14	Basor		8 (57)	59 (45)	107 (39)	1,355 (11)	14,143 (4)	30,023 (4)	15,220 (3)	39,813 (3)	3,381 (9)	9 (62)	4 (58)	6,648 (11)
15	Dharkar		275 (22)	372 (19)	195 (29)	494 (23)	304 (13)	311 (20)	184 (19)	136 (22)	328 (15)	815 (15)	1,898 (8)	13,060 (8)
16	Baheliya		14,158 (6)	3,288 (8)	6,776 (8)	444 (25)	79 (29)	327 (17)	34 (40)	66 (31)	379 (14)	286 (30)	303 (15)	1,586 (14)
17	Kanjar		8,371 (7)	1,930 (9)	4,201 (9)	1,300 (12)	393 (11)	1,164 (12)	347 (15)	408 (13)	596 (13)	4,893 (7)	73 (29)	1,249 (17)
18	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)		2 (66)	18 (59)	317 (25)	386 (28)	4 (58)	63 (35)	81 (28)	79 (28)	22 (48)	93 (46)	226 (18)	644 (25)
19	Rawat		402 (18)	466 (18)	85 (43)	1,277 (13)	160 (20)	1,643 (11)	12,338 (5)	27 (41)	4 (60)	60 (49)	101 (27)	518 (33)
20	Dom		88 (35)	497 (17)	311 (26)	670 (16)	64 (31)	220 (22)	57 (34)	73 (29)	2,511 (10)	2,115 (10)	58 (33)	767 (22)
21	Chero		824 (15)	1,738 (10)	596 (17)	441 (26)	272 (14)	256 (21)	196 (18)	223 (16)	229 (18)	963 (13)	459 (14)	1,250 (16)
22	Hela		31 (46)	625 (15)	54 (50)	643 (17)	12 (50)	48 (43)	15 (47)	14 (52)	107 (23)	3,039 (8)	1,517 (9)	14,029 (7)
23	Bangali		102 (30)	365 (20)	333 (23)	628 (19)	205 (15)	59 (38)	145 (21)	118 (23)	32 (42)	243 (34)	51 (35)	777 (21)
24	Shilpkar		23 (49)	5 (66)	114 (37)	50 (59)	21 (45)	829 (14)	49 (36)	42 (36)	145 (21)	101 (45)	212 (19)	954 (20)
25	Beriya		926 (14)	1,205 (12)	1,627 (12)	268 (35)	54 (33)	179 (26)	321 (17)	856 (8)	235 (16)	838 (14)	2,207 (7)	1,205 (18)
26	Saharya		5 (61)	61 (44)	55 (49)	31 (65)	14 (48)	3,699 (9)	24,324 (2)	52 (34)	0 (64)	5 (63)	5 (54)	16 (64)
27	Bansphor		72 (39)	292 (25)	419 (19)	617 (20)	156 (21)	530 (16)	484 (10)	417 (12)	196 (19)	763 (17)	18 (45)	387 (37)
28	Bhuyiar		95 (32)	327 (22)	331 (24)	367 (30)	45 (35)	31 (49)	66 (32)	16 (48)	71 (29)	263 (32)	32 (40)	307 (42)
29	Dhangar		64 (41)	213 (31)	377 (20)	159 (42)	351 (12)	41 (47)	72 (29)	202 (17)	76 (28)	224 (37)	158 (22)	214 (45)
30	Baiga		633 (17)	1,204 (13)	1,693 (11)	107 (46)	67 (30)	110 (30)	100 (25)	15 (51)	29 (44)	331 (27)	5 (55)	752 (23)
31	Domar		39 (42)	100 (38)	66 (48)	593 (21)	12 (51)	101 (32)	45 (37)	830 (9)	13,806 (5)	3,004 (9)	12 (49)	332 (40)
32	Pankha		8 (58)	12 (61)	106 (40)	341 (32)	3 (60)	2 (65)	12 (50)	3 (59)	19 (51)	609 (19)	259 (17)	624 (27)
33	Karwal		29 (48)	47 (50)	43 (55)	51 (58)	155 (22)	321 (18)	9 (55)	12 (53)	95 (25)	80 (47)	72 (30)	192 (47)
34	Agariya		94 (33)	127 (35)	80 (44)	69 (53)	17 (47)	140 (28)	328 (16)	18 (44)	10 (55)	15 (60)	3 (60)	75 (57)
35	Baiswar		91 (34)	23 (55)	21 (62)	692 (15)	14 (49)	127 (29)	10 (54)	73 (30)	88 (26)	10 (61)	1 (62)	610 (29)
36	Banmanus		12 (52)	120 (37)	42 (56)	48 (60)	11 (53)	14 (59)	21 (44)	40 (37)	24 (47)	149 (40)	303 (16)	342 (39)
37	Barwar		5 (62)	55 (48)	513 (18)	215 (37)	169 (18)	4,613 (8)	673 (9)	21 (43)	29 (45)	39 (54)	8 (51)	73 (58)
38	Majhwar		97 (31)	195 (32)	163 (31)	281 (34)	6 (56)	190 (23)	2 (63)	1 (62)	5 (58)	170 (39)	63 (31)	123 (52)
39	Bhantu		231 (25)	514 (16)	355 (21)	1,993 (10)	182 (17)	180 (25)	95 (26)	165 (21)	106 (24)	286 (31)	52 (34)	627 (26)
40	Mazhabi		31 (47)	51 (49)	87 (42)	238 (36)	24 (44)	189 (24)	8 (56)	37 (38)	43 (34)	500 (21)	769 (11)	1,023 (19)
41	Bhuiya		315 (19)	325 (23)	275 (27)	141 (43)	63 (32)	62 (36)	91 (27)	59 (32)	155 (20)	227 (36)	19 (44)	406 (35)
42	Turaiha		3 (65)	23 (56)	127 (34)	66 (55)	21 (46)	20 (55)	436 (12)	18 (45)	0 (65)	351 (25)	7 (53)	312 (41)
43	Kapariya		3,430 (10)	1,070 (14)	1,601 (13)	341 (33)	27 (41)	37 (48)	1 (64)	324 (14)	642 (12)	650 (18)	4 (59)	89 (56)
44	Dabgar		297 (21)	271 (26)	223 (28)	360 (31)	132 (23)	110 (31)	126 (22)	176 (20)	70 (30)	212 (38)	107 (26)	354 (38)
45	Gual		264 (23)	26 (54)	41 (57)	189 (40)	2 (61)	3 (64)	15 (48)	6 (55)	29 (46)	19 (58)	8 (52)	56 (60)
46	Badhik		1,144 (12)	332 (21)	355 (22)	62 (56)	130 (24)	0 (66)	0 (66)	30 (40)	40 (37)	102 (44)	36 (37)	400 (36)
47	40. Kalabaz		938 (13)	95 (39)	77 (45)	72 (52)	37 (36)	45 (45)	33 (41)	16 (49)	31 (43)	238 (35)	13 (48)	196 (46)
48	Bawariya		10 (54)	79 (42)	939 (15)	425 (27)	25 (42)	57 (40)	8 (57)	8 (54)	3 (61)	114 (43)	5 (56)	42 (61)
49	Habura		641 (16)	122 (36)	51 (51)	640 (18)	49 (34)	17 (57)	18 (46)	3 (60)	9 (57)	40 (53)	20 (43)	37 (62)
50	Hari		34 (44)	56 (47)	37 (59)	83 (51)	2 (62)	29 (50)	7 (59)	3 (61)	35 (41)	379 (23)	200 (20)	578 (31)
51	Parahiya		67 (40)	85 (41)	122 (36)	555 (22)	109 (26)	44 (46)	12 (51)	22 (42)	42 (35)	248 (33)	119 (25)	613 (28)
52	Balahar		309 (20)	12 (62)	112 (38)	16 (66)	163 (19)	148 (27)	62 (33)	0 (63)	16 (52)	434 (22)	18 (46)	559 (32)
53	Boria		78 (37)	252 (28)	654 (16)	117 (45)	83 (28)	14 (60)	22 (43)	100 (24)	119 (22)	135 (41)	34 (38)	90 (55)
54	Lalbegi		73 (38)	220 (29)	173 (30)	378 (29)	31 (37)	84 (34)	72 (30)	180 (19)	40 (38)	313 (29)	128 (24)	598 (30)
55	Sansiya		7 (59)	7 (64)	17 (64)	453 (24)	0 (65)	11 (61)	71 (31)	0 (64)	5 (59)	2 (65)	0 (64)	14 (65)
56	Ghasiya		10 (55)	34 (52)	30 (61)	97 (50)	116 (25)	23 (53)	11 (53)	4 (58)	12 (53)	43 (52)	22 (42)	99 (53)
57	Gharami		83 (36)	65 (43)	71 (47)	190 (39)	31 (38)	52 (41)	32 (42)	56 (33)	63 (31)	128 (42)	63 (32)	174 (48)
58	Korwa		33 (45)	58 (46)	141 (32)	186 (41)	25 (43)	60 (37)	36 (39)	52 (35)	44 (33)	328 (28)	149 (23)	304 (43)
59	Badi		109 (28)	23 (57)	14 (65)	58 (57)	6 (57)	18 (56)	6 (60)	5 (56)	22 (49)	49 (50)	93 (28)	148 (50)
60	Sanaurhiya		6 (60)	7 (65)	9 (66)	33 (64)	31 (39)	27 (51)	19 (45)	17 (47)	0 (66)	2 (66)	0 (65)	35 (63)
61	Khairaha		5 (63)	21 (58)	49 (53)	41 (61)	10 (54)	16 (58)	4 (61)	33 (39)	41 (36)	28 (56)	16 (47)	734 (24)
62	Patarl		10 (56)	29 (53)	41 (58)	37 (62)	30 (40)	21 (54)	44 (38)	18 (46)	10 (56)	28 (57)	10 (50)	68 (59)
63	Khorot		5 (64)	147 (33)	125 (35)	127 (44)	4 (59)	59 (39)	1 (65)	(65)	21 (50)	17 (59)	1 (63)	475 (34)
64	Balai		18 (50)	36 (51)	50 (52)	207 (38)	0 (66)	52 (42)	50 (35)	85 (27)	38 (40)	79 (48)	2 (61)	156 (49)
65	Bajaniya		14 (51)	10 (63)	31 (60)	69 (54)	2 (63)	6 (63)	8 (58)	0 (66)	3 (62)	29 (55)	5 (57)	134 (51)
66	Bajgi		39 (43)	219 (30)	19 (63)	34 (63)	8 (55)	7 (62)	3 (62)	5 (57)	2 (63)	5 (64)	0 (66)	0 (66)

contd...

UTTAR PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District		Bahraich	Gonda	Barabanki	Faizabad	Sultanpur	Jaunpur	Ballia	Ghazipur	Varanasi	Mirzapur	Sonbhadra	Siddharthnagar
	Castes													
1	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava		1,69,906 (1)	87,539 (3)	2,37,262 (2)	3,95,077 (1)	2,91,726 (1)	5,28,850 (1)	2,39,030 (1)	4,03,634 (1)	6,23,503 (1)	2,31,679 (1)	1,31,509 (1)	1,96,514 (1)
2	Pasi, Tarmali		1,22,212 (2)	99,104 (2)	2,99,234 (1)	1,03,883 (3)	66,320 (3)	86,567 (2)	2,127 (7)	13,585 (5)	67,507 (2)	30,739 (3)	3,043 (17)	38,668 (2)
3	Dhobi		46,829 (4)	50,161 (4)	28,628 (4)	37,648 (4)	24,863 (4)	25,371 (3)	22,695 (3)	19,021 (2)	35,068 (5)	9,496 (7)	14,726 (6)	36,091 (3)
4	Kori		63,329 (3)	2,44,958 (1)	30,127 (3)	1,12,691 (2)	1,40,172 (2)	1,175 (9)	108 (28)	150 (21)	724 (22)	3,016 (9)	899 (25)	3,513 (4)
5	Balmiki		4,971 (6)	3,303 (9)	4,938 (6)	1,494 (11)	83 (39)	278 (21)	163 (19)	472 (17)	778 (20)	132 (27)	1,097 (22)	276 (14)
6	Khatik		24,626 (5)	33,101 (5)	1,522 (14)	6,548 (6)	8,223 (5)	16,001 (5)	67 (32)	2,820 (8)	36,705 (4)	23,369 (4)	1,609 (20)	1,117 (7)
7	Dhanuk		134 (27)	302 (27)	716 (19)	177 (31)	39 (51)	163 (25)	63 (33)	35 (47)	208 (38)	50 (38)	189 (41)	44 (31)
8	Kol		37 (38)	412 (21)	451 (25)	364 (20)	4,429 (9)	649 (15)	14 (46)	177 (20)	2,264 (14)	90,653 (2)	38,527 (4)	18 (43)
9	Gond		3,317 (9)	409 (22)	259 (31)	4,257 (7)	2,929 (10)	7,597 (6)	6,263 (4)	7,939 (6)	11,570 (7)	5,091 (8)	94,148 (2)	1,194 (6)
10	Dusadh		40 (36)	7,712 (6)	109 (41)	31 (56)	2,236 (11)	177 (24)	44,892 (2)	16,576 (3)	17,151 (6)	2,185 (10)	12,123 (9)	473 (13)
11	Musahar		44 (34)	111 (38)	414 (28)	1,456 (12)	6,179 (6)	18,832 (4)	1,168 (11)	15,279 (4)	37,566 (3)	10,138 (6)	3,757 (16)	129 (19)
12	Nat		2,300 (10)	3,288 (10)	3,732 (9)	4,251 (8)	5,911 (7)	770 (13)	2,590 (5)	1,434 (12)	4,061 (10)	1,139 (12)	378 (31)	769 (10)
13	Beldar		230 (23)	134 (37)	525 (22)	192 (26)	1,133 (14)	1 (65)	45 (36)	0 (64)	376 (28)	645 (15)	376 (32)	907 (8)
14	Basor		9 (57)	36 (55)	1,022 (16)	35 (54)	8 (63)	41 (39)	53 (35)	77 (32)	169 (42)	13 (53)	24 (60)	11 (50)
15	Dharkar		425 (18)	1,148 (15)	970 (17)	1,887 (10)	1,623 (13)	4,077 (7)	1,262 (9)	1,830 (11)	8,604 (9)	13,790 (5)	6,130 (14)	1,210 (5)
16	Baheliya		4,072 (8)	1,537 (14)	1,862 (13)	632 (15)	919 (15)	697 (14)	115 (27)	258 (18)	2,289 (13)	725 (14)	267 (37)	71 (25)
17	Kanjar		1,372 (11)	451 (20)	553 (21)	127 (36)	559 (18)	461 (16)	517 (16)	106 (27)	593 (24)	854 (13)	116 (44)	276 (15)
18	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)		66 (32)	167 (32)	16 (60)	87 (43)	277 (24)	859 (11)	1,699 (8)	3,207 (7)	11,353 (8)	544 (17)	42,743 (3)	28 (37)
19	Rawat		85 (28)	37 (53)	16,120 (5)	45 (48)	55 (46)	124 (28)	2,261 (6)	2,815 (9)	1,727 (15)	170 (25)	393 (30)	0 (63)
20	Dom		546 (16)	1,670 (12)	3,640 (10)	365 (19)	562 (17)	369 (17)	1,234 (10)	2,406 (10)	4,027 (11)	546 (16)	1,288 (21)	160 (17)
21	Chero		231 (22)	221 (29)	436 (26)	478 (17)	528 (19)	847 (12)	138 (22)	594 (15)	1,549 (18)	313 (21)	22,477 (5)	83 (23)
22	Hela		166 (24)	2,442 (11)	147 (36)	1,320 (13)	2,205 (12)	284 (20)	535 (15)	763 (14)	2,681 (12)	1,246 (11)	335 (34)	779 (9)
23	Bangali		144 (25)	1,131 (16)	49 (52)	183 (30)	93 (37)	106 (32)	21 (44)	64 (35)	310 (33)	40 (46)	189 (42)	6 (55)
24	Shilpkar		4,180 (7)	3,323 (8)	1,424 (15)	419 (18)	248 (26)	311 (19)	55 (34)	101 (30)	174 (40)	43 (42)	33 (56)	529 (12)
25	Beriya		583 (14)	37 (54)	4,685 (7)	543 (16)	680 (16)	8 (57)	3 (56)	50 (44)	13 (63)	16 (52)	40 (55)	31 (35)
26	Saharya		6 (60)	50 (50)	14 (61)	31 (57)	36 (53)	6 (59)	(61)	3 (57)	17 (62)	3 (60)	25 (59)	2 (57)
27	Bansphor		1,298 (12)	375 (25)	3,298 (11)	668 (14)	270 (25)	196 (23)	1,131 (12)	1,093 (13)	341 (29)	190 (24)	1,091 (23)	74 (24)
28	Bhuyiar		11 (54)	310 (26)	48 (53)	89 (42)	82 (40)	92 (34)	89 (30)	63 (37)	92 (47)	36 (48)	2,515 (18)	19 (42)
29	Dhangar		19 (46)	41 (51)	2,140 (12)	103 (41)	160 (29)	1,087 (10)	79 (31)	105 (28)	476 (26)	126 (28)	10,056 (10)	26 (38)
30	Baiga		872 (13)	1,112 (17)	189 (35)	73 (45)	73 (41)	5 (61)	99 (29)	2 (58)	56 (54)	337 (20)	9,662 (11)	37 (34)
31	Domar		10 (55)	41 (52)	87 (44)	109 (37)	45 (49)	39 (41)	117 (26)	144 (22)	117 (45)	80 (34)	141 (43)	122 (20)
32	Pankha		37 (39)	71 (43)	352 (30)	132 (35)	105 (34)	2,190 (8)	39 (38)	2 (59)	190 (39)	428 (19)	14,058 (8)	7 (52)
33	Karwal		84 (29)	55 (47)	3,889 (8)	38 (53)	17 (57)	31 (44)	27 (41)	30 (49)	520 (25)	102 (31)	329 (35)	21 (40)
34	Agariya		10 (56)	19 (59)	10 (63)	39 (52)	128 (32)	341 (18)	7 (52)	56 (41)	118 (44)	40 (47)	8,438 (12)	7 (53)
35	Baiswar		3 (63)	388 (24)	14 (62)	191 (27)	51 (48)	3 (62)	6 (54)	64 (36)	54 (56)	33 (49)	14,381 (7)	1 (59)
36	Banmanus		3 (64)	3 (64)	910 (18)	6,683 (5)	5,648 (8)	13 (51)	7 (53)	1 (61)	66 (52)	0 (63)	9 (63)	2 (58)
37	Barwar		18 (48)	5,632 (7)	51 (51)	246 (24)	39 (52)	19 (46)	12 (50)	116 (24)	322 (31)	10 (57)	63 (52)	10 (51)
38	Majhwar		253 (20)	152 (33)	94 (42)	3,159 (9)	101 (35)	62 (37)	486 (17)	229 (19)	323 (30)	473 (18)	3,847 (15)	228 (16)
39	Bhantu		63 (33)	143 (35)	127 (38)	280 (22)	443 (21)	222 (22)	150 (20)	70 (33)	223 (36)	86 (32)	59 (53)	54 (29)
40	Mazhabi		245 (21)	281 (28)	643 (20)	252 (23)	351 (23)	125 (27)	24 (42)	59 (39)	1,625 (16)	85 (33)	66 (49)	110 (21)
41	Bhuiya		22 (44)	51 (48)	77 (46)	165 (32)	91 (38)	102 (33)	40 (37)	128 (23)	213 (37)	43 (43)	8,007 (13)	40 (32)
42	Turaiha		15 (51)	9 (62)	67 (48)	7 (66)	66 (43)	17 (49)	1,005 (13)	62 (38)	122 (43)	13 (54)	938 (24)	14 (47)
43	Kapariya		563 (15)	1,663 (13)	514 (23)	79 (44)	44 (50)	13 (52)	(66)	2 (60)	69 (51)	46 (40)	64 (51)	26 (39)
44	Dabgar		78 (30)	57 (46)	193 (34)	189 (28)	131 (31)	65 (35)	868 (14)	574 (16)	744 (21)	135 (26)	269 (36)	29 (36)
45	Gual		325 (19)	405 (23)	415 (27)	28 (59)	430 (22)	114 (29)	140 (21)	113 (25)	927 (19)	246 (22)	1,654 (19)	601 (11)
46	Badhik		20 (45)	33 (56)	147 (37)	41 (50)	21 (56)	32 (43)	21 (45)	11 (53)	22 (61)	228 (23)	77 (47)	66 (26)
47	Kalabaz		496 (17)	582 (19)	67 (49)	314 (21)	445 (20)	38 (42)	24 (43)	59 (40)	56 (55)	23 (51)	26 (58)	153 (18)
48	Bawariya		4 (61)	15 (60)	54 (50)	108 (38)	17 (58)	10 (55)	3 (57)	1 (62)	34 (58)	28 (50)	5 (65)	0 (64)
49	Habura		12 (53)	21 (58)	32 (56)	11 (64)	6 (64)	0 (66)	34 (40)	34 (48)	74 (50)	11 (56)	84 (46)	7 (54)
50	Hari		39 (37)	150 (34)	377 (29)	147 (33)	218 (27)	138 (26)	38 (39)	87 (31)	280 (35)	107 (29)	65 (50)	102 (22)
51	Parahiya		34 (40)	137 (36)	117 (39)	104 (40)	115 (33)	111 (30)	0 (62)	21 (51)	613 (23)	42 (44)	250 (38)	12 (48)
52	Balahar		17 (49)	171 (30)	27 (58)	52 (47)	13 (61)	12 (53)	13 (47)	9 (55)	29 (59)	5 (58)	8 (64)	20 (41)
53	Boria		15 (52)	59 (45)	74 (47)	139 (34)	94 (36)	41 (40)	205 (18)	53 (43)	88 (48)	44 (41)	202 (40)	17 (45)
54	Lalbegi		136 (26)	96 (39)	253 (32)	187 (29)	151 (30)	64 (36)	13 (48)	69 (34)	111 (46)	42 (45)	86 (45)	12 (49)
55	Sansiya		7 (58)	6 (63)	37 (54)	35 (55)	59 (45)	2 (64)	13 (49)	50 (45)	37 (57)	3 (61)	5 (66)	1 (60)
56	Ghasiya		24 (43)	51 (49)	36 (55)	41 (51)	36 (54)	109 (31)	132 (23)	102 (29)	1,555 (17)	53 (37)	717 (28)	40 (33)
57	Gharami		30 (42)	72 (42)	86 (45)	58 (46)	67 (42)	52 (38)	130 (24)	111 (26)	451 (27)	64 (35)	205 (39)	60 (27)
58	Korwa		31 (41)	80 (41)	208 (33)	105 (39)	66 (44)	23 (45)	4 (55)	28 (50)	286 (34)	, (64)	769 (27)	55 (28)
59	Badi		17 (50)	171 (31)	20 (59)	30 (58)	17 (59)	7 (58)	120 (25)	56 (42)	320 (32)	47 (39)	341 (33)	18 (44)
60	Sanaurhiya		0 (65)	12 (61)	5 (65)	42 (49)	55 (47)	6 (60)	3 (58)	0 (65)	171 (41)	1 (62)	32 (57)	0 (65)
61	Khairaha		19 (47)	938 (18)	7 (64)	14 (62)	4 (65)	11 (54)	0 (63)	38 (46)	88 (49)	58 (36)	424 (29)	1 (61)
62	Patari		43 (35)	61 (44)	93 (43)	15 (61)	179 (28)	16 (50)	9 (51)	, (66)	29 (60)	, (65)	891 (26)	3 (56)
63	Khorot		, (66)	, (66)	114 (40)	10 (65)	12 (62)	3 (63)	2 (60)	12 (52)	58 (53)	103 (30)	67 (48)	16 (46)
64	Balai		4 (62)	90 (40)	32 (57)	243 (25)	17 (60)	19 (47)	3 (59)	4 (56)	12 (64)	12 (55)	15 (61)	45 (30)
65	Bajaniya		76 (31)	32 (57)	467 (24)	13 (63)	24 (55)	18 (48)	0 (64)	11 (54)	10 (65)	4 (59)	50 (54)	0 (66)
66	Bajgi		7 (59)	2 (65)	5 (66)	22 (60)	1 (66)	9 (56)	0 (65)	1 (63)	0 (66)	0 (66)	14 (62)	1 (62)

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UTTAR PRADESH contd....

Rank in State	District Castes	Maharajganj	Basti	Gorakhpur	Deoria	Mau	Azamgarh	Total
1	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava	2,07,345 (1)	4,44,419 (1)	4,60,294 (1)	4,51,859 (1)	2,62,822 (1)	6,67,340 (1)	2494079
2	Pasi, Tarmali	43,758 (2)	12,465 (5)	75,289 (2)	31,994 (4)	3,362 (6)	63,582 (2)	230450
3	Dhobi	40,442 (3)	60,017 (2)	38,765 (4)	66,829 (2)	14,235 (2)	25,402 (3)	245690
4	Kori	370 (15)	6,928 (6)	1,258 (15)	854 (17)	134 (23)	153 (24)	9697
5	Balmiki	79 (31)	349 (16)	843 (18)	306 (27)	34 (46)	160 (23)	1771
6	Khatik	1,850 (9)	16,483 (4)	11,067 (6)	17,295 (6)	11,973 (3)	20,076 (4)	78744
7	Dhanuk	46 (38)	58 (43)	182 (29)	1,184 (14)	8 (60)	65 (38)	1543
8	Kol	20 (49)	571 (12)	180 (31)	102 (42)	142 (22)	338 (15)	1353
9	Gond	1,900 (8)	2,141 (7)	11,600 (5)	12,373 (7)	9,153 (4)	4,491 (7)	41658
10	Dusadh	7,821 (4)	1,585 (9)	6,857 (7)	42,905 (3)	3,065 (7)	86 (29)	62319
11	Musahar	3,660 (6)	83 (37)	920 (17)	27,498 (5)	4,234 (5)	11,191 (5)	47586
12	Nat	317 (17)	790 (11)	234 (25)	1,770 (13)	432 (13)	1,149 (9)	4692
13	Beldar	6,221 (5)	25,547 (3)	40,345 (3)	1,888 (12)	2 (66)	100 (28)	74103
14	Basor	18 (51)	12 (59)	5,478 (8)	25 (54)	8 (61)	5 (62)	5546
15	Dharkar	3,303 (7)	1,879 (8)	2,820 (11)	877 (16)	811 (11)	5,061 (6)	14751
16	Baheliya	254 (20)	469 (14)	3,219 (10)	241 (29)	91 (28)	414 (12)	4688
17	Kanjar	479 (13)	202 (19)	211 (26)	141 (40)	185 (20)	205 (19)	1423
18	Kharwar (excluding Benbansi)	1,518 (10)	26 (53)	472 (20)	9,015 (8)	874 (10)	314 (16)	12219
19	Rawat	170 (23)	33 (49)	319 (22)	713 (21)	13 (54)	43 (43)	1291
20	Dom	1,107 (11)	164 (25)	1,354 (14)	6,033 (9)	1,266 (9)	372 (13)	10296
21	Chero	221 (22)	176 (21)	407 (21)	782 (20)	366 (16)	756 (10)	2708
22	Hela	223 (21)	347 (17)	181 (30)	461 (24)	113 (25)	85 (30)	1410
23	Bangali	26 (46)	43 (46)	145 (34)	57 (46)	188 (19)	25 (51)	484
24	Shilpkar	119 (27)	922 (10)	5,367 (9)	46 (49)	45 (39)	289 (18)	6788
25	Beriya	9 (56)	171 (22)	98 (41)	60 (44)	48 (38)	9 (60)	395
26	Saharya	4 (61)	1 (64)	15 (81)	11 (61)	10 (57)	3 (63)	44
27	Bansphor	460 (14)	0 (66)	1,450 (12)	3,369 (11)	1,364 (8)	2,527 (8)	9170
28	Bhuyiar	38 (41)	116 (29)	61 (48)	153 (36)	151 (21)	72 (35)	591
29	Dhangar	50 (37)	104 (31)	37 (58)	833 (18)	124 (24)	173 (21)	1321
30	Baiga	70 (32)	3 (63)	93 (42)	15 (57)	32 (47)	39 (44)	252
31	Domar	39 (40)	146 (28)	201 (27)	218 (33)	43 (40)	38 (45)	685
32	Pankha	14 (52)	13 (58)	40 (56)	47 (48)	65 (33)	187 (20)	366
33	Karwal	322 (16)	32 (51)	160 (33)	213 (34)	31 (48)	24 (52)	782
34	Agariya	3 (63)	23 (55)	71 (46)	35 (52)	59 (35)	17 (53)	208
35	Baiswar	2 (65)	84 (36)	107 (40)	57 (47)	29 (49)	36 (47)	315
36	Banmanus	7 (58)	515 (13)	24 (60)	8 (63)	80 (29)	137 (26)	771
37	Barwar	161 (25)	169 (23)	145 (35)	44 (51)	20 (51)	73 (33)	612
38	Majhwar	64 (33)	66 (41)	1,449 (13)	543 (23)	43 (41)	84 (31)	2249
39	Bhantu	102 (28)	101 (33)	135 (37)	230 (30)	502 (12)	361 (14)	1431
40	Mazhabi	313 (18)	51 (45)	173 (32)	431 (25)	70 (32)	311 (17)	1349
41	Bhuiya	55 (36)	166 (24)	78 (44)	149 (37)	102 (27)	72 (36)	622
42	Turaiha	26 (47)	329 (18)	981 (16)	4,349 (10)	278 (17)	13 (54)	5976
43	Kapariya	3 (64)	103 (32)	33 (59)	0 (65)	76 (31)	73 (34)	288
44	Dabgar	94 (30)	93 (34)	193 (28)	826 (19)	371 (15)	687 (11)	2264
45	Gual	1,023 (12)	199 (20)	617 (19)	997 (15)	58 (36)	28 (49)	2922
46	Badhik	97 (29)	69 (39)	303 (23)	15 (58)	223 (18)	69 (37)	776
47	Kalabaz	30 (44)	33 (50)	14 (62)	45 (50)	51 (37)	60 (39)	233
48	Bawariya	40 (39)	37 (48)	121 (39)	26 (53)	7 (62)	11 (55)	242
49	Habura	27 (45)	93 (35)	247 (24)	131 (41)	10 (58)	33 (48)	541
50	Hari	121 (26)	147 (27)	127 (38)	429 (26)	41 (43)	147 (25)	1012
51	Parahiya	58 (34)	14 (57)	38 (57)	66 (43)	20 (52)	78 (32)	274
52	Balahar	6 (59)	62 (42)	2 (66)	9 (62)	388 (14)	0 (66)	467
53	Boria	32 (43)	105 (30)	46 (52)	146 (38)	108 (26)	49 (40)	486
54	Lalbegi	19 (50)	18 (56)	68 (47)	58 (45)	39 (44)	49 (41)	251
55	Sansiya	5 (60)	1 (65)	4 (65)	13 (60)	6 (63)	1 (64)	30
56	Ghasiya	259 (19)	69 (40)	46 (53)	228 (31)	63 (34)	103 (27)	768
57	Gharami	169 (24)	155 (28)	51 (51)	257 (28)	80 (30)	173 (22)	885
58	Korwa	21 (48)	55 (44)	54 (50)	191 (35)	20 (53)	9 (61)	350
59	Badi	34 (42)	79 (38)	138 (36)	144 (39)	37 (45)	11 (56)	443
60	Sanaurhiya	57 (35)	39 (47)	7 (64)	595 (22)	42 (42)	11 (57)	751
61	Khairaha	12 (55)	30 (52)	41 (55)	228 (32)	11 (55)	38 (46)	360
62	Patari	14 (53)	6 (61)	10 (63)	14 (59)	4 (64)	44 (42)	92
63	Khorot	8 (57)	393 (15)	56 (49)	22 (56)	11 (56)	10 (58)	500
64	Balai	14 (54)	25 (54)	74 (45)	24 (55)	27 (50)	26 (50)	190
65	Bajaniya	1 (66)	4 (62)	44 (54)	5 (64)	10 (59)	10 (59)	74
66	Bajji	4 (62)	8 (60)	92 (43)	0 (66)	4 (65)	1 (65)	109

WEST BENGAL

Rank in State	District Castes	Koch Bihar	Jalpaiguri	Darjiling	West Dinajpur	Maldah	Murshidabad	Nadia	North 24 Pgs.	South 24 Pgs.	Calcutta
1	Rajbanshi	8,65,622 (1)	6,56,073 (1)	96,745 (1)	4,89,642 (1)	1,14,697 (1)	53,285 (4)	59,377 (5)	99,245 (4)	1,37,732 (3)	16,390 (5)
2	Namasudra	1,46,279 (2)	2,34,739 (2)	29,479 (3)	1,05,014 (3)	83,483 (2)	96,520 (3)	6,21,817 (1)	6,04,286 (1)	1,12,466 (5)	60,214 (1)
3	Bagdi, Duley	899 (16)	1,617 (25)	174 (37)	1,700 (27)	2,292 (28)	1,05,117 (1)	97,696 (2)	81,323 (5)	1,54,890 (2)	10,339 (8)
4	Pod, Poundra	777 (20)	1,557 (27)	279 (29)	804 (34)	9,947 (10)	28,246 (6)	31,869 (6)	3,93,493 (2)	12,40,238 (1)	48,508 (2)
5	Bauri	201 (33)	481 (35)	243 (32)	1,943 (22)	382 (43)	10,219 (15)	4,991 (15)	2,058 (26)	1,547 (22)	1,736 (14)
6	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishi	10,145 (5)	6,893 (9)	4,359 (6)	18,157 (6)	18,567 (6)	97,471 (2)	79,992 (3)	1,30,844 (3)	21,202 (9)	42,684 (3)
7	Jalia Kaibartta	46,184 (3)	13,854 (5)	1,877 (12)	31,282 (4)	17,239 (8)	13,790 (10)	26,806 (7)	27,087 (8)	29,059 (8)	14,624 (6)
8	Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi	2,173 (12)	4,491 (13)	3,963 (8)	23,373 (5)	17,268 (7)	24,995 (7)	9,472 (10)	11,758 (10)	12,534 (10)	11,509 (7)
9	Dhoba, Dhobi	9,052 (6)	8,581 (7)	1,589 (13)	3,174 (19)	9,286 (12)	11,434 (13)	23,610 (8)	31,504 (7)	38,400 (6)	21,739 (4)
10	Sunri (Excluding Saha)	820 (19)	2,523 (18)	1,105 (16)	5,721 (14)	7,403 (16)	12,824 (12)	4,068 (16)	10,954 (11)	10,999 (12)	3,290 (12)
11	Dom, Dhangad	486 (24)	2,431 (19)	1,933 (11)	1,838 (25)	4,343 (24)	11,358 (14)	3,550 (17)	5,329 (16)	2,213 (19)	8,523 (9)
12	Kaora	94 (37)	427 (36)	116 (43)	251 (46)	395 (42)	283 (40)	1,213 (25)	44,104 (6)	1,17,217 (4)	5,063 (10)
13	Mal	3,221 (8)	1,500 (28)	739 (19)	9,722 (10)	5,715 (20)	14,670 (9)	7,692 (12)	2,349 (25)	2,648 (17)	1,728 (15)
14	Jhalo Malo, Malo	13,109 (4)	7,677 (8)	312 (27)	13,225 (8)	17,139 (9)	47,717 (5)	65,665 (4)	26,237 (9)	4,049 (15)	1,293 (18)
15	Lohar	236 (30)	14,694 (4)	2,755 (10)	9,338 (11)	8,837 (13)	833 (33)	3,224 (19)	2,624 (22)	457 (35)	706 (23)
16	Tiyar	37 (47)	386 (38)	53 (51)	1,845 (24)	23,703 (4)	6,255 (18)	1,072 (26)	9,622 (12)	34,095 (7)	3,692 (11)
17	Paliya	1,536 (13)	164 (44)	176 (36)	1,06,448 (2)	23,093 (5)	90 (51)	221 (41)	277 (43)	216 (42)	259 (38)
18	Bhuiya	597 (22)	2,585 (17)	338 (26)	3,440 (18)	4,931 (22)	3,226 (24)	524 (34)	2,972 (18)	1,629 (20)	610 (25)
19	Rajwar	2,902 (9)	1,694 (23)	1,357 (14)	2,336 (20)	3,330 (26)	5,040 (20)	16,905 (9)	3,458 (17)	8,412 (13)	1,359 (17)
20	Konai	204 (32)	3,070 (15)	580 (21)	1,800 (26)	1,853 (31)	21,617 (8)	51 (54)	221 (46)	99 (51)	136 (48)
21	Khaira	101 (36)	1,744 (22)	238 (33)	560 (36)	2,056 (29)	145 (49)	354 (37)	455 (35)	326 (38)	334 (34)
22	Kandra	4 (58)	69 (55)	41 (53)	142 (51)	83 (54)	1,943 (27)	102 (51)	142 (56)	11,452 (11)	199 (42)
23	Bhumali	4,869 (7)	5,499 (12)	1,340 (15)	17,279 (7)	4,060 (25)	9,052 (16)	9,069 (11)	2,442 (23)	776 (29)	480 (30)
24	Keot, Keyot	897 (17)	1,650 (24)	268 (30)	1,339 (28)	9,884 (11)	1,739 (30)	1,954 (22)	1,239 (30)	1,276 (24)	845 (22)
25	Kami (Nepali)	565 (23)	18,730 (3)	30,719 (2)	354 (40)	268 (46)	466 (36)	851 (28)	288 (42)	654 (32)	312 (35)
26	Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	230 (31)	3,016 (16)	2,987 (9)	5,666 (15)	7,345 (17)	3,681 (22)	765 (30)	5,993 (15)	459 (34)	3,254 (13)
27	Mallah	863 (18)	1,998 (20)	1,032 (17)	5,445 (16)	8,798 (14)	2,480 (25)	3,384 (18)	9,023 (13)	442 (36)	659 (24)
28	Nuniya	2,255 (11)	1,601 (26)	4,145 (7)	10,295 (9)	8,173 (15)	3,453 (23)	887 (27)	2,636 (21)	1,121 (26)	580 (26)
29	Bind	341 (25)	82 (53)	133 (42)	1,100 (29)	26,606 (3)	4,709 (21)	7,085 (13)	442 (36)	71 (54)	912 (20)
30	Turi	1,012 (15)	3,833 (14)	765 (18)	8,804 (12)	6,388 (18)	213 (46)	451 (36)	2,929 (19)	1,009 (27)	1,121 (19)
31	Patni	1,360 (14)	976 (29)	99 (45)	1,848 (23)	1,923 (30)	5,457 (19)	6,836 (14)	2,362 (24)	1,607 (21)	357 (33)
32	Pasi	320 (27)	547 (33)	454 (23)	805 (33)	585 (38)	260 (42)	657 (33)	8,383 (14)	773 (30)	570 (27)
33	Karenga, Koranga	10 (54)	78 (54)	2 (59)	0	1 (59)	33 (56)	8 (59)	1,471 (27)	2,596 (18)	61 (58)
34	Gonrhi	33 (49)	147 (46)	100 (44)	155 (50)	4,451 (23)	13,339 (11)	781 (29)	219 (47)	180 (47)	153 (43)
35	Kaur	113 (34)	675 (32)	581 (20)	435 (39)	402 (41)	6,577 (17)	1,583 (23)	2,734 (20)	3,261 (16)	1,550 (16)
36	Mahar	39 (45)	687 (31)	373 (25)	330 (41)	2,598 (27)	1,708 (31)	336 (38)	714 (33)	200 (45)	487 (29)
37	Damai (Nepali)	69 (40)	10,612 (6)	8,482 (4)	862 (32)	752 (36)	56 (54)	1,336 (24)	129 (58)	45 (58)	133 (49)
38	Musahar	282 (28)	702 (30)	440 (24)	7,841 (13)	6,275 (19)	1,909 (28)	685 (32)	875 (31)	267 (40)	267 (37)
39	Kotal	9 (55)	28 (59)	17 (58)	21 (58)	199 (48)	2,291 (26)	16 (57)	102 (59)	142 (50)	202 (41)
40	Ghasi	2 (59)	6,723 (10)	548 (22)	515 (37)	409 (40)	270 (41)	123 (49)	1,401 (28)	308 (39)	122 (50)
41	Sarki (Nepali)	323 (26)	5,662 (11)	6,611 (5)	229 (47)	165 (49)	237 (44)	123 (50)	311 (40)	1,444 (23)	549 (28)
42	Bhogla	39 (44)	1,787 (21)	157 (39)	2,053 (21)	459 (39)	314 (39)	193 (44)	207 (49)	327 (37)	92 (55)
43	Kadar	82 (39)	50 (56)	141 (41)	758 (35)	125 (51)	568 (35)	691 (31)	383 (39)	1,227 (25)	146 (44)
44	Pan, Sawasi	53 (41)	336 (39)	151 (40)	171 (48)	65 (56)	5 (58)	34 (55)	641 (34)	662 (31)	220 (39)
45	Koch	2,497 (10)	538 (34)	94 (47)	5,005 (17)	5,139 (21)	80 (52)	18 (56)	151 (55)	187 (46)	120 (51)
46	Baiti	40 (43)	285 (40)	249 (31)	170 (49)	79 (55)	1,322 (32)	2,101 (21)	1,310 (29)	841 (28)	285 (36)
47	Khatik	19 (52)	216 (42)	307 (28)	324 (42)	86 (53)	156 (48)	214 (42)	781 (32)	92 (52)	866 (21)
48	Doai	637 (21)	93 (52)	212 (34)	290 (45)	1,005 (33)	222 (45)	462 (35)	289 (41)	4,070 (14)	377 (32)
49	Chaupal	28 (51)	422 (37)	77 (49)	1,024 (30)	1,747 (32)	1,899 (29)	335 (39)	431 (37)	70 (55)	209 (40)
50	Bahelia	7 (56)	146 (47)	95 (46)	21 (57)	325 (44)	356 (38)	2,792 (20)	210 (48)	200 (44)	70 (57)
51	Konwar	37 (46)	247 (41)	167 (38)	309 (43)	877 (34)	460 (37)	197 (43)	182 (51)	607 (33)	140 (46)
52	Bantar	102 (35)	149 (45)	87 (48)	102 (52)	665 (37)	574 (34)	162 (46)	274 (44)	263 (41)	115 (52)
53	Beldar	15 (53)	134 (48)	207 (35)	929 (31)	770 (35)	161 (47)	99 (52)	240 (45)	202 (43)	409 (31)
54	Nat	243 (29)	190 (43)	51 (52)	477 (38)	146 (50)	249 (43)	227 (40)	389 (38)	154 (48)	112 (53)
55	Halalkhor	35 (48)	117 (49)	56 (50)	31 (56)	21 (58)	40 (55)	162 (47)	169 (53)	144 (49)	137 (47)
56	Kanjar	43 (42)	37 (58)	35 (54)	39 (55)	258 (47)	108 (50)	84 (53)	152 (54)	63 (57)	140 (45)
57	Dabgar	5 (57)	48 (57)	32 (55)	39 (54)	120 (52)	20 (57)	177 (45)	170 (52)	86 (53)	50 (59)
58	Kurariar	30 (50)	115 (50)	23 (57)	302 (44)	290 (45)	4 (59)	15 (58)	141 (57)	36 (59)	101 (54)
59	Lalbegi	86 (38)	103 (51)	31 (56)	63 (53)	55 (57)	71 (53)	148 (48)	194 (50)	66 (56)	76 (56)

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WEST BENGAL

Rank in State	District Castes	Haora	Hugli	Medinipur	Bankura	Puruliya	Barddhaman	Birbhum	Total
1	Rajbanshi	58,900 (3)	45,772 (6)	1,17,338 (3)	984 (22)	389 (21)	13,914 (13)	13,376 (11)	28,39,481
2	Namasudra	51,691 (4)	92,134 (3)	1,33,751 (2)	21,676 (9)	2,284 (15)	1,71,474 (4)	14,242 (10)	25,81,549
3	Bagdi, Duley	2,03,232 (1)	5,02,101 (1)	3,08,641 (1)	2,03,898 (2)	11,197 (10)	4,77,007 (1)	1,92,486 (1)	23,54,609
4	Pod, Poundra	74,538 (2)	10,098 (15)	1,14,317 (4)	1,221 (20)	356 (22)	7,267 (22)	21,728 (9)	19,85,243
5	Bauri	1,035 (19)	92,265 (2)	30,612 (13)	2,50,939 (1)	1,88,063 (1)	2,92,337 (2)	71,640 (4)	9,50,692
6	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishi	20,253 (9)	56,587 (4)	30,706 (12)	29,453 (6)	21,449 (6)	2,12,529 (3)	1,23,256 (2)	9,24,547
7	Jalia Kaibartta	28,664 (7)	46,605 (5)	74,103 (6)	21,078 (10)	12,385 (9)	30,729 (8)	7,417 (15)	4,42,783
8	Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi	10,208 (10)	28,677 (7)	67,332 (7)	14,022 (12)	24,793 (4)	59,493 (7)	34,675 (8)	3,60,736
9	Dhoba, Dhobi	21,135 (8)	16,057 (10)	89,247 (5)	9,138 (13)	18,389 (8)	22,645 (10)	4,575 (17)	3,39,555
10	Sunri (Excluding Saha)	9,456 (11)	10,553 (14)	20,277 (16)	83,462 (4)	39,517 (2)	70,984 (6)	35,814 (7)	3,29,770
11	Dom, Dhangad	8,154 (13)	17,956 (9)	32,225 (11)	26,738 (8)	21,093 (7)	72,930 (5)	62,591 (5)	2,83,691
12	Kaora	38,249 (5)	21,050 (8)	10,459 (22)	2,546 (16)	757 (17)	4,650 (24)	2,526 (19)	2,49,400
13	Mal	579 (23)	15,754 (11)	24,894 (15)	29,254 (7)	3,533 (13)	14,665 (12)	91,975 (3)	2,30,638
14	Jhalo Malo, Malo	988 (21)	11,943 (12)	2,509 (30)	691 (26)	284 (24)	6,828 (23)	640 (27)	2,20,306
15	Lohar	495 (26)	7,903 (17)	46,214 (9)	85,333 (3)	9,443 (12)	15,228 (11)	11,478 (12)	2,19,798
16	Tiyar	31,245 (6)	9,002 (16)	36,339 (10)	198 (39)	34 (50)	762 (36)	1,159 (23)	1,59,499
17	Paliya	129 (44)	92 (53)	335 (50)	62 (55)	20 (53)	561 (42)	127 (46)	1,33,806
18	Bhuiya	869 (22)	7,285 (18)	27,382 (14)	15,464 (11)	21,689 (5)	23,265 (9)	3,571 (18)	1,20,377
19	Rajwar	1,331 (17)	3,459 (21)	14,091 (17)	1,383 (18)	33,945 (3)	8,609 (19)	565 (30)	1,10,176
20	Konai	283 (33)	1,300 (27)	522 (45)	44 (57)	13 (56)	2,158 (28)	56,072 (6)	90,023
21	Khaira	503 (25)	10,777 (13)	13,314 (18)	49,722 (5)	305 (23)	8,054 (20)	982 (24)	89,970
22	Kandra	156 (41)	152 (49)	65,212 (8)	86 (49)	67 (44)	249 (50)	32 (54)	80,131
23	Bhumali	266 (34)	769 (35)	877 (34)	625 (28)	92 (40)	2,232 (27)	8,160 (13)	67,887
24	Keot, Keyot	550 (24)	1,101 (28)	10,574 (21)	6,546 (14)	2,854 (14)	9,874 (17)	8,114 (14)	60,704
25	Kami (Nepali)	284 (32)	562 (38)	754 (37)	76 (51)	420 (20)	774 (34)	135 (45)	56,212
26	Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi	1,228 (18)	5,024 (19)	524 (44)	93 (48)	931 (16)	13,120 (15)	689 (26)	55,005
27	Mallah	320 (30)	4,453 (20)	3,567 (28)	3,996 (15)	206 (28)	2,012 (29)	737 (25)	49,415
28	Nuniya	419 (28)	1,742 (24)	947 (33)	129 (43)	158 (31)	10,306 (16)	124 (47)	48,971
29	Bind	39 (57)	451 (40)	120 (57)	19 (59)	112 (36)	1,371 (30)	1,474 (21)	45,067
30	Turi	238 (36)	1,950 (23)	636 (42)	382 (30)	266 (25)	8,017 (21)	1,894 (20)	39,908
31	Palni	162 (40)	992 (29)	3,856 (27)	293 (33)	259 (26)	962 (31)	166 (40)	29,515
32	Pasi	1,549 (15)	2,277 (22)	871 (35)	211 (37)	504 (19)	9,129 (18)	483 (31)	28,378
33	Karenga, Koranga	8,930 (12)	405 (42)	12,489 (19)	725 (25)	20 (52)	82 (59)	105 (49)	27,016
34	Gonrhi	59 (53)	192 (47)	745 (39)	662 (27)	48 (47)	2,900 (25)	60 (52)	24,224
35	Kaur	1,637 (14)	1,551 (26)	1,604 (31)	205 (38)	35 (49)	581 (40)	146 (44)	23,670
36	Mahar	175 (38)	790 (34)	8,322 (24)	836 (24)	130 (33)	943 (32)	4,962 (16)	23,630
37	Damai (Nepali)	52 (56)	79 (55)	367 (48)	29 (58)	19 (54)	183 (51)	162 (41)	23,367
38	Musahar	1,340 (16)	816 (33)	189 (55)	111 (47)	73 (43)	367 (45)	365 (34)	22,804
39	Kotal	388 (29)	389 (43)	3,489 (29)	1,355 (19)	125 (34)	13,363 (14)	470 (32)	22,606
40	Ghasi	152 (42)	79 (56)	521 (46)	295 (32)	9,872 (11)	274 (49)	56 (53)	21,670
41	Sarki (Nepali)	117 (45)	194 (46)	542 (43)	58 (56)	13 (57)	172 (52)	159 (42)	16,909
42	Bhogta	219 (37)	605 (37)	7,198 (25)	1,781 (17)	78 (42)	673 (37)	243 (38)	16,425
43	Kadar	485 (27)	116 (51)	10,095 (23)	121 (46)	165 (29)	397 (44)	107 (48)	15,657
44	Pan, Sawasi	97 (47)	828 (32)	11,016 (20)	129 (44)	612 (18)	284 (47)	15 (58)	15,319
45	Koch	92 (49)	60 (57)	452 (47)	170 (41)	51 (46)	102 (57)	88 (50)	14,844
46	Baiti	1,002 (20)	1,570 (25)	1,533 (32)	611 (29)	113 (35)	2,555 (26)	625 (28)	14,691
47	Khatik	285 (31)	737 (36)	6,337 (26)	898 (23)	133 (32)	862 (33)	264 (37)	12,577
48	Doai	102 (46)	165 (48)	747 (38)	124 (45)	17 (55)	152 (54)	1,268 (22)	10,232
49	Chaupal	95 (48)	271 (44)	646 (41)	258 (35)	83 (41)	433 (43)	284 (36)	8,312
50	Bahelia	145 (43)	508 (39)	779 (36)	1,129 (21)	161 (30)	578 (41)	399 (33)	7,921
51	Konwar	173 (39)	127 (50)	703 (40)	232 (36)	214 (27)	597 (39)	217 (39)	5,486
52	Bantar	243 (35)	890 (30)	353 (49)	313 (31)	98 (38)	770 (35)	292 (35)	5,452
53	Beldar	74 (52)	416 (41)	250 (53)	83 (50)	62 (45)	610 (38)	66 (51)	4,727
54	Nat	55 (54)	260 (45)	294 (51)	174 (40)	111 (37)	153 (53)	595 (29)	3,880
55	Halalkhor	76 (51)	829 (31)	199 (54)	74 (52)	4 (59)	275 (48)	20 (56)	2,389
56	Kanjar	27 (59)	57 (59)	170 (56)	290 (34)	28 (51)	318 (46)	0	1,849
57	Dabgar	39 (58)	80 (54)	273 (52)	134 (42)	93 (39)	86 (58)	147 (43)	1,599
58	Kurariar	89 (50)	101 (52)	99 (58)	70 (53)	12 (58)	111 (56)	16 (57)	1,555
59	Lalbegi	53 (55)	60 (58)	90 (59)	69 (54)	44 (48)	126 (55)	25 (55)	1,360

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